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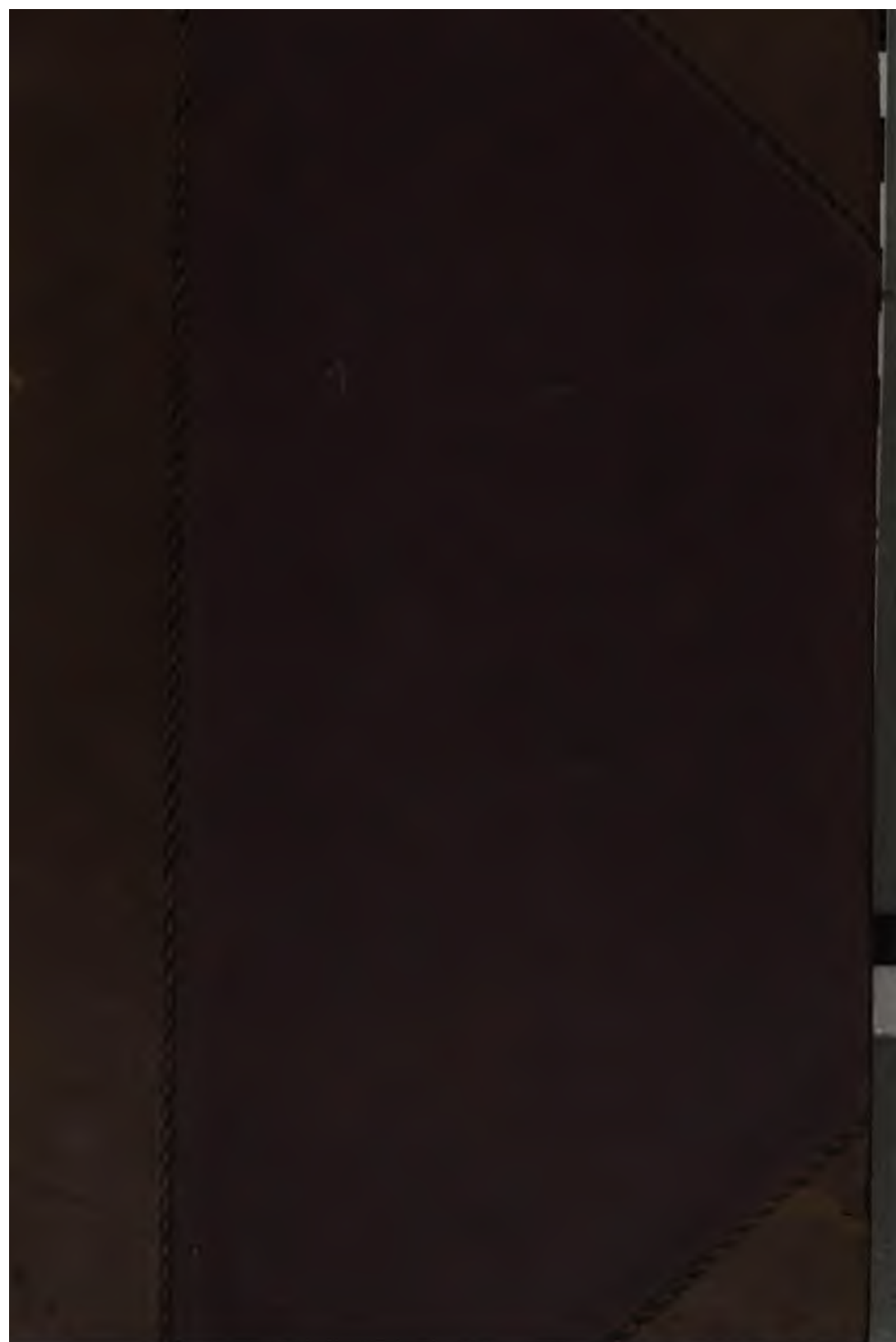
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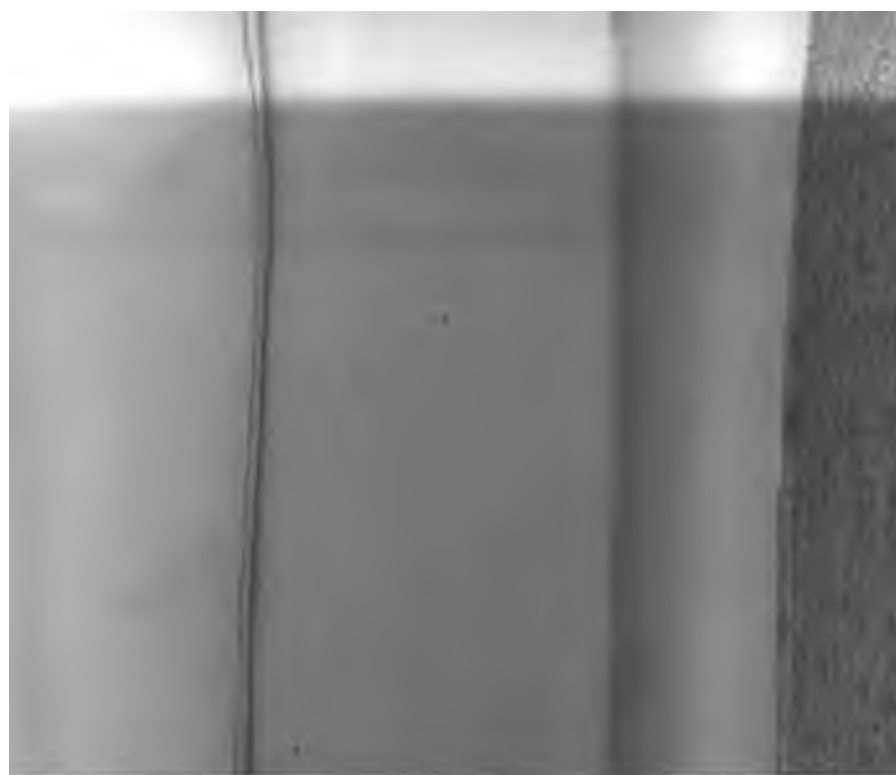
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Soc. 133 d.



Soc. 133 d. $\frac{147}{64-65}$





THE
SIXTY-FOURTH REPORT.





THE
SIXTY-FOURTH REPORT.

NOTICE RESPECTING BEQUESTS TO THE SOCIETY.

AN Act of Parliament "for the Amendment of the Laws with respect to Wills" having been passed on the 3rd day of July, 1837; which Act came into operation on the 1st day of January, 1838; the attention of all persons who may contemplate making Bequests to the British and Foreign Bible Society, is respectfully called to the following Section:—

1 VICTORIA, cap. 26, sec. 9.

"And be it further enacted, That no Will shall be valid, unless it shall be in *writing*, and executed in manner hereinafter mentioned (that is to say) it shall be signed at the foot or end thereof by the Testator, or by some other person in his presence and by his direction; and such signature shall be made or acknowledged by the Testator *in the presence of two or more Witnesses present at the same time; and such Witnesses shall attest and shall subscribe the Will in the presence of the Testator; but no form of Attestation shall be necessary.*"

N.B.—Wills executed prior to the first day of January, 1838, are not affected by the New Act; but any alteration therein, or Codicil thereto, must be executed in the manner before mentioned.

The British and Foreign Bible Society having been deprived of several valuable Legacies owing to the operation of the "Mortmain Act," the Committee embrace this opportunity of introducing the following extract from a Work, entitled "Plain Directions for making Wills, etc., by J. C. Hudson, Esq., of the Legacy Duty Office," as worthy of particular attention.

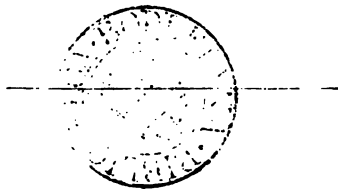
"The Statute of 9 Geo. II. c. 36, called the Mortmain Act, is not repealed or altered by the 1 VICTORIA, c. 26; and therefore legacies to charities out of *real estate* will still be void. If a Testator desire to leave legacies to charities he must take care to make them payable, either expressly or by ordinary course of law, out of such *personal estate* as may be applied for that purpose. A bequest to a charity for a term of years, or leasehold property; or of money to arise from, or be produced by, the sale of land; or by the rents, profits, or other interest arising from land; or a bequest of money, to be laid out in land, or a bequest of money secured by mortgage, or a bequest of annuities charged on land, or rather rent charges; or a bequest of money, with a direction to apply it in paying off mortgages on schools or chapels; or a bequest of money secured on parochial rates, or county rates, or turnpike tolls—is, in each case, void; and even where no particular fund is pointed out in the Will, for the payment of charitable legacies, and they are consequently a charge on the residue, and the residue consists in part of property of all or either of the kinds above specified, so much of the legacies will become void as shall bear the same proportion to the entire legacies as the exempted property bears to the entire residue."

FORM OF A BEQUEST TO THE SOCIETY.

I give and bequeath to "The British and Foreign Bible Society," instituted in London, in the year 1804, the sum of Pounds Sterling, to be paid to their Treasurer for the time being, whose Receipt shall be a sufficient discharge for the same. And I direct the said Legacy to be paid out of my pure personal Estate, applicable by Law to the payment of Charitable Bequests. And I further direct, that, if necessary, my assets shall be marshalled, so as to leave such pure personal Estate, or a sufficient part thereof, applicable to the payment of the said Legacy, and any other Charitable Bequests I may give. And I hereby charge all my personal Estate not applicable to Charitable Bequests, and in aid thereof, my real Estate, with the payment of my Funeral and Testamentary Expenses and Debts, and all Legacies and Payments given or directed by this my Will, or consequent thereon, (except Charitable Legacies), in express exoneration of my aforesaid pure personal Estate, so far as may be necessary for securing the payment in full of the said Legacy to the British and Foreign Bible Society, and of any other Charitable Bequest, but not further or otherwise.



THE
SIXTY-FOURTH REPORT
OF THE
British and Foreign
BIBLE SOCIETY;
M. DCCC. LXVIII.
WITH
AN APPENDIX
AND
A LIST
OF
SUBSCRIBERS AND BENEFACTORS.



LONDON:
PRINTED BY BENJAMIN PARDON, PATERNOSTER ROW.
Sold at the
SOCIETY'S TEMPORARY OFFICES,
12, NEW BRIDGE STREET, BLACKFRIARS,
AND BY ALL BOOKSELLERS IN THE UNITED KINGDOM.

1868.



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PRESIDENT,
THE RIGHT HON. THE EARL OF SHAFTESBURY, K.G.

VICE-PRESIDENTS,

His Grace the ARCHBISHOP of CANTERBURY.
 His Grace the ARCHBISHOP of YORK.
 His Grace the DUKE of DEVONSHIRE, K.G.
 His Grace the DUKE of MARLBOROUGH, K.G.
 Most Hon. the MARQUIS of CHOLMONDELEY.
 Rt. Hon. the EARL of RODEN, K.P.
 Rt. Hon. the EARL of CHICHESTER.
 Rt. Hon. the EARL of HARROWBY, K.G.
 Rt. Hon. the EARL of CAVAN.
 Rt. Hon. the EARL HOWE, G.C.H.
 Rt. Hon. VISCOUNT STRATFORD DE REDCLIFFE, G.C.B.
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 Rt. Rev. the LORD BISHOP of ST. ASAPH.
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 Rt. Rev. Dr. HINDS, late BISHOP of NORWICH.
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 Rt. Hon. and Rt. Rev. LORD AUCKLAND, BISHOP of
 BATH and WELLS.
 Rt. Rev. the LORD BISHOP of RIPON.
 Rt. Rev. the LORD BISHOP of BANGOR.
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 Rt. Rev. the LORD BISHOP of PETERBOROUGH.
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 and LISMORE.
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 Rt. Rev. the BISHOP of JERUSALEM.
 Rt. Rev. the BISHOP of MELBOURNE.
 Rt. Rev. the BISHOP of SYDNEY.
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 Rt. Rev. the BISHOP of HURON.
 Rt. Rev. the BISHOP of SIERRA LEONE.
 Rt. Rev. the BISHOP of ANTIGUA.
 Rt. Rev. the BISHOP of WAIAPU.
 Rt. Rev. the BISHOP of GOULBURN.
 Rt. Rev. the BISHOP of NELSON.
 Rt. Rev. Dr. SMITH, late BISHOP of VICTORIA. [LAND.
 Rt. Rev. Dr. ANDERSON, late BISHOP of PRINCE RUPERT'S
 Rt. Rev. Dr. HARDING, late BISHOP of BOMBAY.
 Very Rev. LORD MIDLETON.
 Very Rev. H. JAW, M.A., DEAN of GLOUCESTER.
 Sir THOMAS DYKE ACLAND, Bart.
 Sir THOMAS D. LLOYD, Bart., M.P.
 Sir C. E. TREVELYAN, K.C.B.
 JOSEPH PEASE, Esq.
 JOHN REMINGTON MILLS, Esq., M.P.
 JOSEPH TRITTON, Esq.

COMMITTEE

Elected May 6, 1868.

J. Gurney Barclay, Esq.

E. Bassold, Esq.

Thomas Binns, Esq.

W. Blomfield, Esq.

Paul Broö, Esq.

J. S. Budgett, Esq.

W. S. Burton, Esq.

William Coles, Esq.

F. Ehrenzeller, Esq.

James Farish, Esq.

John Finch, Esq.

J. H. Fordham, Esq.

Josiah Forster, Esq.

W. C. Gellibrand, Esq.

Henry Gregory, Esq.

P. B. Hall, Esq.

Joseph Hoare, Esq.

Captain Littlehales, R.N.

Sir Francis Lycett.

Lieut.-Colonel Macdonald, J.P.

W. McArthur, Esq.

Arch. Mirrieles, Esq.

C. A. Preller, Esq.

Charles Reed, Esq.

Henry Robarts, Esq., J.P.

Richard R. Roberts, Esq., J.P.

George T. Romilly, Esq.

W. H. Ropes, Esq.

Dr. M. Schulhof.

S. W. Silver, Esq.

John Snell, Esq.

Joseph Somes, Esq.

J. F. Thomas, Esq.

W. H. Warton, Esq.

J. K. Welch, Esq., J.P.

H. H. White, Esq., Q.C.

The Committee meet *regularly* at the Society's Temporary Offices, 12, New Bridge Street, Blackfriars, on the first and third Monday in every Month, at Half-past Eleven o'Clock; and *oftener*, as business may require.

N.B.—The General Meeting of the Society is held annually on the first Wednesday in May.

TREASURER,
JOHN BOCKETT, Esq.

SECRETARIES,
REV. CHARLES JACKSON, and REV. SAMUEL B. BERGNE.

SUPERINTENDENT OF THE TRANSLATING AND EDITORIAL DEPARTMENT,

REV. R. B. GIRDLESTONE, M.A.

HONORARY SOLICITORS,
MESSRS. THOMAS and HOLLAMS.

ACCOUNTANT AND ASSISTANT SECRETARY,
MR. WILLIAM HITCHIN.

ASSISTANT FOREIGN SECRETARY,
MR. HENRY KNOLLEKE.

DEPOSITARY,
MR. JAMES FRANKLIN.

COLLECTOR,
MR. WILLIAM H. CHAPLIN.

FOREIGN AGENTS.

M. DE PRESSENSÉ, France.

No. 72, Rue de Clichy, Paris.

Mr. W. H. KIRKPATRICK, Brussels.

Mr. VAN DER BOM, Amsterdam.

Rev. G. P. DAVIES, B.A.

At Frankfort.

Rev. Dr. SIMON, Berlin. } For

Mr. E. MILLARD, } Germany,

At Vienna. } &c.

Mr. A. ECK, St. Petersburg.

Rev. F. H. ROUGHTON, B.A.

At Lisbon.

Mr. THOMAS BRUCE, Italy.

At Leghorn.

Rev. Dr. THOMSON.

At Constantinople.

Mr. A. WYLIE, China.

At Shanghai.

Rev. Dr. TUCKER, Australia.

At Sydney.

Mr. J. W. BUTLER, Mexico.

Rev. W. T. BOWEN, Barbadoes.

DISTRICT SECRETARIES.

Rev. THOS. PHILLIPS, D.D., Hereford.

Rev. PHILIP KENT, Peckham, s.e.

GEO. T. EDWARDS, Esq., Windermere.

Rev. J. A. PAGE, M.A., Tintwistle, Manchester.

Rev. J. P. HEWLETT, Tewkesbury.

CHAS. SWALLOW, Esq., Manchester.

Rev. W. P. TIDDY, 12, New Bridge Street, Blackfriars, E.C.

Rev. WM. SPENCER, Nottingham.

Rev. H. GILL, D.D., 12, New Bridge Street, Blackfriars, E.C.

Rev. J. H. HILL, 12, New Bridge Street, Blackfriars, E.C.

Rev. G. T. BIRCH, Nottingham.

It is requested that all Letters to the President, or to any of the Officers, may be addressed to them respectively, at the Society's Temporary Offices, 12, New Bridge Street, Blackfriars, London (E.C.).

Subscriptions and Donations are received by Messrs. WILLIAMS, DEACON, and Co., Birchin Lane; at Messrs. HOARES, Fleet Street; and at the Society's Temporary Offices.

HONORARY GOVERNORS FOR LIFE,

Having rendered Essential Services to the Society.

Acworth, Rev. W., M.A., Farns, Wimborne, Dorset.
 Babington, Rev. John, M.A., Honorary Canon of Peterborough.
 Barne, Rev. Henry, M.A., Vicar of Faringdon, Berks.
 Browne, Rev. George, Weston-super-Mare.
 Browne, Rev. H. A., M.A., Rector of Toft Newton, near Market Rasen
 Lincolnshire.
 Crowe, J. R., Esq., C.B., Christiania.
 Dalton, Rev. J. E., B.D., Rector of Seagrave, Leicestershire.
 Ellis, Rev. W., Hoddesdon.
 Foulkes, John, Esq., Aberdovey.
 Glyn, Rev. Carr J., M.A., Rector of Witchampton, Dorset.
 Hoare, Rev. E. H., M.A., Vicar of Barkby, Leicester.
 Holland, Henry, Esq., Clifton, Bristol.
 Kemble, Rev. Charles, M.A., Rector of Bath.
 Ketley, Rev. J., Demerara.
 Langley, Rev. John, Rector of St. Mary's, Wallingford.
 Mackintosh, John, Esq., Glasgow.
 Marten, George, Esq., Parkfield, Upper Clapton.
 Meller, Rev. T. W., M.A., Rector of Woodbridge, Suffolk.
 Methuen, Rev. T. A., M.A., Rector of All Canning's, Devizes.
 Mirrielces, A., Esq., Slough.
 Moffat, Rev. Robert, Kuruman, South Africa.
 Morgan, Rev. George, Cape Town, Africa.
 Noel, Hon. and Rev. Baptist W., M.A., Westbourne Terrace, Hyde Park.
 Noel, Hon. Henry, Exton Park, near Oakham.
 Nolan, Rev. Thomas, B.D., Incumbent of St. Peter's, Regent Square.
 Pakenham, Admiral John, Cannes.
 Paterson, Dr. James, St. John's, New Brunswick.
 Pjetursson, Right Rev. Bishop, Reykjavik, Iceland.
 Scott, Rev. George, Allen House, Macclesfield.
 Sibthorpe, Rev. R. W., B.D., Lincoln.
 Smith, Rev. George, D.D., Poplar.
 Venn, Rev. John, M.A., Hereford.
 Westerby, Rev. Bishop, St. John's, Antigua.
 Wilks, Rev. S. C., M.A., Rector of Nursling, Hants.
 Woodhouse, Rev. W. W., M.A., Matlock Bath, Derbyshire.
 Wyllie, Macleod, Esq.

LAWS AND REGULATIONS

OF THE

British and Foreign Bible Society.

I. The designation of this Society shall be the **BRITISH AND FOREIGN BIBLE SOCIETY**, of which the sole object shall be to encourage the wider circulation of the Holy Scriptures, without note or comment: the only copies in the Languages of the United Kingdom, to be circulated by the Society, shall be the Authorized Version.

II. This Society shall add its endeavours to those employed by other Societies, for circulating the Scriptures through the British Dominions: and shall also, according to its ability, extend its influence to other countries, whether Christian, Mahometan, or Pagan.

III. Each Subscriber of One Guinea annually shall be a Member.

IV. Each Subscriber of Ten Guineas at one time shall be a Member for Life.

V. Each Subscriber of Five Guineas annually shall be a Governor.

VI. Each Subscriber of Fifty Pounds at one time, or who shall, by one additional payment, increase his original Subscription to Fifty Pounds, shall be a Governor for Life.

VII. Governors shall be entitled to attend and vote at all Meetings of the Committee.

VIII. An Executor, paying a bequest of Fifty Pounds, shall be a Member for Life: or of One Hundred Pounds, a Governor for Life.

IX. A Committee shall be appointed to conduct the business of the Society, consisting of Thirty-six Laymen, Six of whom shall be Foreigners, resident in London or its vicinity; half the remainder shall be members of the Church of England, and the other half members of other denominations of Christians. Twenty-seven of the above number, who shall have most frequently attended, shall be eligible for re-election for the ensuing year.

The Committee shall appoint all Officers except the Treasurer, and call Special General Meetings, and shall be charged with procuring for the Society suitable patronage, both British and Foreign.

X. Each Member of the Society shall be entitled, under the direction of the Committee, to purchase Bibles and Testaments at the Society's prices, which shall be as low as possible.

XI. The annual Meeting of the Society shall be held on the first Wednesday in May, when the Treasurer and Committee shall be chosen, the Accounts presented, and the Proceedings of the foregoing year reported.

XII. The President, Vice-Presidents, and Treasurer, shall be considered, *ex officio*, members of the Committee.

XIII. Every Clergyman or Dissenting Minister, who is a Member of the Society, shall be entitled to attend and vote at all Meetings of the Committee.

XIV. The Secretaries for the time being shall be considered as Members of the Committee; but no other person deriving any emolument from the Society shall have that privilege.

XV. At the General Meetings, and Meetings of the Committee, the President,—or, in his absence, the Vice-President first upon the list then present; and in the absence of all the Vice-Presidents, the Treasurer; and in his absence, such Member as shall be voted for that purpose,—shall preside at the Meeting.

XVI. The Committee shall meet on the first Monday in every Month, or oftener, if necessary.

XVII. The Committee shall have the power of nominating such persons as have rendered essential services to the Society, either MEMBERS FOR LIFE, or GOVERNORS FOR LIFE.

XVIII. The Committee shall also have the power of nominating HONORARY MEMBERS from among the Foreigners who have promoted the objects of the Society.

XIX. The whole of the Minutes of every General Meeting shall be signed by the Chairman.

REGULATIONS

*Adopted at the Annual General Meetings of the Society in
1826 and 1827.*

I. That the fundamental law of the Society, which limits its operations to the circulation of the Holy Scriptures, be fully and distinctly recognised as excluding the circulation of the Apocrypha.

II. That in conformity to the preceding resolution, no pecuniary aid can be granted to any Society circulating the Apocrypha; nor, except for the purpose of being applied in conformity to the said resolution, to any individual whatever.

III. That, in all cases in which grants, whether gratuitous or otherwise, of the Holy Scriptures, either in whole or in part, shall be made to any Society, the books be issued bound, and on the express condition that they shall be distributed without alteration or addition.

IV. That all grants of the Scriptures to Societies which circulate the Apocrypha be made under the express condition that they be sold or distributed without alteration or addition; and that the proceeds of the sales of any such copies of the Scriptures be held at the disposal of the British and Foreign Bible Society.

AT THE
SIXTY-FOURTH ANNUAL MEETING,
HELD AT
EXETER HALL, LONDON, MAY 6, 1868,
The Right Hon. the EARL of SHAFTESBURY, K.G.,
PRESIDENT, IN THE CHAIR,

After prayer, and the reading of the Scriptures by the Rev. S. B. BERGNE, an Abstract of the Report of the Committee having been read by the Rev. C. JACKSON, it was, on the motion of JOHN GURNEY HOARE, Esq., seconded by the Hon. and Right Rev. Lord Bishop of CARLISLE (V.P.), and supported by the Right Hon. and Right Rev. the Lord Bishop of LONDON (V.P.),

RESOLVED,—*That the Report, an Abstract of which has been read, be received and printed under the direction of the Committee.*

On the motion of the Rev. ALEXANDER RALEIGH, D.D., of Hare Court Chapel, Canonbury, seconded by the Rev. DONALD FRASER, of Inverness, and supported by the Rev. WILLIAM CONWAY, M.A., Canon of Westminster and Rector of St. Margaret's, Westminster,

RESOLVED,—*That this Meeting desires devoutly to acknowledge the blessing of Almighty God, as so manifestly vouchsafed in connection with the past labours of the British and Foreign Bible Society; and in the enlarged openings now afforded by Divine Providence for the circulation of the Holy Scriptures in various parts of the world, especially on the continent of Europe, would recognise an imperative call to renewed zeal, liberality, and prayer that "the Word of the Lord may have free course and be glorified."*

On the motion of the Rev. J. CLIFFORD, M.A., Baptist Minister, of Paddington, seconded by the Rev. R. D. SANDERSON, Wesleyan Missionary, from Bangalore, and supported by Pastor THOMAS BOYAJIAN, of the Protestant Church of Diarbeker,

RESOLVED,—*That the thanks of this Meeting be given to the President and Vice-Presidents, for their continued patronage;—also to John Bockett, Esq., the Treasurer, who is requested to continue his services. That grateful thanks be also presented to the Officers, Committees, and Collectors of the various Auxiliaries, Branches, and Associations, throughout this country and the colonies; to whose untiring zeal and energy the Society is again indebted for so large an amount of Free Contributions during the past year; and would earnestly entreat a continuance of their efficient and valuable services; and that the following Gentlemen be the Committee for the ensuing year, with power to fill up vacancies.—[See List of Committee on page vii.]*

On the motion of the Rev. Dr. FOWLER, deputed from the American Bible Society, seconded by JOHN BOCKETT, Esq., the Treasurer,

RESOLVED,—*That the warmest thanks of this Meeting be given to the Right Hon. the Earl of Shaftesbury, K.G., President, for his Lordship's kind attention to the business of the day.*

LIST OF AUXILIARY DEPOSITORIES

In the Metropolitan Districts where Bibles and Testaments published by the Society may be purchased.

| AUXILIARY. | DEPOSITORY. | DEPOT. |
|----------------------------|-----------------------|---|
| ANGELL TOWN | Mr. W. P. Reynolds | 8, Seymour Ter. Loughborough Road, |
| BARNES | Miss Hutchings | High St., Barnes, s.w. [Brixton, s.e.] |
| BATTERSEA | Mr. John Horrocks | New Wandsworth, s.w. |
| BATSWATER | Mr. Boddington | 1, Devonshire Ter., Nott. Hill Gate, w. |
| " | Mr. A. Moreau | 7, Alfred Terrace, Queen's Road, w. |
| BETHNAL GREEN | Mr. Lapworth | 60, Church Street, Bethnal Green, n.e. |
| " | Miss Howard | 186, Cambridge Road, ditto, n.e. |
| BLOOMSBURY & SOUTH PANCRAS | Miss Sly | 13, Lamb's Conduit Street, w.c. |
| Bow & Bromley | Mrs. Morrison | 48, Marchmont Street, w.c. |
| | Mr. Mason | 24, Broad Street, Bloomsbury, w.c. |
| " | Mr. Tolley | Addington Road, Bow Road, e. |
| " | The Misses Cheverton | Somerset House, Coborn New Road, e. |
| BRIXTON | Mr. Edmonds | Commercial Place, Brixton, s.w. |
| " | Misses Hall | Brixton Hill, s.w. |
| " | Mrs. Simmons | Lower Tulse Hill, s.w. |
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| O give thanks unto the LORD, for <i>he is good</i> : for his mercy <i>endureth</i> for ever. <i>Psal</i> cvii. 1. | O give thanks unto the God of gods: for his mercy endureth for ever. <i>Psal</i> cxxxvi. 2. | For God so loved the world, that he gave his only begotten Son, that whosoever believeth in him should not perish, but have everlasting life. <i>John</i> iii. 16. | |
| PICA TYPE. | SMALL PICA TYPE. | BREVIEW TYPE. | |
| And the sea gave up the dead which were in it; and death and hell delivered up the dead which were in them: and they were judged every man according to their works. <i>Rev.</i> xx. 13. | O Zion, that bringest good tidings, get thee up into the high mountain; O Jerusalem, that bringest good tidings, lift up thy voice with strength; lift up, be not afraid; say unto the cities of Judah, Behold your God! <i>Isai</i> xl 9. | And they came to a place which was named Getsemane: and he saith to his disciples, Sit ye here, while I shall pray. <i>Mark</i> xiv. 32. | |
| MINION TYPE. | NONPAREIL TYPE. | PEARL TYPE. | |
| Let the wicked forsake his way, and the unrighteous man his thoughts: and let him return unto the LORD, and he will have mercy upon him; and to our God, for he will abundantly pardon. <i>Isai.</i> lv. 7. | Trust in the LORD with all thine heart; and lean not unto thine own understanding. In all thy ways acknowledge him, and he shall direct thy paths. <i>Prov.</i> iii. 5, 6. | How beautiful upon the mountains are the feet of him that bringeth good tidings, that publisheth salvation; that saith unto Zion, Thy God reigneth! <i>Isai.</i> lli. 7. | |
| | RUBY TYPE. | DIAMOND TYPE. | |
| | I was glad when they said unto me, Let us go into the house of the LORD. Our feet shall stand within thy gates, O Jerusalem. <i>Psal</i> cxxii. 1, 2. | Let the word of Christ dwell in you richly in all wisdom, teaching and admonishing one another in psalms and hymns, singing with grace in your hearts to the Lord. <i>Colossians</i> iii. 16. | |

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R E P O R T .

It must have been a glorious sight which the Apostle beheld when, rapt in apocalyptic vision, he saw "an angel fly in the midst of Heaven, having the everlasting Gospel to preach unto them that dwell on the earth, and to every nation, and kindred, and tongue, and people." And though it may not be possible to fix with any degree of certainty the exact agency which this vision symbolizes, yet may it be permitted on such an occasion as this, to point without presumption, to the wondrous development of your Society's work in every land, and to rejoice in the conviction, that in the varied and extensive operations which it has been privileged to initiate and to carry to a successful issue, this prophecy has at least a partial fulfilment. The reproach has often, and not without much justice, been cast upon those who have taken a lead in the arts and commerce of the world, that side by side with the refinement of their manners and the multitude of their merchandise, they have introduced the worst vices of civilisation into the countries which they have visited. But the Society, whose sixty-fourth Anniversary you are met this day to commemorate, seeks to cast the weight of its influence into an opposite scale. It

cannot indeed efface the stain of sin which has brought dishonour upon God, and disgrace upon a Christian country; but wherever man breaks up the fallow ground of savage life, it seeks to scatter the incorruptible seed of God's Word; and wherever commerce finds an outlet for surplus produce, or gathers foreign wealth within the lap of domestic industry, there it communicates the knowledge of a treasure in the heavens that faileth not, and exemplifies the grace of disinterested kindness by seeking not its own but another's wealth.

Nautical enterprise is proverbially bold, and geographical research has a daring spirit, but the principal interest, which in the Christian's estimation attaches to the discoveries which these may effect is simply this,—that they afford fresh scope for Christian activity, and open new fields, in which to plant the Standard of the Cross, and wield the Sword of the Spirit, and wage that conflict with the powers of darkness which may result in the rescue of the prey from the terrible, and the deliverance of the lawful captive.

How many of Satan's bondslaves have been emancipated through the single instrumentality of the written Word, and with no other interpreter of its heavenly wisdom than the Spirit of the living God, no human record can avail to show. The correspondence, however, which flows from year to year with a more copious stream into the reservoir of your archives, affords no doubtful evidence that your labour is blessed. Slumberers are awakened, and enquirers are directed, the sorrowful are comforted, the weak in faith strengthened, and the sin-bound set free. Patiently and perseveringly the Colporteur plods his weary way, silently and unobtrusively the Truth advances in its majestic march; and as the inspired Book is circulated by thousands and tens of thousands in every language, which sanctified learning has made subservient to the cause of Christ, the hopes and the joys which it unfolds take root in many hearts, and spring up and bear fruit unto everlasting life.

Such is the grand outline of the work in which you are engaged, the distinctive features of which are clear enough, but the filling up of which, with the lights and

shadows of individual experience, must be left to the pencilling of a Master's hand, and the disclosures of that final day, which shall reveal every man's work of what sort it is. Sufficient for the present to know that you are walking in the path of God's appointment; that you are using the means which He has ordained; that as regards the past you can praise Him for His goodness; ~~that~~ as regards the future you can hope in His mercy; and ~~that~~ as regards all those changing phases of His Providence which have such a tendency to perplex and disquiet, you have nevertheless a sure refuge afforded you.—“The God of Israel is He, that giveth strength and power unto His people. Blessed be God.”

FRANCE.

The historian who writes that page in the annals of France which records the events of the past year, will have no difficulty in singling out the most striking feature of the national landscape, and surrounding it with a variety of objects calculated to add to its brilliancy and enhance its interest. The account of the Universal Exhibition held in Paris will stand out in bold relief amid the minor details of his record; the progress of science and the triumph of art will each have a prominent place assigned to them, whilst the presence of Emperors and Kings will be made to lend a peculiar charm to the whole, and to light it up with more than usual lustre. The gorgeous display by which men of all nations were attracted to the capital of France cannot fail of being chronicled as deserving the attention and calling for the applause of an admiring world. But will this historian, so enthusiastic in the praise of man, have any knowledge of the ways and works of God; whilst telling of all that was attractive to the eye of man, will he note that spot on which the eye of God rested with complacency, and whence light and life were diffused around? It may be not. There was nothing in the plain and humble build-

ing used for a Dépôt to attract attention. A few men of faith and prayer were assembled within it, who possessed neither the influence of wealth nor the authority of rank. They simply held forth to the people the Word of Truth: that Truth which tells of the Father's love, the Saviour's grace, and the Holy Spirit's power. But their work was blessed; its record is on high; and when all of human glory which that Exhibition contained shall have grown dim, their simple testimony for Christ shall receive its promised reward, for they that turn many to righteousness shall shine as the stars for ever in the kingdom of their Father.

As soon as the Committee determined to occupy the ground placed at their disposal, both in the Exhibition building and in the Park, it was felt that the success of such an enterprise, if God prospered it, must depend to a large extent upon the capabilities of him who was chosen to control it. Time was too precious to admit of a mere tentative appointment. The interests of immortal souls were at stake, whose only opportunity of becoming acquainted with the Truth might then occur; and hence the necessity of entrusting the direction of this important, and in some respects delicate, mission to one in whose Christian zeal and sound judgment full confidence could be placed. The Committee were of opinion that Mr. G. T. Edwards, one of the District Secretaries of the Society, possessed the qualifications needful for the work; and having invited him to be their representative on this interesting occasion, he accepted the call as coming from his heavenly Master, and at once made arrangements to transfer to others his home engagements and to devote all his energies to his new field of labour. How abundantly it pleased God to bless this effort to make known His Truth among the representatives of the different nations that visited the Exhibition, will be gathered more fully from a perusal of the able Report furnished by Mr. Edwards, copious extracts from which are here appended; but it may be briefly stated that the most sanguine expectations of the Committee were more than realized, not only in the readiness with which the *Scriptures* were received, but in the eagerness with which they

were purchased. The daily supply seemed only to quicken, not to satiate, the appetites of those who received this heavenly food, until in the last week Bibles and Testaments were sold to the value of £100, and the intense anxiety of the people to possess the Word of God before the Dépôt closed led them to flock with eagerness to that centre of attraction.

Mr. Edwards has furnished the following particulars of the work in which he has been engaged:—

The year 1867 has been a memorable one in the religious history of France. Never probably since the days of the martyred Huguenots has there been such a sowing of the seed of Divine Truth as in connection with the Universal Exhibition, recently closed in the French capital. Erected by man for his own glory, and to display his wondrous triumphs in art, and science, and manufacture, God has been pleased, through the labours of His servants, to overrule it in a large measure for His own glory, and to display His wondrous triumphs of redeeming grace and love among the crowds that flocked to that great gathering of the nations. It has added another to the many instances in which the thoughtful Christian can observe how the varied movements among the kingdoms of this world are made subservient to the interests of that kingdom which is not of this world.

As on former occasions, the versions of the Society were exhibited in the midst of the great collection of the works of art and industry contained in the Palace itself. On two handsome revolving stands, with the title of the Society on the base, and appropriate texts on the top, the Word of God with open page was to be seen in about 170 languages, and to all who could appreciate it, it was the noblest sight there. It may safely be affirmed that upon nothing else in that vast collection had so much sanctified toil and genius been expended as upon those versions produced by the life-long labours of Jerome and Origen in the early church, of Wickliffe, Tyndal, Luther, Lefevre, and others at the era of the Reformation; and during the present century, of Morrison and Milne in China; Carey, Marshman, and Ward in India; Judson in Burmah; Moffat in Southern Africa; Bishop Crowther on the banks of the Niger; Van Dyck and his predecessors in Syria; Maunsell in New Zealand; Williams, Hunt, Calvert, and Turner in the South Sea Islands; with a host of others in various parts of the world too numerous to mention. If, too, that great Exhibition was the gathering together of the trophies of civilization, it might well have been asked, taking the lowest ground, where, under that vast roof, could anything have been shown which has done so much to promote true civilization as the spread of that Sacred Volume in all its varied versions? Very fitting was it, therefore, that the Society's stands should occupy a prominent position in that great building, and I am happy to say that in no previous Exhibition has the Word of God been placed in so striking a situation. In a thoroughfare daily traversed by thousands, the Bible

in its many tongues was a silent but powerful witness for God, reminding men that the things which are seen are only temporal, but that the things which are not seen are eternal. This wonderful collection of the Society's versions excited much interest among all classes, and I believe no one approached the stands containing those open volumes, whatever his colour or his clime, who could not readily find a book speaking a message to him from God in his own mother tongue. Here, without any miracle, but with God's blessing on the united efforts of His people, the scene of Pentecost was repeated, and dwellers from almost every region under heaven could again receive Apostolic teaching in languages more numerous than spoken at first by Apostolic lips. There was something, too, appropriate in the Word of God being placed in a portion of the Exhibition devoted to the illustration of the literature of Britain, with which our English Bible has been so closely intertwined, and which has been the great model and standard of our English language.

It was well that the Bible should be seen in the Palace itself, but the great object of placing it there was to induce men to obtain it and read it. For this purpose a Dépôt was erected in the grounds of the Exhibition, in an excellent situation, and opened on the 10th of April, with a large stock of Scriptures in about thirty languages, while the walls were covered with striking texts from the Word of God in English, French, German, Italian and Spanish. These latter were a great source of interest and attraction, many who entered the Dépôt, going all round and reading every text, which often led to a desire for the volume from which they were taken. On one occasion, I observed a pale, interesting-looking lady, standing and earnestly reading the texts, Matt. xxi. 22, John xvi. 24, and Matt. xviii. 19, 20, containing such blessed encouragements to prayer. I saw that after reading them she closed her eyes, while the movement of the lips showed that the texts were at once being put into practice. Again they were read, and again the lips moved in prayer, and when I saw the tearful eyes as she moved away, and found on addressing her that she was deaf, and that those simple verses had deeply touched her, I had fresh evidence of the power which even a small portion of the Word of God is able to exert. Outside too, in the park, texts of Scripture, in tens of thousands of copies, were distributed and put into the hands of the crowds who thronged there. They were printed on a paper containing the address of the Dépôt, and specimen verses of the Word of God. Every one getting a copy of this paper, even if nothing else was received, got at least the following statement of Gospel Truth, in the words of the inspired volume, "The wages of sin is death, but the gift of God is eternal life, through Jesus Christ our Lord." "God so loved the world, that He gave His only begotten Son, that whosoever believeth in Him should not perish, but have everlasting life." "Come unto me, all ye that labour and are heavy laden, and I will give you rest." "Him that cometh to me, I will in no wise cast out." By the circulation of these papers, as well as by the distribution of single Gospels, gratuitously, we hoped to give the people such a taste for God's Word, as would lead them to desire more, and in this hope we were not disappointed.

I employed in the Dépôt and in the park, M. Rouget, a French pastor, and five of the Paris Colporteurs; and of these six worthy labourers, five had been once Roman Catholics—themselves converted by that word of God, which is quick and powerful; none could have been found more fitting to commend it to their French countrymen, and earnestly and faithfully did they perform their work. For a period of seven months the Dépôt was kept open for the sale of the Scriptures, every day except Sunday, and on that day we confined ourselves to the distribution of Portions in the park, which were eagerly and thankfully received. At first the demand was comparatively small, for the vast majority of the people knew nothing of the Bible. But it was most encouraging to find, that the longer the Dépôt was kept open, the more it became a point of attraction; and the more we distributed Gospels and single Portions, the more the people, having tasted the water of life, thirsted for its refreshing draughts. Sometimes a sceptic might come in and sneer, or sometimes a priest might denounce, but neither was able to turn the people from their purpose.

Thus we defended the Bible against sceptics and ultramontane priests by simply circulating it; and though the people might be told that the Bible was too deep for them and not to be understood by simple folk, yet they bought it nevertheless, and many were able to understand at least thus much, that the teaching of Jesus Christ and His apostles is very different from that of their so-called successors, and that the latter have too often a direct interest in keeping the people ignorant of the sacred volume. Taught too by the Spirit of God, many doubtless went deeper, and reached the kernel of the Bible, making the discovery that they were great sinners, but Jesus Christ a great and gracious Saviour. Very interesting, therefore, was it to observe that, day by day, the work grew and expanded, so that though the first week only 241 copies were issued, the last week above 22,000 went forth from the dépôt. As the time approached for closing the Exhibition, the numbers who came to us increased, and the last week presented one of the most remarkable scenes ever witnessed in a Roman Catholic country, and one that will never be forgotten by those who witnessed it. As the eager crowds came pressing into the dépôt to purchase the Word of God, the vast majority being of the humbler and working classes, no Christian could look upon the scene without the deepest emotion, and often did the words of our blessed Lord occur to me, "When he saw the multitudes he was moved with compassion for them, because they fainted, and were scattered abroad as sheep having no shepherd." These words were spoken of a people who had scribes and chief priests and pharisees in abundance, but among them all, no shepherds; and, I fear, the words are just as applicable now to the people of France, as of old to the people of Israel. I trust, however, of many of them it may be said, though they were as sheep going astray, yet that, guided by the Word and Spirit of God, they have now returned to the Shepherd and Bishop of their souls. Of the conduct and behaviour of the people I cannot speak too highly. When it is remembered that we went among them as foreigners and as Protestants,

in a Roman Catholic country, to distribute books which their teachers try to persuade them are heretical, it would have been no great wonder had they met us with some opposition, and treated us rather roughly. So far from this, the crowds who came to us behaved with the greatest courtesy and decorum, and it was striking to see the humblest French peasant, with the politeness characteristic of the Latin races, as he entered the Dépôt, respectfully raise his hat.

The Bible is God's message of love to all, without distinction of race or rank; and your Committee are thankful to be able to record that this fact was kept prominently in view in the distribution of the Scriptures which took place during the Paris Exhibition. Whether the visitor to your Dépôt was a king or a subject, a prince or a peasant, the same blessed Book was offered alike to all, telling each of a God of all grace, of a way of reconciliation, and of a hope of glory; and inviting each to the refuge and rest which the Gospel unfolds. The Emperors of France and Russia, the King of Prussia and the Queen of Holland, the Prince of Wales and the Duke of Edinburgh, the Prince of Prussia and Prince Galitzin of Russia, were amongst the number of those who in various ways showed their sympathy with the work of your Society, and took an interest in the effort which they themselves witnessed. Amid so many features of a striking character, it is difficult to say which is most encouraging, and which calls for the most grateful acknowledgments; but when your Committee are able to state that no fewer than 1,200 priests received at your Dépôt, or from the Colporteurs, those Scriptures which are able to make wise unto salvation through faith that is in Christ Jesus, and that amongst those who were sought out and supplied with the Word of God were the employés of the Exhibition, whether at the stalls or in the cafés, in the Park or in the Gardens; the soldiers and sailors, to the number of 15,000; and the police and Gardes de Paris, to the number of 6,000; whilst forty hotels and boarding-houses were supplied with the New Testament, and 120,000 Portions were distributed gratuitously among visitors of every grade and nation; there surely is enough in such facts as these to excite the Christian's liveliest gratitude, *and to lead him to exclaim, "This is the Lord's doing,*

and it is marvellous in our eyes." At the same time it is but justice to Mr. Edwards to state that the warm-hearted energy which he devoted to this work had a decided bearing upon its success, and that he discharged all the onerous duties which devolved upon him to the entire satisfaction of your Committee.

The interest which naturally attaches to the operations of your Society in connexion with the Paris Exhibition justify their being given in fuller detail, which will be best accomplished by further extracts from the Report of Mr. Edwards:—

What Jerusalem was on the memorable day of Pentecost, Paris was to a still greater extent during this Universal Exhibition. Men from every nation under heaven were gathered there, and therefore strange and deeply interesting scenes were often to be witnessed in the Bible Society's building. Spaniards from their unhappy country, where the Bible is still contraband; Austrians, Hungarians, and Italians, among whom it has so lately been set free; Russians, who seem able to speak the languages of all other countries as a compensation for so few being able to speak theirs; Turks, Arabians, and Egyptians, in their gay Eastern costumes; Chinese with their pigtailed; Romish priests and Sisters of Mercy; Capuchin and Dominican friars in outlandish dress; Armenian priests from Syria, owning the primacy of the Bishop of Rome, but still maintaining their ecclesiastical independence; soldiers, sailors, and police, with a host of others too numerous to specify, might all have been seen thronging the place where they could find a message from God, each in his own tongue. Nor did those highest in station fail to show an interest in the work of Bible circulation. The Society's Depôt was visited by his Royal Highness the Prince of Wales and his brother the Duke of Edinburgh, to whom I briefly explained the operations we were carrying on, and presented Bibles as mementos of their visit. The King of Prussia sent an intimation of his intention to pay a visit, but through some misunderstanding of the Commissioner who was to have conducted him, and who mistook the hour, his Majesty was prevented fulfilling his intention. His son, however, the Prince of Prussia, came and spent some time in the Depôt, and to him I also presented a Bible, with one for the Princess, who intended coming but was prevented. The Queen of Holland, too, twice made arrangements for coming, but in both cases was unable to fulfil her intentions through the extreme inclemency of the weather. Prince and Princess Louis of Hesse passed through the Depôt, but did not remain any time.

Another distinguished visitor to the Depôt was the Russian Prince Galitzin, the nephew of the excellent and enlightened prime minister of that name to the late Emperor Alexander, who received the Society's Agent, Dr. Paterson, so cordially when he visited Russia early in this century, and who was mainly instrumental in the formation of the Russian Bible Society, which, during the

twelve years that it was permitted to labour, circulated above 800,000 copies of the word of God. The Prince had not forgotten the Society with which the name of his uncle is so intimately connected, and he was not a little gratified with a copy of the history of the Society which I presented to him, and in which the exertions of his distinguished relative in establishing the Society in Russia are detailed. Prince Orloff, too, visited the Dépôt, and purchased copies of all the various Russian Scriptures we had; and, indeed, no people showed a greater interest in the word of God, or were more anxious to possess it than the Russians. Many of them expressed their astonishment at finding that we could supply them with portions of the Old Testament which they could not obtain at home, the translation of the whole Bible in modern Russ not having yet been completed. A distinguished Russian gentleman said to me on one occasion, "What a wonderful people you English are! I have come here all the way from Russia, and find in the midst of this Paris Exhibition books of Scripture which I cannot obtain in my own country." It is a hopeful sign for the future of that great country that under the enlightened policy of the present Emperor, the Scriptures can be freely circulated, and that there is such a desire to possess them.

On one occasion I was distributing Gospels at one of the gates of the park on a Sunday afternoon, when the policeman in charge came up to me and asked eagerly if I had a copy of the Apocalypse, as he very much wanted to see it. I told him I had not one with me, but I would get him one, and very soon he was put in possession of it. A Paris policeman asking for the Book of Revelation will give some idea of the interest those men felt in the word of God when put within their reach, and several of them after receiving a Testament were not content till they had purchased a complete Bible. On the occasion above alluded to, when I was distributing Gospels, one was received by a well-dressed gentleman who, holding it up, exclaimed, "What are you giving me here?" Without waiting for me to reply, the policeman at once said, "Sir, it is the word of God." Once, too, when coming out of the Dépôt a Sergent de ville who had received a Testament, came up to me and said, "Will you tell me what I must do to follow your religion?" I replied, "Why are you not satisfied with the religion you now profess?" Upon which he rejoined, "The priests tell us such stories; and so much they say is in Latin." I then tried to make him understand that it was but little use turning from one form to another form, or changing the name of Catholic for that of Protestant, and that the great thing was first of all to come to Christ, and to experience a change of heart through the work of the Holy Spirit. He was then not far from the kingdom of God, and I have great hope that he has since entered it, as I saw him several times, and his desire to know and hear the truth was very striking. In fact, we had no greater friends to our work than the police; and though, according to the strict letter of the law, they might have prevented our Colporteurs distributing in the park (and on one occasion actually did arrest one of our men) yet when I appealed to them and urged the importance of our continuing to distribute there, they never afterwards raised any difficulty, and the work went on to the *close*.

Speaking of his intercourse with the priests, Mr. Edwards furnishes some deeply interesting incidents:—

That the classes already mentioned should have visited the Society's *Depôt* was not so very remarkable, but that priests of the Roman Catholic Church should have come to us in large numbers was what I was not quite prepared for; though, as a body, the French priests will I think, compare favourably with those of other lands, partaking to some extent of the intelligence, and generally of the courtesy, of their countrymen; yet there are two very sharply defined classes among them. A large number, it is to be feared a great majority, are ultramontane, and therefore narrow-minded and intolerant, and could not but disapprove of the Bible being put into the hands of the people. The offer to such of any portion of God's Word was always scornfully refused; nor did mere words suffice in all cases to give vent to their indignation. One day I observed a priest passing our *Depôt*, who was busily employed tearing up some printed matter which seemed to me to be a portion of Scripture; and on taking up some of the torn fragments, I discovered them to be from the Gospel of St. John. I could not help following him and remonstrating with him on his wicked act, leaving him with the assurance that he would one day have to answer for it before the judgment seat of Christ. But on the other hand, there is a portion of the French priesthood, enlightened, liberal-minded and courteous, who seemed glad to meet with English Christians, confessed that in many things England was in a much happier condition than France, and who purchased the Word of God, or received it with evident satisfaction. They endure the state of things in their Church, often I believe groaning under it; and many of this class, I cannot but think, really love the Saviour, and up to their light, are seeking to serve Him. Gallicanism is not therefore dead in France, notwithstanding all the efforts of the Court of Rome to strangle it, from the days of the Jansenists onwards, and the name of the immortal Pascal, and his scathing exposure of Jesuitism, has not been forgotten, but lives among intelligent Frenchmen, and not a few of the French priests. On asking one of this latter class whether his or the ultramontane section of the priesthood were most numerous in France, he replied, "that in Paris his brethren were generally liberal-minded, but that in the provinces they were generally ultramontane."

The display of the Society's Versions in the Palace attracted the attention of many priests, of one especially, a learned man, and a professor in a college for training young men for the priesthood. He asked me to call upon him that he might show me something which he had caused to be translated into nearly 300 languages and dialects. This proved to be the Pope's bull of the Immaculate Conception, which in its various versions, each separately and superbly bound, was presented to Pius IX., at the recent gathering of bishops in Rome. Nothing could be more characteristic of the differences between Roman Catholics and Protestants, than our translations of the Word of God and those of this worthy priest, who indeed did not hesitate to confess the superiority of our work. The one aptly illustrated

what practically is the creed of the Roman Catholic's submission to the Pope and his laws, however unscriptural or absurd; the other the great principle that Holy Scripture containeth all things necessary to salvation, and that by the law and the testimony, everything is to be tested. Though we sought to carry on our work without controversy, and to meet error by simply spreading the Truth of God, yet sometimes priests came into the Dépôt, who raised discussions and tried to prejudice the people against our work. They always, however, seemed to do good service, for as soon as a priest entered and commenced a discussion, the Dépôt at once filled, and strange to say, the people scarcely ever manifested any sympathy with the clerical disputants. They seemed instinctively to feel that the priest could not be right in fighting against the Bible, and sometimes they would take an amusing way of showing their dissatisfaction. On one occasion, a stout elderly priest came in and commenced the usual routine objections against every one reading the Bible, and the dangers of private judgment, &c., when the people in large numbers closed in round him in so compact a way, that when he wished to get out, it was impracticable. There they kept him for about an hour, while large portions of the Word of God were read aloud both in his hearing and theirs, and while he made the best defence he could. That the latter was not very effective may be judged by what some one in the crowd was heard saying, "M. le Curé does not seem to know much about the Gospel."

One priest, a professor in a college in the provinces, wrote me to say that his Greek Testament was in a very dilapidated condition, and begged me to send him one, and indeed several country priests wrote for Scriptures, and were supplied through the post. Several Missionary priests of the Propaganda, about to go out to the East, came and asked for Scriptures in Arabic, Sanscrit and Chinese; while a venerable old priest from the provinces, asked for and obtained ten Bibles to lend among the people of his parish. They seemed to have no scruple in coming to heretics for books which they could not find nearer home, and many I know received impressions from what they saw of our work which they were not slow to acknowledge. With many priests I had deeply interesting conversations, and I often found them most ready to listen to simple Scriptural statements of Gospel truth, sometimes departing with tearful eyes, as I intreated them to search the Scriptures to see whether these things were so. I tried to impress upon them that whatever evils attended the general use of the Bible, (and the best things are liable to abuse,) immensely greater evils attended the withdrawal of the word of God from the people, and that while they maintained the necessity of unity as a means of attaining truth, we spread the truth as the means of attaining unity; that, as the result, they had uniformity without unity, while among all who took the Scriptures in their integrity and followed them, there was real unity without uniformity.

Before the Exhibition closed, your Committee had *the gratification* of presenting to each of the Imperial

Commissioners a neatly-bound copy of the Bible, accompanied by a letter and a suitable inscription signed by the President of the Society. A deputation also waited upon M. Le Play, the head of the Imperial Commission, to thank him for the liberty of action which had been granted to the Agents of the Society. His reply was both honourable to himself and gratifying to your Committee. He stated that though a Roman Catholic, he felt great sympathy with your work, that he believed it had exercised a very beneficial influence upon the people, and that in days when the very foundations of revealed religion were being so violently assailed, it was important that all Christians should unite in its defence. He also added that, though great liberty had been granted to your Agents, he felt pleasure in declaring that they had not abused it, but had exercised sound wisdom and discretion.

The closing feature of this eventful period was the presentation of a Bible to the Emperor of the French. The Committee felt that much was due to His Majesty for the liberal policy which he had pursued towards the Protestants of this country during the period of the Paris Universal Exhibition, and they were anxious to give expression to their gratitude in a manner which should be both substantial and lasting. At an audience, which was granted with the utmost courtesy and promptitude, your President, the Earl of Shaftesbury, who was accompanied by M. Theodore Vernes and the Rev. S. B. Bergne, took occasion to thank His Majesty for the freedom accorded to your Society in circulating the Scriptures throughout his dominions, and further to congratulate him on having done more to maintain relations of amity and goodwill between France and England than any monarch that ever occupied the throne of France. His Lordship then read an address which had been prepared, and requested that His Majesty would be graciously pleased to accept a copy of the Bible in the English language. His Majesty expressed the gratification which he felt in listening to the address, and accepting a copy of the Holy Scriptures from a Society which had translated them into so many languages and circulated them.

so extensively. His Majesty also observed that he was touched by the sentiments to which the President of the Society had given utterance, and that while seeking to promote the best understanding between the two nations, he was desirous that his own subjects should enjoy perfect religious freedom.

The following is a copy of the address presented on this auspicious occasion:—

“TO HIS MAJESTY THE EMPEROR OF THE FRENCH.

“MAY IT PLEASE YOUR MAJESTY,

“We, the President, Vice-Presidents and Committee of the British and Foreign Bible Society, desire to approach your Majesty, for the purpose of expressing the deep sentiment of gratitude which we entertain for the liberal policy which you have pursued towards the Protestants in your dominions, ever since you have occupied the exalted position to which God has called you.

“Especially do we desire to thank your Majesty for the liberty of action which you have accorded to them during the period of the Universal Exhibition, a liberty which they highly appreciate, and the due bounds of which it has been their earnest endeavour not to transgress.

“The sole object of the Society which we represent, is the translation, printing, and circulation of the Word of God, without note or comment, in every language of the world. We have already succeeded in accomplishing this end to the extent of 178 languages, or dialects, many specimens of which have been exhibited in the space allotted to us in the Universal Exhibition. We seek not to attach men to any ecclesiastical party; but simply to place in their hands the Scriptures of Eternal Truth, that all may read in their own tongue the wonderful works of God, and through the Holy Spirit's teaching, may be made wise unto salvation through faith that is in Christ Jesus.

“We beg to present to your Majesty, as the most valuable token of respect and gratitude which it is in our power to offer, a copy of the Bible in the English language. We request you to be graciously pleased to accept it, not only as a memorial of our thankfulness for the favour shown to us, but as the best gift of God to man, the only light by which he can steer his course with safety over the troubled waters of life. We pray that your Majesty may ever find in it true wisdom and strong consolation; so that when all that is fading and fleeting which this world can offer has passed away, you may have ‘a building of God, a house not made with hands, eternal in the heavens.’

“SHAFTESBURY, *President.*

“C. JACKSON, }
“S. B. BERGE, } *Secretaries.*”

M. de Pressensé introduces the Report of his opera-

tions, with a comparison of the state of things in France at the present time, and their condition five and thirty years ago, when his official connection with your Society commenced ; and the general conclusion to which he arrives is one favourable to the progress of true religion. He does not indeed conceal the fact that infidelity has assumed a bolder aspect, that the enemies of the gospel are more daring in their assaults, and that the flood of ungodliness is sweeping along with a force which is searching the foundations both of faith and holiness, but this very sense of danger and insecurity is calling to more decided action those who are on the Lord's side ; and the urgency of the present need is compelling the indifferent to arouse themselves, and the waverers to become decided. Languor is no longer the condition of men's minds, nor unconcern the spirit which they are disposed to manifest. Atheism has thrown off its mask, and exposes its hideous features with unblushing effrontery ; and as its purpose becomes unveiled and its nature disclosed, the occupation of all neutral ground is rendered more difficult, and the choice becomes imperative between good and evil, between light and darkness, between Christ and Antichrist. Nor is this all. The tendency of the present age is in the direction of inquiry and free discussion. Men are no longer content to walk in darkness, under the guidance of ignorance and bigotry. If possessed of no better light they will bring that of human reason to bear upon the objects around them ; and what room is there for astonishment, if when they see Italy and Rome no longer one, and Austria annulling its Concordat with the Pope, they begin to doubt whether the boasted unity of the Papacy be indeed a reality of Divine appointment, or only a despotism extending its odious sway to the souls as well as the bodies of men, and which the great enemy has established, to lead captive at his will millions of our fallen race. All these are questions which in the present day are both gaining a hearing and receiving an answer. Not indeed for the most part an answer which quiets an accusing conscience, or gives peace to a troubled spirit, but rather an answer which, whilst it casts off the moor-

ings of a corrupt faith, leaves the soul exposed to the cold blasts of scepticism, or the raging storm of infidelity—a labouring barque amidst the foaming breakers, without helm to guide, or compass by which to steer, or pilot on whom to depend. And if when it is merely the body which is threatened with a watery grave there is no lack of willing hands to man the life-boat, and the call to the rescue is responded to with an alacrity which tarries not even to count life's value, what reproach would there not attach to the Christian church, if when souls are in danger of perishing everlastingly, no effort were made to light up within their view the beacon fire of revealed Truth, or to pilot them to the safe anchorage of the Word of the living God?

Your Committee, however, rejoice in the conviction that wherever the energies of your Society have been developed, no such neglect can be laid to the charge of those by whom it is supported. The Bible is God's life-boat, which has stood the strain of many a raging sea. It has been launched from well nigh every shore upon which the billows of infidelity have spent their fury, but has breasted the storm; it has been cast hither and thither amidst the conflicting opinions of unsanctified reason, but has retained its buoyancy. It has been crowded with those in danger of perishing everlastingly, but yet there is room.

Whatever then be the changes through which France may pass, the duty of your Committee will still remain the same; and they cannot but rejoice that in a year of much trial and of great excitement, the Holy Scriptures have been circulated to such an extent as M. de Pressensé is able to report. It would appear from the following statement that independently of the copies sold and distributed at your Dépôt in the Champ de Mars, the ordinary issues have amounted to 91,870 volumes, which have been thus appropriated:—

After deducting from the total issues of the Central Dépôt the 169,376 copies appropriated to the work in connection with the Universal Exhibition, it will be seen that 87,381 copies of the Scriptures have during the past year been applied for, to meet the well-founded wants of the general work, namely, 60,061 copies, to supply

the Colporteurs : 16,515 for the supply of Depôts; 8,762 to meet the orders received from religious societies; and 2,043 to supply the copies required for gratis distribution. Consequently, we find that 256,757 copies were issued from the Depôt for circulation during the year. But what is still more important and gratifying is, that the circulation of the past year, comprising the period from the 1st of March, 1867 to the 29th of February, 1868, has exceeded the number of copies issued from the Depôt; since it amounted to 261,246 copies, namely, 23,024 Bibles, 87,139 New Testaments, and Gospels and Acts, and 151,083 Portions.

The usual statement which M. de Pressensé furnishes of the number of volumes issued from his Agency for the supply of France during the five-and-thirty years that he has superintended your work, proves that a total of four millions has nearly been reached.

| | Religious Societies. | Depôts. | Colpor-teurs. | Schools. | Sales. | Grants. | Total. |
|---|----------------------|---------|---------------|----------|---------|---------|-----------|
| 1st year, 1833 to 1834 | 5,936 | 16,865 | 7,816 | 23,923 | 692 | 394 | 55,624 |
| 2nd " 1834 to 1835 | 8,944 | 10,266 | 27,937 | 14,560 | 231 | 256 | 62,194 |
| 3rd " 1835 to 1836 | 13,652 | 9,171 | 44,728 | 13,045 | 533 | 392 | 80,921 |
| 4th " 1836 to 1837 | 8,037 | 17,398 | 43,510 | 18,050 | 410 | 742 | 88,147 |
| 5th " 1837 to 1838 | 14,422 | 26,261 | 60,399 | 15,332 | 380 | 3,860 | 120,654 |
| 6th " 1838 to 1839 | 19,864 | 14,502 | 74,124 | 10,638 | 2,029 | 255 | 121,412 |
| 7th " 1839 to 1840 | 13,621 | 16,852 | 97,994 | 4,264 | 1,571 | 2,795 | 137,097 |
| 8th " 1840 to 1841 | 7,402 | 14,714 | 117,431 | 5,609 | 1,905 | 2,352 | 149,413 |
| 9th " 1841 to 1842 | 25,234 | 15,726 | 95,194 | 7,324 | 1,988 | 579 | 146,045 |
| 10th " 1842 to 1843 | 10,586 | 7,204 | 115,067 | 6,529 | 2,322 | 391 | 142,129 |
| 11th " 1843 to 1844 | 18,574 | 4,415 | 112,269 | 8,132 | 1,645 | 232 | 145,267 |
| 12th " 1844 to 1845 | 13,341 | 4,386 | 125,547 | 5,411 | 1,749 | 128 | 150,562 |
| 13th " 1845 to 1846 | 18,828 | 3,454 | 102,763 | 2,877 | 2,324 | 71 | 130,317 |
| 14th " 1846 to 1847 | 7,499 | 2,751 | 111,581 | 633 | 5,649 | 20 | 128,133 |
| 15th " 1847 to 1848 | 2,044 | 2,463 | 101,430 | 853 | 17,156 | 268 | 124,214 |
| 16th " 1848 to 1849 | 2,097 | 1,602 | 85,800 | 4,272 | 13,965 | 113 | 107,849 |
| 17th " 1849 to 1850 | 2,684 | 3,084 | 93,757 | 1,095 | 7,680 | 38 | 108,335 |
| 18th " 1850 to 1851 | 4,050 | 4,898 | 82,561 | 404 | 17,139 | 158 | 109,210 |
| 19th " 1851 to 1852 | 1,299 | 3,387 | 65,982 | 843 | 18,782 | 545 | 90,838 |
| 20th " 1852 to 1853 | 2,213 | 970 | 74,554 | 30 | 14,859 | 139 | 92,765 |
| 21st " 1853 to 1854 | 2,103 | 1,664 | 81,242 | " | 5,251 | 192 | 90,452 |
| 22nd " 1854 to 1855 | 1,453 | 1,269 | 96,433 | 756 | 8,037 | 1,287 | 109,235 |
| 23rd " 1855 to 1856 | 563 | 2,131 | 111,559 | " | 6,108 | 283 | 120,644 |
| 24th " 1856 to 1857 | 1,173 | 1,829 | 84,185 | " | 3,186 | 571 | 90,944 |
| 25th " 1857 to 1858 | 522 | 1,741 | 73,322 | " | 7,231 | 3,020 | 85,836 |
| 26th " 1858 to 1859 | 713 | 6,438 | 70,853 | 1,550 | 10,512 | 294 | 90,360 |
| 27th " 1859 to 1860 | 1,396 | 5,654 | 73,501 | " | 5,048 | 211 | 85,810 |
| 28th " 1860 to 1861 | 600 | 6,062 | 72,026 | 954 | 7,021 | 536 | 87,199 |
| 29th " 1861 to 1862 | 454 | 2,104 | 77,611 | 409 | 7,182 | 228 | 88,048 |
| 30th " 1862 to 1863 | 1,331 | 2,425 | 73,024 | 467 | 6,169 | 477 | 83,893 |
| 31st " 1863 to 1864 | 837 | 3,667 | 62,502 | " | 7,494 | 274 | 74,774 |
| 32nd " 1864 to 1865 | 2,650 | 5,206 | 58,954 | " | 10,775 | 768 | 78,553 |
| 33rd " 1865 to 1866 | 2,773 | 10,141 | 60,131 | 2,000 | 9,867 | 6,293 | 91,425 |
| 34th " 1866 to 1867 | 4,548 | 10,826 | 66,873 | " | 9,014 | 1,104 | 92,465 |
| 35th " 1867 to 1868 | 8,293 | 14,863 | 62,819 | " | 4,302 | 2,093 | 91,870 |
| Circulation during 35 years of M. de Pressensé's Agency | 229,136 | 255,989 | 2,765,309 | 150,020 | 220,206 | 31,260 | 3,652,429 |
| Circulation in connection with the Exhibition of 1867 | | | | | | | 169,376 |
| Total Circulation during the 35 years | | | | | | | 3,821,805 |

As usual I must mention that of the total number of copies of the Scriptures issued from your Dépôt in Paris during my agency, only 83,000 copies have been forwarded to foreign countries, and, deducting this number from the total given above, it will be seen that the copies issued from your Dépôt for circulation in France itself amount to 3,738,805, to which must still be added—

1. The circulation of copies effected between 1820 and 1833 by my predecessor, Professor Kieffer, which amounted to 730,650.

2. The circulation effected at your Society's expense through various channels, before the appointment of an Agent for France, and which, with the aid of documents furnished to me by the Committee, I ascertained to amount to 980,000. And thus it will be seen that since the Society first began its work in France it has circulated among its inhabitants not less than 5,449,455 copies of the Word of God.

The changes which have taken place in France during a period of five-and-thirty years have necessarily been very great, and M. de Pressensé does not hesitate to express his strong conviction that wherever that change has been for the better, it may be traced to the free circulation of the Word of God. Nor is it possible to conceive that a band of Colporteurs, to the number of sixty or seventy, have for so long a time been visiting every Department of France, offering the Scriptures to the people, and commending them to their notice by their conduct and conversation, without, if they have been faithful to their trust, producing an influence which can scarcely be exaggerated.

Each one of the reports which I have addressed to your Committee during this protracted period has also proved that from year to year, thanks to the generous and energetic intervention of the British and Foreign Bible Society, the Sacred Scriptures, which in the year 1833 were so thoroughly unknown to the vast majority of the French people, are becoming familiar to our population. In whatever part of the country a Colporteur may now happen to be, whether among the poorer classes in our towns or among the peasants in our country districts, the moment he is seen the exclamation is heard, "Ah! here is the Bible-seller come back again!" And it is a fact that the calling of a vendor of the Bible is now one which everyone respects, and, with the exception of nearly the whole of the Roman Catholic clergy and their fanatical adherents, it is a calling which is generally considered as carried on, not by mere hirelings who only do so to earn a livelihood, but by men of worth, whose chief aim is to do good. This opinion, God be praised, prevails, and is being increasingly strengthened among the public functionaries, who alone have the power to grant authorizations to the Colporteurs, and to give

permission for the stamping of the books which they sell, both of which are indispensable pre-requisites to fulfil the demands of our laws and to secure protection from the risk of prosecutions, which may involve not only heavy fines but likewise imprisonment. When I compare the facilities which we now enjoy in this respect with the difficulties of every description which we had to encounter during the earlier years of my agency, I feel that in a far more positive manner than was done by the Doctor of Laws (Gamaliel) we are warranted in exclaiming, in reference to our work of Bible Colportage, This undertaking not being a work of man, cannot of itself come to nought; but coming as it does from God, no one has been able, or will be able, to overthrow it.

There is another fact which assuredly deserves notice, and it is this: that now—though it was wholly otherwise at the commencement of my agency—those who are at the head of our Government are not so strongly opposed to the work of Bible circulation which is carried on by our agents in the full light of day, even though while so doing they have to encounter the efforts of the priests, who use every available means to prevent their parishioners from obtaining possession of the Sacred Scriptures.

It has been previously stated that the total number of copies issued from your Paris Dépôt during the past year has amounted to 91,870. From these M. de Pressensé makes various deductions, in order to bring out the exact numbers for which he may claim credit as having been circulated through his agency in France, first as general issues, and secondly as sales by colportage. He first shows that 833 copies have been sent abroad; then, that 7,460 copies have been sold to the Bible Society of France, leaving 83,577 which owe their circulation to the direct agency of your Society; and lastly, from these he deducts 18,665 copies as the number sold at the various Dépôts, and 2,093 as having been given to workmen out of employ, to cab-drivers, and for the use of schools; and thus obtains a nett total of 62,819 copies, which represent the sales effected by means of Colporteurs. As these sales are somewhat below the mark of the preceding year, M. de Preseensé calls attention to the fact that four of his best Colporteurs were withdrawn from their ordinary work during the greater part of the year, to pursue their calling in the grounds of the Great Exhibition. Had their labours not been diverted from their usual channel, he calculates that there would have been little or no diminution in the comparison between this year and last. Seventy-one

Colporteurs have been employed within the year, of whom fourteen have worked for periods varying from one to six months, and fifty-seven for periods varying from eight to twelve months. Several have now returned home for the purpose of cultivating their small farms, and the New Year has been commenced with a staff of fifty-four Colporteurs, who have fixed their centres of operation in fifty-three different Departments, so as to be able to extend their work in the surrounding country. Twelve Colporteurs have been employed in Paris, four among the military, four in seaport towns, with a special view to the wants of seamen, and one has directed his attention to the supply of convicts previous to their departure. One who believed that he had a special call to make known the gospel to the Arabs, went to Algeria, where he encountered the scourge of famine which is now laying waste that country. His sufferings were great, but he was not shaken from his purpose, and believed himself to be stationed where God had sent him.*

A few extracts have been furnished from the journals of the Colporteurs, which tend to show the utility of their work and the blessing which often follows it long after those who have initiated it have gone to their rest. The Colporteur who has been at work in the Department of the Gironde thus writes:—

I have found that the sale of the Holy Bible is becoming increasingly useful, and that a greater blessing accompanies it than most persons would be inclined to believe. I recently met in the country a young man and a young woman, with whom I felt in every respect as a brother in Christ, and I will tell you how these two friends had been led to an acquaintance with the Truth. Several years ago their aged father had purchased first a New Testament, and then a Bible. They unceasingly referred to his readings from these volumes, and what pleasure they afforded them, but they listened without any endeavour to understand the meaning of what they heard. God called the old man to Himself, and the small property which he left was divided between the brother and the sister. The Bible became the property of the young man, and the New Testament that of the young woman. Without any consultation with each other on the subject, but simply from respect to the memory of their worthy father, they set about reading from time to time in the book which each had

* Intelligence has been received since the above was written that he has entered into rest.

received, and about the contents of which he had so frequently conversed with them. They began to like what they read, and God was pleased to open their hearts. Before long, they began to communicate to each other the impressions they derived from what they read, and very soon commenced the practice of studying the Bible together, both morning and night, and they were at the same time led to accept its contents as the Word of God. Their faith is now so active, that they are exerting themselves as Bible Missionaries in the surrounding district.

Other instances, calculated to afford both encouragement and gratitude, are given to the same effect:—

Some three or four months ago a Colporteur accosted an old countryman, to whom he offered a Bible. "What do you want me to do? I have far too much to attend to in my fields to be able to spare any time for reading anything, not even the journals of the day, and then I cannot somehow understand what I read, were I to read ever so much." Notwithstanding this reception, the Colporteur continued to press on him the importance of possessing the Scriptures, so that, though he would not admit that he was convinced, he in the end bought a Bible. He soon left the place, and heard nothing more about the man, although at his request he had given him his address. Judge of his delight, when very recently he received from him a letter, the contents of which were as follows:—"I am so and so, and live in such a parish. You have doubtless forgotten that in November you persuaded me to buy the Holy Bible, which I told you I did not care to read. You promised to pray for me, and you must have done so, for before long I began to read the book, and the good Lord, who caused it to be written, has enabled me to understand it. Yes, I have been made to understand that I am a miserable sinner, who can alone be saved by grace, through my Lord and Saviour Jesus Christ. Come and see me, that we may be able to rejoice together." This invitation our Colporteur was not slow to accept, and to his great joy he found that by the sole reading of the Bible, without any human intervention, this man had become a true and faithful Christian, whose mind is now occupied with but one thought, how he can best communicate an acquaintance with the Word of God to the persons in the midst of whom he is living.

Another Colporteur writes:—

On recently entering a little hamlet, I called, with a New Testament in my hand, at the first house to which I came. On knocking, I was answered by a female far advanced in years, who asked me what I wanted. While asking me this question, her eyes fell on the book which I held in my hand, and at once she exclaimed with a cheerful voice, "Ah, is it you? I know you again, welcome to my house, and we will together praise the Lord for sending you." She then recalled to my recollection, that more than three years before, I had been in

the place, that after a long and interesting conversation I had induced her to buy a copy of the Gospel of Jesus Christ. "I made up my mind I would read it with prayer, and this the good Lord has enabled me to do," she added, "and I have read it with my daughter. We very soon discovered that my book taught us things which did us far more good than all we heard at mass. Very soon we left off attending mass altogether, for we preferred reading together the Gospel in our own French language, and we have turned the pages so many times, that it is almost worn out. Look at it, it is the same book which you sold us three years ago; but we are not the only ones who have had a hand in wearing it out, our neighbours have helped us in this, and some of them have done just as we have done, for, from what we told them of the good things which we found in the Gospel of our Lord Jesus Christ, they were led to discontinue walking the two leagues every Sunday to mass, and instead, they stayed at home reading our book, which we lent them, and they turned over the pages as much as we did. And now, as you have come to us again, we must buy another New Testament, and I feel sure our neighbours will also want some copies."

In alluding to the recent death of one of the Colporteurs, M. de Pressensé gives the following narrative:—

Our dear and excellent Colporteur Petit, who was employed in the Department of the Moselle, and whose death it was recently my sorrow to announce to you, furnished me in his last journals with details which proved that of late he had met with far more encouragement in his work than had ever previously been the case, he having more frequently than ever before come in contact with instances, showing that the good seed of the Word, which he had scattered forth, had not remained hidden in the ground, as he had but too much reason to fear with respect to many of the copies which had been purchased of him. He lately made mention of a parish, which has a large population, where, on visiting it some two years back, he was only able, after much perseverance and considerable difficulty, to sell a few copies of the New Testament, to such an extent had the violent opposition of the curé intimidated the parishioners. It would seem that one of these New Testaments had fallen into the hands of an influential man in the parish, and who, as soon as he had received the truth of the Gospel in his own heart, immediately began to use his influence with the curé, and this with so much efficiency and success, that he at length induced this same curé to recommend the reading of the Scriptures, and this the latter has done to such an extent, that now the New Testament has gained an entrance into every house; and there are several in which the Bible also has been received with pleasure.

One portion of M. de Pressensé's Report is devoted to an account of the labours of the Colporteurs among the

military. There are several features of this work which are very striking, especially the increased interest which the officers of the army take in the perusal of the Scriptures, as well as in their circulation among the men of their regiments, and the influence produced on many homes by the correspondence of the soldiers who have read the Word of God, and who often send it as a present of greatest value to the wives and children whom they have left behind. The particulars which have been furnished cannot but excite the warmest gratitude:—

It need scarcely be stated that all our Colporteurs have done what they could for the dissemination of the Scriptures among our soldiers, wherever they may have happened to meet with them; but the work which I now wish to bring under your notice is what has been accomplished by four of our Agents in the great centres where our military are gathered together.

As already mentioned in the table furnished in a previous portion of my Report, 1210 small Bibles, 8977 New Testaments, Gospels and Psalms, or a total of 10,187 copies, were, during the past twelve months, sold, not distributed gratis, among the soldiers who were met with in the centres referred to, and which centres were situated as follows:—

The Camp of Mourmelon the Great, in the Department of the Marne.

The Camp of Sathonay, near Lyons.

The Central Garrison of the Imperial Guard at Versailles.

The several stations, situated on the shores of the Mediterranean, of the troops who have returned to France, after the recent campaign in Rome.

The two camps which I have first named have been constituted into permanent camps. The one at Sathonay is occupied throughout the year by numerous regiments who are changed every four months. The Camp of Mourmelon the Great receives during the summer months an extensive army-corps. Later in the season, the number of men collected there is much smaller; but there, as at Sathonay, it is necessary that we should have a Colporteur stationed. At Versailles there is uninterruptedly a strong garrison of the Imperial Guard, who are changed three times in each year. The Colporteur who is stationed in the district surrounding Versailles is also commissioned to visit the garrison from time to time.

The Colporteur stationed at Toulon is the one who has been directed to visit the regiments who have already returned, or who may still return from the expedition to Rome. This is of course but a temporary mission.

I have, on several occasions during the past year, furnished you with gratifying intelligence in regard to what has taken place in the

two extensive camps, which I have already named; and I remember to have told you, that a specially interesting circumstance had occurred this year, namely, that the corps of officers, who, heretofore, without being positively hostile to the operations of the Bible Colporteur, had nevertheless displayed a most disheartening indifference about the possession of the Scriptures, had given the most encouraging evidence of progress in a contrary direction: in the first place in regard to the manner in which they purchased copies for themselves, and then in the way in which they did all they could to facilitate the visits of the Colporteurs among the ranks, and in the many tents where the soldiers of their respective companies were grouped together. I do not recollect whether I have already mentioned what has, on several occasions, been a source of extreme gratification to me during the past few months, namely, that I had learned from our Colporteurs that in a considerable number of regiments they are increasingly meeting with captains, lieutenants, and sub-lieutenants, who, having purchased and read the Scriptures for themselves, had become so desirous that the soldiers under their command should receive the same impressions as they had derived from what they had read, that not only did they do all they could for aiding the Bible Colporteur in his work, but they also took a direct part in it, by purchasing with their own money, in some cases forty, in others fifty copies, for the purpose of distributing them gratuitously, and with their own hands, among such of the men with whom they had previously conversed on the subject, and who appeared to them likely to make a good use of a little New Testament if they had one.

You will thus perceive that the work of Scripture circulation among the men in the French army is as encouraging as we could possibly have anticipated, and the details which I could easily furnish respecting the distributions effected at Versailles, among the Imperial Guard, are not less satisfactory, since they have averaged from 100 to 150 copies in each month, and the kind and friendly reception accorded to the agent employed proves that this work is very far from being displeasing to those who are its object. One aspect of the work among the military, I cannot pass over in silence, and it is this. It operates most advantageously in favour of the dissemination of the word of God in the families of those soldiers who, through its means, have received serious impressions. Although I am well aware that I have already mentioned to you this source of great encouragement in the prosecution of our work, I have no fear about bringing it once again under your notice, for never to such an extent as during the past year, have so many wedding or New Year's presents, in the shape of a Bible or a New Testament, been sent home by the soldiers. Those who were the agents in selling the copies have no idea of what becomes of them. This pleasure is reserved to their colleagues in the work, who are prosecuting their labours in places far distant from those where the copies were sold, and the destination of the copies is discovered by them when on offering their books, at one or other of the houses at which they happen to call, they are told, "We cannot buy your book, as we already possess it, having received it as a present, either from a son, a brother, or other relative" who is serving in such a

regiment; and here, look, you must read the nice letter which he wrote to us when sending the book.

Mr. G. T. Edwards, who superintended the operations of the Society during the Paris Exhibition, has lately been engaged in visiting some of the principal towns in France, with a view of giving information upon and exciting an interest in the work of Bible circulation throughout the world. The sum total of the Collections after the meetings amounted to upwards of £110. The following account of his tour which Mr. Edwards has furnished will be read with much interest:—

On my way through Paris I attended a large gathering of children in the American Church, on the invitation of Dr. Eldridge, the pastor, to nearly all of whom the simple incidents that occurred in Wales, and which led to the establishment of the Bible Society, were entirely new.

No small interest was excited by the address of a young Burmese, on his way home to his own country, as a missionary, after being educated in America, and who is one of the fruits of the Burmese Scriptures, and the apostolic labours of Dr. Judson in that land. From Paris I proceeded to Lyons, one of the chief manufacturing cities of France, situated at the junction of the two great rivers, the Rhone and the Saône. On the heights of Fourvières is the striking Church of Notre Dame, surmounted by a statue of the Virgin, with the words, "Marie protège Lyon," as well as other inscriptions, declaring that, at various times, the city has been preserved from cholera by the protection of Mary; confirming what the visitor soon finds out, that Lyons, the ecclesiastical capital of France, is one of the great strongholds of superstition in the country, as well as the head quarters of the Propaganda, whence missionaries go forth to every part of the world to spread the baneful doctrines of Popery. We had an excellent meeting arranged by the English chaplain, and presided over by our good friend Pastor Cordes. It was something new in this intensely Popish city for a Bible meeting to be advertised in the public journals. A large audience entirely filled the place of meeting, while the speaking was in three languages—French, English, and German. Arrangements were made for opening a Dépôt at a bookseller's shop in an excellent situation, and there will thus be another witness for God and His Word in this stronghold of Papal superstition.

NICE.—The meeting in this place was arranged by Mr. Childers, the English chaplain, and was presided over by the Earl of Shaftesbury, who was spending a portion of the winter here. It was largely attended, and a collection of above £27 testified to the interest felt in behalf of our great work.

MERTON.—The meeting here was rather small, though Mr. Morgan,

the English chaplain, had done his best to make it known. In the evening he invited a number of friends to his house, where I had another opportunity of giving further details of our work. I was much indebted to Mr. Morgan for his kind assistance and hospitality.

CANNES.—Here Mr. Isaac, one of the English chaplains, made arrangements for my coming, and there was a large gathering in the French Protestant Church, presided over by our old and tried friend Admiral Pakenham; while the Earl of Kintore, Lord Wriothersley Russell, and a good French brother, speaking in his own language, took part in the proceedings, which were followed by a collection of above £26. I arranged with Admiral Pakenham for a *Depôt* to be opened in a bookseller's shop, in a good situation, and an Auxiliary will also be formed.

TOULON.—This is the great naval port of France in the south, at which a very large number of men are employed, not only on board the various ships of war, but in the Arsenal, and in the dock-yards. I found out an excellent evangelist, M. Truy, and addressed a little meeting of the labouring classes which he holds weekly. Next day, with his aid, I sought out a place suitable for a *Depôt*, and found a bookseller willing to sell our books, in one of the great thoroughfares leading to the Arsenal, where hundreds of workmen pass daily. Five hundred Portions have since been sent to M. Truy for distribution among soldiers and sailors in the fleet.

MARSEILLES.—Our meeting here was arranged by Mr. Hawkins, the English chaplain, and was held in the Protestant church, M. Horace Monod, the pastor, uniting with us very cordially. In the evening an English lady, married to a French gentleman, asked a number of friends to meet me at her house, and I gave some details of our Exhibition work. On the following evening, Sunday, Mr. Hawkins convened a large number of English sailors belonging to the various ships in the harbour, that I might speak to them. We had a most interesting gathering, and a collection of nearly £2 testified to the interest felt.

CETTE.—I was not able to give much notice of my intention to visit this thriving little seaport in the Mediterranean, but on arriving early in the afternoon I asked M. Nougarede, an excellent Christian to whom I had an introduction, if it was possible to have a meeting that evening. He immediately went out into the town to give notice of it, and I was not a little surprised to find at the hour appointed a very large number of persons assembled, almost entirely of the working classes, who listened with deep attention to the record of the Society's work. I encouraged the Christians here to take some measures for supplying with the sacred Scriptures the sailors visiting the port, as a large number of Spanish seamen annually come thither, and these cannot be reached in their own country.

NISMES.—This is a most interesting place, the capital of the department of the Gard, and abounding in monuments of antiquity, chiefly Roman. Our meeting had been arranged by M. Rabut, one of the Pastors of the National Church, and was held in the Wesleyan Chapel which was crowded. As the great majority understood only French, M. Cook interpreted my address in that language.

From M. Rabut and his venerable mother I received cordial Christian hospitality. There are about 16,000 Protestants in Nismes, out of a population of 54,000; a larger number than is to be found in any other town in the South of France.

MONTPELLIER.—In this ancient city, celebrated for the salubrity of its climate, I found M. Recolin, the Protestant pastor, warmly interested in our work, and through his exertions we had an excellent Bible meeting. I did not ask for any collection from the people, but they would not separate without making one, and though many of them were of the poorer classes, yet they cheerfully gave of their little.

MONTAUBAN.—This is the chief town of the Department of the Tarn and Garonne, and interesting to French Protestants as the seat of their Theological College, where students are trained for the ministry. M. Félice, the venerable dean of the college, M. Jean Monod, and other of the professors, entered cordially into our meeting, which was largely attended, most of the students being present, in whom one could not fail to be deeply interested; for in days when rationalism is lifting up itself in France with unusual boldness, it is of no small moment that men should go forth to fill the pulpits of the Reformed Church, who shall preach the Gospel of the Grace of God, and uphold the standard of the Cross.

TOULOUSE.—I was unable to have a public meeting here, owing to local circumstances, but I had a conference with the Protestant pastor, and afterwards with M. Frank Courtois, the banker, a member of that admirable Christian family which has done so much for the spread of Gospel Truth in France, by the circulation of books and tracts. Two brothers, like-minded with himself, have already passed away to their rest, but the venerable survivor still prosecutes with unflagging zeal the noble enterprise with which the name of Courtois is so closely connected.

PAU.—In this beautifully situated town at the foot of the Pyrenees, the resort of so many English during the winter season, I had a very satisfactory meeting—Messrs. Tait and Clay, the English chaplains, and Mr. Brown, the English Presbyterian minister, cordially uniting. A collection of more than £14 was one of the results.

BIARRITZ.—The meeting here was smaller than on my previous visit with Mr. Glyn, but I found the excellent English chaplain, Mr. Jamieson, as earnest in the good work as ever. On my way through Bayonne, I had a conference with M. Nogaret, the pastor, and inspected the Spanish Scriptures, lately sent out of Madrid by the intolerant authorities, but now stored in this frontier town of France.

BORDEAUX.—In this place I had a satisfactory meeting, through the efforts of M. Frossart, the English chaplain, and M. Pozzi, the pastor, and also a small gathering in Arcachon, a beautiful watering-place in the midst of an extensive pine forest, on the south-west coast.

TOURS.—In this pretty town on the Loire, much resorted to by the English, I had some little difficulty in arranging a meeting, but ultimately succeeded, through the kind offices of M. Fuzier, the pastor, the English chaplain also co-operating. We had a considerable gathering, both of French and English, among whom tidings of

our great work, especially at the Paris Exhibition, excited no small degree of interest.

NANTES.—This is one of the largest and richest commercial cities in France, famous in the history of French Protestantism, as the place whence Henry IV. promulgated the famous Edict in 1598, in favour of the reformed faith, which was afterwards revoked by Louis XIV., with such disastrous results. I had a very cordial reception from the two excellent pastors, M. Vaurigard, and M. Soier, at whose invitation an excellent meeting was convened, which showed that the revocation of the celebrated Edict had not destroyed Protestantism in Nantes.

CAEN.—In this interesting old Norman town, where rest the remains of William the Conqueror, a meeting was gathered at short notice—the English chaplain and the Protestant pastor, with their flocks, harmoniously uniting. The humble, though worthy man, in charge of the building connected with the Protestant church where we assembled, received a small gratuity for his trouble in arranging the meeting, but afterwards came and returned it as his thank-offering.

CHERBOURG.—This is a strong naval station and sea-port, with bristling forts all around that seem to bid defiance to all invaders. But they have not kept out the Gospel, for there is a Protestant Church, whose excellent pastor, M. de Boinville, gave me an opportunity on the Lord's Day of addressing his flock, who willingly contributed for the spread of the Word of God.

HAVRE.—I had a small meeting here, as the notice was necessarily short, and also a conference with Mr. Rogers, the American chaplain about the work of Scripture distribution to be carried on at the Maritime Exhibition in June next, and for which the authorities have given facilities. From Havre I proceeded to Paris, after calling at Rouen to see the English chaplain and the French pastor, to encourage them to establish a more open and public *Dépôt* for the sale of the Scriptures in this important town. Altogether my journey was interesting and encouraging, showing that much may be done by personal visitation both in the places resorted to by English, and in the great centres of French population, to evoke generous Christian sympathy in behalf of our work, to which already France owes so much. On all hands I heard much to convince me that our Exhibition efforts had not been in vain, but had told on the country generally, and were being followed by encouraging and happy results. On walking down the Rue St. Honoré, when passing through Paris on my way home, I met a *Sergent de Ville*, who came up and seized my hand. I at once recognized him as one who last year received a New Testament at our Exhibition, and who shortly afterwards returned to me with the earnest enquiry, "What must I do to follow your religion?" I found that he was diligently reading the Scriptures with his wife, and was most anxious to receive Christian books. I have since heard from a French friend whom I asked to visit this interesting man at his home, that there is every reason to hope he has embraced the Saviour revealed to him in the pages of Divine Truth. On calling on a Priest, a Professor in a College, who had frequently visited our Exhibition *Dépôt*, and received from me

a Bible. I was not a little gratified at seeing the Bible lying open before him on his table, and in conversation with him, I found his sentiments on the subject of conversion as scriptural as those of any enlightened Protestant; while to another English friend to whom I introduced him, he did not hesitate to say, the great thing in order to be a Christian is to be united to Jesus Christ. I was much pleased, also, by a visit to the Evangelical book-shop lately opened by M. Rouget, the French pastor, who was employed last year in our Exhibition Dépôt. It is situate in one of the most populous quarters of Paris, in the Place de la Bastille, surrounded by workmen, and in former days the centre of revolution and bloodshed. The windows are filled with open Bibles, picture-tracts resembling the British Workman, together with other Christian books, and a crowd is generally to be seen in front of the shop all day long, while the representation of a large open Bible surmounting the doorway, proclaims in large letters to the thousands passing by: "The law was given by Moses, but grace and truth came by Jesus Christ." The sight of this interesting shop with its crowd of readers before the windows is one of the most refreshing sights in Paris, and is one of the many blessed results that I trust will still further be witnessed as springing out of the efforts we were permitted to make in the Champ de Mars, and which the Lord was pleased to prosper so abundantly.

BELGIUM.

"So is the kingdom of God as if a man should cast seed into the ground, and should sleep, and rise night and day, and the seed should spring and grow up, he knoweth not how." No more simple representation of patient perseverance and humble dependence could have been given than is contained in this beautiful parable, and Belgium is a country which serves in more ways than one to exemplify its truth. The seed has been sown in a quiet manner, no great excitement has attended the development of the blade or of the ear, and yet many a fruitful spot can now be found, and from which grain has been gathered into the heavenly garner, to the praise and glory of God. It must not, however, be supposed that any large number can be found of those who know, and love, and adorn the truth. The flock of the good Shepherd has ever been a little one, and under the most favourable circumstances, continues such still; but if the Scriptures

are being circulated without serious hindrance, and the minds of men are being exercised with the truths which they contain, the purpose which your Society has in view is being fulfilled, and faith must rest in hope that the instrumentality which God has graciously appointed, He will not fail to bless. The view which your agent, Mr. Kirkpatrick, gives of the present state of Belgium, does not afford much ground for congratulation, and yet it encourages the hope that the spirit of hostility and opposition to true religion, in whatever shape it may appear, is less bitter than formerly, and that the extreme views of anti-Christian teachers and free-thinkers are pressed with less earnestness, and listened to with less eagerness, than once they were. The two great parties in the country that are striving for power are on one side the Roman Catholics, who regard allegiance to their church, and to its unchanging principles, as the one thing needful; and, on the other hand, men who call themselves liberal, but whose liberality consists in the adoption of any, or the rejection of all religion, as best suits their individual tastes. So that in Belgium, as in many other countries, the two principles contending for the mastery are the superstitious and the infidel; and it cannot be denied that the yoke which the former of these has placed upon the necks of its votaries has been so galling, that there is every inducement to cast it off, though the latter supplies no surer ground of hope, and no brighter prospect of peace. The question whether religious knowledge should form part of the instruction in schools supported by government aid, is one which is receiving much attention, and is being warmly discussed. The only interest, however, which your Society can take in such a debate depends upon the probable influence which either course of action would have on the progress of education. Every child that is taught to read has taken the first step towards a personal acquaintance with the law and love of God as revealed in His Word. He has an open door of hope set before him in the written word, by which he may enter into Christ's sheepfold. One remarkable feature of the present day which Mr. Kirkpatrick notices, is the active interest which Roman Catholics are taking in the in-

struction and amusement of the labouring population; evening classes are formed, lectures are given, and amusement in various ways provided, with a view of improving the taste of the working man, and inducing him to spend his evenings where his wife and children can accompany him, and in a more reasonable manner than in the casino or beershop. Mental cultivation seems now becoming an acknowledged rule in every civilized country, and hence the more urgent need for the continuous and earnest labours of your Society in circulating that book which can alone give light to them that sit in darkness, and lead them to consecrate the best powers, both of body and mind, to Him who by creation claims them as His own, and by redemption and sanctification is able to make them a peculiar people, zealous of good works.

It is gratifying to record that the issues from the Brussels Dépôt have amounted during the year to 13,650 copies, being an increase of upwards of 4,000 on those of the preceding year. The total number now circulated by this Agency since its establishment amounts to 321,248 copies.

Six Colporteurs have continued to prosecute their arduous labours with more or less success. The distress of the working classes, resulting from dearness of provisions and scarcity of work, has necessarily had some effect upon the sales. Many were willing to buy who had not money enough to supply themselves with daily food, and in some cases the acuteness of the suffering hardened them in indifference to the truths of the Gospel. The following list contains the names of the Colporteurs, and the number of books which each was enabled to dispose of during the year:—

| | Bibles. | Testa. | Parts. | Total. |
|-----------|---------|--------|--------|--------|
| Bets | 48 | 237 | 610 | 895 |
| *Stynders | 31 | 541 | 218 | 790 |
| *Gazan | 69 | 394 | 279 | 742 |
| *Delplace | 15 | 1,369 | 572 | 1,956 |
| Deboulle | 89 | 281 | 848 | 1,218 |
| Hardy | 18 | 191 | 1,138 | 1,347 |
| | <hr/> | <hr/> | <hr/> | <hr/> |
| | 270 | 3,013 | 3,665 | 6948 |

* Among the Flemings.

Of these, 16 Bibles, 1,865 Testaments, 795 parts, or 2,676 copies were in Flemish.

Deboulle, who labours in the mining district around Mons, and who is one of the Colporteurs who has met with great difficulty in the prosecution of his work in consequence of the distress, gives the following account of a conversation which he had with a working man, and of the way in which he finally dealt with him:—

“Will you buy a Bible or a Testament?” “No; we want nothing of that sort.” “I have some very cheap, look at this, only 40 centimes.” “No, no, we must have bread for our children before we can think of buying books.” “You are right, you do want bread for your children; but it is God who gives us bread, and He has said, man shall not live by bread alone, but by every word that proceedeth out of the mouth of God; it is in God’s word that we find the promises of Jesus Christ which strengthen and encourage us in all our trials; He is the friend and protector of the poor, the widow, and the orphan.” “I have before heard you speak of things when I had work and could earn money, but then I paid no attention to them; now that I have time for reading, as I only work two days in the week, I have not wherewith to buy a book. But I agree with all you say, man must not live by bread alone, for the consolations of God are food also. I sometimes pray, and I am sorry I cannot buy one of your books, I have not a sou in the house.” “As you have no money I will sell you one on credit till you are able to pay me.” “No, I cannot agree to that, I don’t know when I would be able to pay you.” “Well, here is one for ten centimes which I will give you, it is St. John’s Gospel; read it carefully in a spirit of prayer, and it will give you strength and comfort in your sad position; may the Holy Spirit enlighten and protect you and your family.”

The same Colporteur has endeavoured to extend his operations to others besides the working classes. He writes:—

Now that the workmen, to whom I used to sell many Testaments and portions, cannot buy, I endeavour to gain access to those who are in better circumstances. But here other and greater difficulties assail me from the widely spread spirit of unbelief. If I ring at the doors, I am turned away roughly; I am told that nothing is wanted. If I insist, and mention what it is I am selling, I often hear a voice from within telling the servant to send me away,—“I have told you never to open to those pedlars, one sees nothing but them and beggars.” On one of these occasions the master of the house came forward, and asked me what I wanted? “Oh, the Bible,” said he; “*what would you have me do with it?* I have one on my bookshelf

of which I have never read four pages." "You are wrong, sir, it is the book of which all have the most need." "Yes, I know the Bible contains many good and beautiful things; but every one turns them to his own account." I was proceeding to answer, when he said he had not time for more, just then. I saw him again another day, when he wanted to prove to me that all religions were only so many modes of preying upon mankind. I told him that our aversion to the Bible was only owing to its condemnation of our conduct. To anyone who confesses himself a poor sinner it reveals pardon and strength and comfort. "Are you then better than other people?" said he. "By no means; but I have found my Saviour in Jesus Christ. I pray to Him, and He has pity on me and answers my prayers." "Well," said he, in a lower voice, "we also will pray by and by." "By and by! take care, for the Lord will come when you least expect Him." "You have an answer for everything." "It is not I, but the Bible." "Just now, I am too busy to be able to pray much, we will see about it later." "Later! but remember we cannot call to-morrow our own. Listen to this," and I read him some passages of Scripture. When we parted he shook me heartily by the hand.

Delplace, who resides in Brussels, and divides his time between that town and Flanders, furnishes an account of his experience, which proves that the enmity of the carnal mind against God is not less bitter now than ever it was.

At Alost I was told that I should sell nothing. I, however, set to work. I offered a Testament to a gentleman, who looked at me and ran away without uttering a syllable. I heard he was one of the richest men in the place; and I was again advised to leave without delay, as, from the bigotry of the people and my being accused of selling bad books, I ran the risk of personal injury. I would not, however, believe there could be any such danger, when all at once I was pursued by a number of lads of from thirteen to sixteen, who, as I attempted to sell, cried out after me and threw stones at me. I went to the police office, and a policeman was sent with me; but my persecutors had disappeared. Inquiry was made at the Roman Catholic school, to which these lads belong, and they were told that if they behaved so again they would get into trouble. The rest of the day passed without any further annoyance; but my sales were insignificant.

At Jette St. Pierre (near Brussels) the curé interfered to prevent my selling. He asked by what right I sold these bad books. I answered by asking him by what right he could hinder me. He said by the authority of the Archbishop of Malines and the Pope. After exhorting the people not to buy, he went away. This is a bad time, everywhere, for our sales. The dearness of provisions prevents the workmen buying. The middle and higher classes are becoming inaccessible. The unfavourable reports in circulation about the priests, Jesuits, &c., only tend to increase incredulity. It requires great perseverance in

reading passages of the New Testament, to convince people that the Bible is the Word of God.

One Colporteur of the name of Gazan is stationed at Louvain, and from the extracts which are furnished from his journal, it would seem that he has many difficulties to contend with and much ill-usage to endure. The ridicule with which at times he is treated, must be very trying to his patience, and great grace must be needed to counteract its effects.

While I was standing near the church at Louvain, some persons began to make fun of me and of the book I held in my hand. I showed them the image of Christ over the entrance, and asked the meaning of the inscription under it I.N.R.I. As none of them could tell me, I read it to them from John xix. 19, and after some explanations, I sold the very Bible I had in my hand. On a fête day I had placed myself near the church at St. Trond, and was reading passages from the Gospels. A man recommended my moving further off, which I did, and he bought a Testament. Just then a man came out of the church and threw some dirt over me, which injured a Bible I had in my hand and made it unfit for sale. I complained to a policeman, who gave me no answer. As I went away, I met a gentleman who asked me if I had sold many books. I told him what had just taken place. He accompanied me to the police office, and on his explaining the matter, the commissary of police took the Bible and paid for it. At Betz a lad ran away with a New Testament. I went after him. A *garde champêtre* stopped him and got back the book, and then said, "It seems these books are good enough to steal though not to buy." This led several persons to purchase copies. At A—— the curé is now and then able to get possession of our books, which he immediately burns. One day a man called out to me, "I want a Bible, the curé has already taken two from me and burnt them, but I will not let him get hold of a third." As this was said publicly, I at once sold three other Bibles. The next time I went to A—— the same man made me sell him another Bible. At Landen I had been allowed to sell within the railway station, but through the exertions of the curé, this favour has been withdrawn. Another day when at Landen, I sold a Bible to a man, who told me it was for the curé of another village which he named. I went there and sold several German Testaments. At Tirlemont, while selling copies of St. John's Gospel to some peasants, a priest came up and upbraided me for selling bad books. The men wanted me to return them their money; on my objecting, they overturned my table and all my books. On returning the following week, I met some of the same peasants, who recommenced hostilities; but some people of the town took my part, and there ensued a tumult, in which the peasants fared rather ill. I shall have to appear as witness at the police court. The result of the affray was the sale of 30 Portions. At Hasselt, in the market place, a man

went round whispering something to all those at my table. All at once he began to cry out, "These are bad books, I have bought one, and see what I do with it!" And he tore it up, and stamped upon it with his feet. "Beware," continued he, "of buying any of these books, they are written by Protestants and heretics!" I went away much discouraged, but, notwithstanding, was able to sell several copies both that day and the next. On returning home through Sehulle, an accident to the train prevented its leaving at the usual hour, so I strolled about in hopes of finding some purchaser. A farmer knocked at his window and asked me in. He had been present when the Bible was torn up two days before at Hasselt, and he had picked up a leaf which he showed me: it contained part of the 1st Chapter of St. Mark, and he told me he wanted a book in which that chapter was contained. I showed him a Bible, which he immediately bought. Such are some of the means God employs to make known His Word.

The Antwerp Mission continues its labours among the seamen who frequent that port, and has purchased the Scriptures which it has circulated, from your Dépôt. They have amounted to 2,431 copies.

The Rev. R. Byron has again made a collection in his church for the Society, and in a very cordial and warm-hearted letter, has remitted the sum of £11 as a Free Contribution. The sales to the Belgian Evangelical Society reached the large number of 3,934 copies; but owing to the absence of the Secretary, the Rev. Mr. Anet, no report of its proceedings has been obtained. The Evangelical Society has now given up its Dépôt in Brussels to its Depositary, but your Society still grant a discount on those books which are supplied to the Colporteurs.

The corrected edition of Ostervald's Bible, 8vo. which is now in the press and is being stereotyped, is progressing but slowly, in consequence of the necessity of submitting all the emendations, consisting chiefly of the correction of grammatical errors and obsolete expressions, to a Commission sitting in Paris. It is hoped that the New Testament will be completed in the course of the summer.

The Rev. W. P. Tiddy visited Belgium in May last, with a view of being present at some of the meetings, which are annually held in that country for the advocacy of the Bible Society's claims and the support of its work. He has, since his return, furnished the Com-

mittee with the following interesting details of his tour:—

In accordance with your request, I attended the Bible Meetings held this year in Belgium. It was my privilege to preach four sermons for the Society, and to address five meetings; in one held at Paturages, I was the only speaker.

On Sunday, the 19th of May, I preached at Houdeng and La Louvière, villages about three miles apart. Both the congregations have been formed since I left Belgium in 1854; it was, consequently, new ground to me. Three or four years ago, all those who now attend evangelical worship in these villages, were plunged in infidelity or in Popish idolatry. I learned from two Colporteurs, whom I questioned on the subject, that they very frequently meet in this neighbourhood with Bibles and Testaments, sold years ago by former Colporteurs, and that, in many instances, the books have the appearance of having been well used by their possessors.

After the service at La Louvière the minister holds a Bible-class. On the day I was present, forty-nine persons, most of them adults, remained. It was highly gratifying to see the earnestness with which these new converts search the Scriptures.

On Monday, the 20th, a public meeting was held at La Louvière. The church was crowded, not an inch of standing-room was unoccupied. Many of the men present had just come up from the mines, in which they work. They had not had time to change their smutty clothes, or to wash their black faces. For two hours they listened with closest attention and most earnest interest to the addresses delivered on the work of the Bible Society and the Book it circulates. A very old friend, the pastor of the church, the Rev. C. Dupont, presided. The Revs. L. Anet, J. Devisme, and C. Defaye, took part in the Meeting. I learned that the converts in this and the surrounding villages have had to endure considerable persecution.

On Tuesday, the 21st, we went to Charleroy. The weather was unfavourable, but, notwithstanding the wetness of the evening, many came from the neighbouring villages. At least 300 persons, it was thought, were present at the Meeting. The Rev. Mr. Lavasseur took the chair. The Revs. Messrs. Filhol and Durand spoke in a most interesting manner.

On Wednesday, the 22nd, a noble audience assembled in the chapel of Gollisseau. The pastor, the Rev. Mr. Perregaut, was chairman. This was one of our best Meetings. It was addressed by the Rev. Messrs. Dupont, Durand, and Lavasseur. I remembered the beginning of the work in this beautiful village, and how often your Colporteurs had traversed its streets and lanes, knocking at every house, and offering for sale the Word of God, at that time quite an unknown book in that part of the country, and my heart was filled with joy at the glorious sight before me.

On Thursday, the 23rd, Mr. Kirkpatrick, who had been present at the three Meetings just mentioned, returned to Brussels. I went, alone, to Paturages, another part of Belgium, called the Borinage. Our *best Meeting* was held in this large and populous village. There were

350 to 400 persons present. When I began my work in Belgium, now thirty-two years ago, this was one of my first fields of labour. One Meeting, held in the church at Paturages, can never be forgotten. An account of it is given in your Thirty-ninth Report. The building was not then finished, only half-paved; there were no seats, and the walls were still damp. From what we had seen the night before, we were certain that the place, in which the Meeting was announced to be held, would not contain those who would attend. The unfinished church was arranged, and thus the first gathering in it was in favour of the Bible Society. This was its consecration. The crowd was so great, that we were obliged to beg the persons nearest the door not to press so much on those who stood before them. The Revs. Dr. Malan, of Geneva, Devisme, of Dour, and Maton, of Labouverie, were there. They are now in the Father's house above. As these souvenirs rose on my memory, I did not try to hinder the tears with which my eyes were filled. I spoke under deep solemnity of soul, and, by God's blessing, I trust that a lasting impression for good was made on many a heart.

On Sunday, the 26th, I preached at Dour, in the pulpit occupied for so many years by that devoted friend of our Society, the Rev. J. Devisme, of whom your Report for this year speaks so warmly. In the afternoon I preached at Wasmes, a village about four miles from Dour. I was present, in 1861, at the opening of the chapel; it is now too small for the congregation which regularly gathers around the evangelist, who, in 1833, was brought to the knowledge of the Truth by one of your Testaments, which the Holy Spirit blessed to his soul. As the fruit of his labours, the conversion of fourteen other Roman Catholics soon followed his own; among these was Hermán, one of your earliest and best Colporteurs. The congregation now numbers 300, and they are obliged to build a larger church, to accommodate the new comers, who are constantly increasing. Several members of the church manifest great zeal in bringing sinners to Christ. One man is especially active and successful. About six or seven months ago, a young man, of seventeen or eighteen years of age, named Victor, was working in the same mine as our friend. He began to speak to him about Christ, and pressed him to read the Scriptures, at the same time offering him the New Testament. God blessed it, and the young man commenced attending worship in the Protestant chapel. His relatives became furious. His mother beat him so cruelly, that at times he was unable to stand upright from pain. Finding that threats and blows had no effect, she locked up his Sunday clothes. Victor would not be prevented from going to God's house, and he went in his working suit. The Saturday night following he returned late from the mine, and very tired; he was soon soundly asleep in bed. His mother, during the night, removed every garment he had taken off, so that next morning he found nothing to put on. The Lord's-day had now become most precious to him, and this was the most painful stroke he had yet felt. After a short time of sorrow and of prayer, he remembered that some time before a pair of old trowsers had been thrown away in the yard for the rag-merchant. He ran out to see if they were still there. He found them, put them on, and, thus dressed in

his night-shirt and ragged trowsers, he quickly made his way to the house of a member of the church, who, on seeing Victor in such a strange costume, fancied that he had taken leave of his senses. When the lad gave an account of his steadfastness and suffering, the friend to whom he had fled gave God thanks, and furnished Victor with other clothes. These he wore to church, but at night he changed them for his morning dress. His mother, seeing that she could not prevail, had given him, on the day I preached at Wasmes, his Sunday clothes. I was much pleased with his humble, earnest, and pious conversation.

On Monday, the 27th, I left Dour for Liège, where the last Meeting was held. It was not large, but I was much gratified with the attention given to the details of your work, which it was my privilege to set before the audience. I met here two of your Colporteurs, one of whom has been twenty-five years in your service.

I returned to England, much cheered and greatly refreshed in spirit by what I had seen and heard in Belgium, firmly convinced that the Lord's work in that country is making gradual and solid progress. There is no noise, no *éclat*, but the kingdom of Christ is being calmly and steadily established. Your colportage is as fuel added to fire, and as food supplied to the hungry. The expressions of attachment and gratitude to the Bible Society were abundant and strong in every place I visited; your labours are held in the highest esteem. The welcome and affection with which I was greeted, during my short stay, cannot be described by any words that I can write; but I thank God for His goodness.

HOLLAND.

It is always pleasant to follow a Christian in his review of the work in which he has been engaged, because, although there may be nothing of excitement or of special interest connected with the incidents which he has to record, you nevertheless find him tracing out and acknowledging the power and goodness and love of God, at all times and under all circumstances. This is the case with reference to those who conduct your work in Holland, during the past year. Its usual routine has been continued without much variation; no striking instances have to be recorded of the power of Divine Truth, in awakening the sinner or converting the soul. The Dépôts have been kept open for the supply of all willing purchasers, and the Colporteurs have prosecuted *their labours* with their usual zeal and energy.

In spite of the spirit of unbelief and indifference which everywhere abounds, God has been graciously pleased to sustain and extend His Church, and to make His people willing, openly, to confess Him before men, and to labour for the advancement of His kingdom. And if proof is required that such a state of things really prevails, your Agent at once points to the efforts of both ministers and laymen to stem the tide of error, to the increasing number of Christian Schools which are established in all directions, and to the young men who are asking for Christian instruction, in order to devote themselves to the service of the Lord. That these evidences of spiritual life have resulted from the reading of the Scriptures accompanied by the teaching of the Holy Spirit, can scarcely admit of a doubt; one thing, however, is certain, that in proportion as the spiritual perception of any people becomes more clear, and their appetite more keen, they will need that heavenly food which the Word of God alone can supply.

The issues from the Depôt during the past year, for circulation in Holland, have amounted to 23,685 copies, 13,130 of which have been sold by the six Colporteurs whom your Society employs. This leaves 10,555 as the number of copies supplied to various friends and correspondents, in addition to which 9,425 copies have been forwarded to London, South Africa, and other localities, as need required. Thus the total issues sent out from the Depôt during the year have reached the high figure of 33,112, and the Scriptures which have been circulated in Holland, in the course of 24 years, amount to 672,304 copies.

Your Committee have again to acknowledge the gift of 100 florins from M. Van Oordt, and of 70 florins from a person who wishes to remain unknown.

The Colporteurs have continued their work as usual, and with the same amount of success. Your senior Colporteur, J. Van Dorp, has prosecuted his labours in South Holland. Mr. Van der Bom observes of him :—

It affords him much gratification to be able to trace the blessed

fruit which has resulted from his labours. Many persons with whom he came in contact whilst selling the Scriptures, were invited by him to attend the Bible Meetings which he is in the habit of holding in the evening, and the consequence has been that a complete reformation has been brought about in the case of many families. Recently, while on a steamer, he met with a person, who asked him to visit his wife, as she had expressed a strong wish to see him again; for that when she first saw him she had insulted him and ridiculed what he had said to her; but that since then she had become a new creature, through the careful perusal and study of the Bible, which, after much persuasion he had induced her to purchase, and that now she was very sorry for her former bad conduct.

Colporteur Fisscher, who has been engaged in visiting several large towns and some villages, gives his convictions and his experience in the following sensible and interesting remarks:—

Assuredly, one of the most efficient means for extending the kingdom of God is the work of spreading the sacred Scriptures. During the past year we have had striking proofs how all things change and vanish away. But it is not so with the Word of God, which endureth for ever. In my work I am glad to say there has not been any falling off. In many houses the Bibles which I offered found a ready welcome; and I met with some very poor persons who preferred paying for one of our copies rather than receive a copy gratis from the Netherlands Bible Society, because they felt certain that our Bibles were correct. It was pleasant to me to find that so much confidence was felt in our Society. In some places I received hospitality from persons who love the Lord, and by them I was directed to those houses where it was known that I should be welcome with my Bibles, or where there were people who required to have their attention directed to the one thing needful, and in many such houses I was well received. This was the case, among the rest, at Amersfort. Whilst going from house to house, I observed a maid-servant who seemed to be watching my movements. On offering her a Bible, she told me that not only did she already possess one, but that the Word had become a lamp to her feet, and a light to her path; but added that she wished me to do something for her, and it was this; she had a sister who, since her marriage, had quite left off caring about God, or His service, and she wished that I would go to her with my Bibles. She pointed out to me the house where her sister lived, and I soon found her out, and asked her whether she would not buy a Bible. On this, she said she already possessed one. I then asked her whether she made any use of it; and this led to a long conversation, at the end of which she acknowledged, with tears and regret, that for the past three years she had not even looked at her Bible; but that now she would again begin, and would read it, too, with her husband. *Before leaving her she bought a Bible of me. Towards the end of*

the year I visited her again, and to my great joy found that she had kept her promise, and by the blessing of God, I now saw in her a humbled sinner. From her I learned that, since my previous visit, her sister had entered into rest.

In Limburg, where J. Van Veen had laboured for seven years, and had succeeded in selling 7,225 copies of the Word of God, a successor has been appointed. It is a remarkable, though not an unusual fact, that the devotedness of Van Veen's service, and the uprightness of his walk have, since his death, been acknowledged by those who opposed him most bitterly during his life. They do not hesitate to testify that he was a godly man, and to express their conviction that he has gone to Heaven. J. Postema, who now occupies this district, is not, however, treated much better than his predecessor. He thus describes the rough usage that he meets with:—

I went from house to house during the whole day, without selling a single copy; at last I met with two persons, one of whom took hold of a New Testament and tore it in pieces, at the same time making a loud and hideous noise. I tried to pacify him, and to make him see what a stupid thing he had done, but it was all in vain; and he threatened to beat me, and at last sought to kick me, but his foot struck my wallet, which was sent across the street. Without saying another word, I placed my wallet on my back and went away, which I was allowed to do without further molestation, although there was a multitude of persons collected together, who loudly mocked and cursed me. I visited Meersen, where I had sold eight copies, when a person came up to me, and said that both I and my books ought to be burnt. I looked steadily at him without uttering a word, which made such an impression on the persons who were standing by, that they restrained him from doing me any violence, and so I escaped his fury. In the city of Maastricht, I sold but one copy during the entire day. It is here most difficult to have any conversation with any one, for no sooner is a conversation begun, than others come up and interrupt it in various ways, and either from fear or shame the persons leave me.

One Colporteur was employed at Amsterdam during the period occupied by the Meeting of the Evangelical Alliance, and he succeeded in selling seventy-seven copies. Some of these were bought by persons who, but for the opportunity thus afforded them, would in-

all probability have remained destitute of the Scriptures.

A grant of £20 has been made to the widow of Van Veen from the Benevolent Fund. The Committee have also had much pleasure in responding to the application of Mr. Kruyff, of Rotterdam, and granting £15 towards the expense of printing the Acts of the Apostles, in Dutch, in raised characters for the blind.

GERMANY.

In the District which the Rev. G. P. Davies superintends, there is a falling off in the issues of the past year of nearly 60,000 copies, and he begins his Report by expressing a fear that the year 1866, which was one of marked progress as regards his agency, will long stand as the culminating point of the Society's success in Germany. Your Committee, however, will not allow such a fear to occupy their minds, or any feeling of discouragement to impede the continued progress of their work. They rather trust that the wave which has fallen and for a time receded, is only gathering fresh strength to bear its waters to a higher level, and to refresh with their moisture a still larger portion of the otherwise barren waste. The year 1866 was, in Germany, a most exceptional one. It was a year of war and intense excitement. Large masses of troops were brought together, of many of whom the days were numbered. It was therefore necessary to do quickly whatever might tend to their spiritual instruction and preparation for eternity, and it is gratifying to find that the urgency of their need moved the hearts of many to the keenest sympathy and the most liberal help. Hence the figures which mark your circulation for that year assumed an unwonted magnitude, and the value of such a Society as that which you have formed was fully manifested. Had there been no such organization as is represented by your active Agent and laborious Colpor-

teurs, and no large stock of books in hand such as your warehouses contain, the war would have been over and the destiny of thousands irrevocably sealed before they could have been put in possession of the Chart of Life. Whereas all being ready for whatever emergency might arise, the soldiers were supplied with the Word of God, the hospitals were furnished with that medicine whose healing virtue, when received in faith, was never known to fail; and many a brave man passed into eternity who, at the last day, will acknowledge your Society as the instrumentality through which he gained the victory over sin and obtained that crown of righteousness which fadeth not away. If, then, under such circumstances as these, your issues were exceptionally large, yours is the joy, to God be all the praise. And, if during the past year, when the excitement has ceased, and distress and poverty consequent upon the war have extensively prevailed, your circulation has decreased by 60,000 copies, still there is abundant room for joy and praise; and these are the best incentives to renewed diligence and activity in God's service.

Mr. Davies commences as usual with the general statistics of his District, and from these it appears that there have been distributed, since the last return was made: 59,211 Bibles, 125,534 Testaments, and 22,777 Parts, making a total of 207,522 volumes. The circulation of the previous year was 55,703 Bibles, 188,449 Testaments, and 23,142 Parts, or a total of 267,294; and it is very satisfactory, in comparing the two, to find that though the diminution in the issues of last year has been so great, there is actually an increase in the sale of Bibles of 4,508 copies. The languages into which these issues are subdivided are thus classified:—

| | | | | | | |
|----------|----|----|----|----|----|---------|
| German | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | 179,489 |
| Bohemian | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | 450 |
| Danish | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | 3,062 |
| Dutch | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | 820 |
| English | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | 1,711 |
| French | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | 17,901 |
| | | | | | | <hr/> |
| | | | | | | 203,433 |

| | | | | | | |
|--------------------------|----|----|----|----|-----------------|---------------|
| | | | | | Brought forward | 203,433 |
| Greek | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | 975 |
| Hebrew | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | 1,439 |
| Italian | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | 677 |
| Latin | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | 132 |
| Polish | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | 98 |
| Romanese | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | 215 |
| Russian | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | 215 |
| Spanish | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | 80 |
| Sundries | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | 151 |
| Scriptures for the Blind | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | 107 |
| | | | | | | <hr/> 207,522 |

Mr. Davies furnishes some further interesting statistics which are best given as he has drawn them out.

The following numbers show the Scriptures sent to other Agencies:—

| Bibles. | Testa. | Parts. | Total. |
|---------|--------|--------|--------|
| 29,821 | 25,227 | 2,560 | 57,568 |

Adding these to the circulation, we get as the total issues of the Agency—

| Bibles. | Testa. | Parts. | Total. |
|---------|---------|--------|---------|
| 89,082 | 150,721 | 25,337 | 265,090 |

The sales by our Colporteurs have amounted to

| Bibles. | Testa. | Parts. | Total. |
|---------|--------|--------|--------|
| 80,421 | 56,942 | 8,239 | 95,602 |

1,232 copies have been distributed gratuitously. Of these 430 copies were grants to newly-established Sunday-schools.

| | | | | |
|------------------------------------|----|--------|----|---|
| The receipts have been, from sales | .. | £6,693 | 13 | 0 |
| | | | | |

This sum is £208 1s. 8d, less than the receipts of last year.

The following list shows the kind and value of the books sent to other Agencies;—

| | | | | | |
|------------------------------------|----|----|--------|----|---|
| 27,306 German Bibles | .. | .. | £2,468 | 8 | 2 |
| 21,341 German Testaments | .. | .. | 627 | 19 | 2 |
| 70 German Parts | .. | .. | 1 | 4 | 8 |
| 212 Danish Scriptures | .. | .. | 23 | 8 | 1 |
| 1,012 German and French Testaments | .. | .. | 83 | 5 | 4 |
| 2,232 Greek Testaments | .. | .. | 105 | 6 | 0 |

1868.]

GERMANY.

| | | | | |
|------------------------|----|--------|----|----|
| 2,707 Dutch Scriptures | .. | £230 | 1 | 10 |
| 121 Sundries | .. | 10 | 4 | 4 |
| | | <hr/> | | |
| | | £3,549 | 17 | 7 |

The value of the Scriptures printed for distribution in other Agencies, now in stock in our warehouses, amounts to £1,953 2s. 3d. This sum does not include the German editions which we also circulate ourselves. These sums must be taken into account, in judging of the returns of the Frankfort Agency. They amount to a total of £12,364 1s. 2d.

During the year the following editions have left the press :—

IN FRANKFORT.

| | |
|-------------------------|------------|
| 10,000 German Bibles, | small 8vo. |
| 15,000 " " | 8vo. |
| 21,032 " Testaments, | 32mo. |
| 61,572 " " with Psalms, | 32mo. |
| 10,000 " " | 12mo. |

IN COLOGNE.

| | |
|-----------------------------------|-------------|
| 25,000 German Bibles, | pearl 12mo. |
| 15,000 " " | nonpareil. |
| 25,000 " " | small 8vo. |
| 10,100 " " | pica 8vo. |
| 25,000 " Testaments, with Psalms, | 12mo. |
| 10,000 " " " | 8vo. |
| 5,000 " Testaments, | 8vo. |
| 35,000 " Parts, | |
| 5,000 Danish Bibles, | |
| 10,000 " Testaments, with Psalms. | |

IN SULZBACH.

| | |
|-----------------------|------|
| 24,950 German Bibles, | 8vo. |
|-----------------------|------|

307,654

The following editions are in the press :—

FRANKFORT.

| | |
|----------------------------------|------------|
| 10,000 German Bibles, | small 8vo. |
| 50,000 " " | 8vo. |
| 3,000 Romanese " | 8vo. |
| 5,000 " Testaments, with Psalms, | 12mo. |
| 5,000 " " " Enghadine dialect | |

COLOGNE.

| | |
|-------------------------------------|------------|
| 10,000 German Bibles, | small 8vo. |
| 10,000 " Testaments, with Psalms, | 8vo. |
| 5,000 Greek and English Testaments, | 12mo. |

| | |
|-----------------------------------|-------|
| 250 Greek and English Testaments, | 4to. |
| 3,000 „ and French „ | 12mo. |
| 3,000 Romanese Bibles. | |

109,250

COLOGNE.—The district of which Cologne forms the centre embraces the North Western Provinces of Germany, and the circulation from the Depôt which supplies it has amounted to 30,879 Bibles, 55,417 Testaments, and 3,538 Portions—making a total of 89,834 copies as against 110,537 copies the year preceding. In addition to these, 78,860 copies have been sent to other parts of Europe, so that the total number of books despatched for all purposes has amounted to 168,694 copies.

A table, giving a summary of the issues and the names of the countries to which they have been sent, since the year 1847, is furnished as usual.

| PLACES. | 1847—1867. | 1867—1868. | TOTALS. |
|--------------------------|------------|------------|-----------|
| Brunswick | 12,665 | 594 | 13,259 |
| Bremen | 157,069 | 3,975 | 141,064 |
| East Friesland | 77,372 | 5,645 | 83,517 |
| Hamburg | 133,992 | 4,208 | 138,200 |
| Hanover | 171,091 | 10,245 | 181,336 |
| Hesse | 18,163 | 3,607 | 21,770 |
| Lippe | 14,987 | 3,467 | 18,454 |
| Mecklenburg | 21,995 | — | 21,995 |
| Oldenburg | 30,523 | 3,134 | 33,662 |
| Rhine Province | 579,995 | 35,010 | 615,005 |
| Schleswig Holstein | 90,787 | 13,472 | 104,259 |
| Westphalia | 129,033 | 6,477 | 135,510 |
| Sundries | 67,137 | — | 67,137 |
| Jubilee Grants | 4,710 | — | 4,710 |
| | 1,490,044 | 89,834 | 1,579,878 |

The Colporteurs have worked with great diligence, and many of them have effected large sales. One of them sold 1,562 Bibles, another 1,474, and two more 1,200, besides a large number of New Testaments and Portions. The number of men employed is twenty-two, and it is hard to conceive an occupation more interesting and instructive, when contemplating the means which

God employs for the advancement of His kingdom, than to endeavour in thought to trace these men from place to place, and from house to house, and see them offering the same blessed book wherever they direct their steps, and speaking a word in season to commend it to the acceptance of the weary and heavy-laden, the sin-burdened and the sorrowful.

The names and the sales of these men are here furnished:—

| Names. | Weeks. | Bibles. | Tests. | Parts. | Total. |
|----------------------------|--------|---------|--------|--------|--------|
| <i>Senior Colporteurs.</i> | | | | | |
| Zierenberg .. | 51 | 807 | 2,154 | 130 | 3,091 |
| Stille .. | 51 | 1,208 | 1,540 | 148 | 2,896 |
| <i>Colporteurs.</i> | | | | | |
| Kilian .. | 51 | 1,105 | 2,411 | 185 | 3,701 |
| Jacobsen .. | 41 | 1,095 | 2,296 | 82 | 3,473 |
| Böcke .. | 46 | 934 | 2,133 | 67 | 3,134 |
| Stiere .. | 3 | 62 | 45 | 1 | 108 |
| Nolte .. | 43 | 826 | 1,393 | 60 | 2,219 |
| Bähr .. | 45 | 405 | 1,410 | 347 | 2,162 |
| Reichert .. | 46 | 754 | 2,216 | 26 | 2,996 |
| Aderholz .. | 40 | 366 | 2,070 | 24 | 2,460 |
| Schmidt .. | 45 | 884 | 1,653 | 2 | 2,539 |
| Schneider .. | 44 | 730 | 1,510 | 244 | 2,484 |
| Kintzius .. | 42 | 1,562 | 1,245 | 7 | 2,814 |
| Fedder .. | 42 | 1,264 | 941 | — | 2,205 |
| Glasius .. | 41 | 523 | 1,510 | 8 | 2,041 |
| Fricke .. | 43 | 1,474 | 1,721 | 362 | 3,557 |
| Krütfeld .. | 47 | 609 | 1,925 | 258 | 2,792 |
| Vosberg .. | 49 | 692 | 2,349 | — | 3,041 |
| Telkamp .. | 10 | 298 | 399 | 7 | 704 |
| Althof .. | 34 | 1,315 | 1,692 | 45 | 3,052 |
| Bruers .. | 35 | 735 | 619 | 73 | 1,427 |
| Schuntermann .. | 6 | 112 | 138 | 6 | 256 |
| | | 17,760 | 33,310 | 2,082 | 53,152 |

The sales of Scriptures supplied from the Cologne Dépôt realized £2,888 7s. 1d., and voluntary contributions were received to the amount of £66 2s. 10d. The following is the list of donations and subscriptions:—

| | £ | s. | d. |
|---|-----|----|----|
| Bible Society in Wesel | 3 | 15 | 0 |
| Hamburg Altona Ladies' Auxiliary, by Miss Craig, Treasurer | 45 | 0 | 0 |
| Presbyterian Church in Bonn, by Rev. Dr. Graham | 7 | 10 | 0 |
| Pastor Stokman, Nuttermoor | 3 | 6 | 6 |
| Mr. Shöning, in Manslagt | 1 | 4 | 0 |
| Mr. Richter, Manslagt | 1 | 11 | 0 |
| Mr. Ulfers and Friends, Emden | 0 | 12 | 0 |
| By Colporteurs Krützfeld and Stiewe .. | 2 | 12 | 6 |
| Sundries by Colporteurs | 0 | 11 | 10 |
| | £66 | 2 | 10 |

FRANKFORT.—The District supplied by the Frankfort Depôt, includes Southern Germany, Alsatia, and Switzerland. The issues have amounted to 28,332 Bibles, 70,117 Testaments, 19,239 Parts, or a total of 117,688, being a decrease of 39,069 volumes as compared with last year. Mr. Davies, however, explains that this decrease has been wholly in the number of Testaments, and has occurred not in the ordinary work of the Society, but in its extraordinary work among the German troops. Other agencies have been supplied to the extent of 27,128 copies, making the total issues from the Frankfort Depôt, 144,811. The sale of these volumes has realized the sum of £3,805 5s. 11d., and the donations and subscriptions have amounted to £101 5s. 5d. These statistics have reference to the whole of the Frankfort District, but Mr. Davies has further classified his issues, by showing what has been the circulation among the German and French-speaking population, and reserving Switzerland for separate notice. The circulation in Southern Germany and Alsatia has been effected in the following proportions:—

| | 1830-67. | 1867-68. | Total. |
|--------------------|------------------|---------------|------------------|
| Alsatia | 68,181 | 3,572 | 71,753 |
| Baden | 183,003 | 15,887 | 198,890 |
| Bavaria | 190,937 | 6,523 | 197,460 |
| Frankfort | 103,569 | 6,459 | 110,028 |
| Hesse | 171,156 | 7,629 | 178,785 |
| Nassau | 89,897 | 4,517 | 94,414 |
| Rhenish Bavaria .. | 92,416 | 3,775 | 96,191 |
| Thuringia | 115,899 | 8,193 | 124,092 |
| Württemberg | 174,166 | 12,964 | 187,130 |
| | <u>1,189,224</u> | <u>69,519</u> | <u>1,258,743</u> |

It is gratifying to observe that there is an increase of £10 9s. 8d. in the Free Contributions which are collected by your Frankfort agent. They amount to £89 4s. 11d., and are composed of the following items:—

| | £ | s. | d. |
|--|-------|----|----|
| Frankfort Ladies' Auxiliary | 59 | 16 | 0 |
| Carlsruhe | 25 | 6 | 5 |
| Friends by Senior Colporteur Weiser .. | 3 | 7 | 0 |
| Sundries | 0 | 15 | 4 |
| | <hr/> | | |
| | £89 | 4 | 9 |

A list is furnished by Mr. Davies of the names of his Colporteurs, and at the same time an account of the work done by them. It leaves upon the mind the impression of great diligence, and in some cases of remarkable success. One man supposing him to have been at work 300 days in the year, has sold no fewer than thirty-one volumes, on an average, every day.

| Names. | Weeks. | Bibles. | Tests. | Parts. | Total. |
|----------------------------|--------|---------|--------|--------|--------|
| Senior Colporteurs. | | | | | |
| Gärtner | 52 | 726 | 1,471 | 683 | 2,880 |
| Wick | 52 | 923 | 2,512 | 431 | 3,866 |
| Weiser | 52 | 3,289 | 4,100 | 1,917 | 9,306 |
| Colporteurs. | | | | | |
| M. Messer | 52 | 664 | 1,610 | 9 | 2,283 |
| J. Messer | 52 | 642 | 1,202 | 12 | 1,856 |
| Rees | 41 | 303 | 1,643 | 63 | 2,009 |
| Engel | 47 | 850 | 1,264 | 149 | 2,263 |
| Latterner | 4 | 51 | 26 | 48 | 125 |
| Bohnstadt | 47 | 805 | 1,581 | 756 | 3,142 |
| Lessig | 34 | 716 | 1,095 | 290 | 2,101 |
| Lutz | 47 | 537 | 987 | 355 | 1,879 |
| Glaum | 4 | 32 | 66 | 10 | 108 |
| Kornmann | 47 | 449 | 873 | 318 | 1,640 |
| Wettig | 45 | 846 | 1,203 | 127 | 2,176 |
| Erhardt | 48 | 698 | 1,106 | 587 | 2,391 |
| Baumann | 23 | 207 | 822 | 260 | 1,289 |
| Hery | 12 | 238 | 504 | 118 | 860 |
| | | 11,976 | 22,065 | 6,133 | 40,174 |

For several years important events, which have occupied much of Mr. Davies's time and thoughts, and to which consequently the greatest prominence has been given in

his report, have prevented him from noticing as minutely as he could have wished the self-denying labours of the Colporteurs. He believes them to have been highly successful and richly blessed, and he is anxious this year to give such details as may evidence the utility of the work, and the zealous and persevering manner in which it is conducted. The population to which the agency of Mr. Davies extends consists of 24,000,000, among whom thirty-six Colporteurs have, during the past year, sold 95,602 volumes, which, allowing the necessary number of weeks for rest and interruption through sickness, gives an average of about 3,000 copies to each man. The fact that the daily experience of these men tells of hard fare and heavy burdens, of long marches and exposure to all weathers, is one which, though it calls forth no complaints or murmuring on their part, should not be lost sight of in estimating the value of their service. The following extract is from the journal of one of the senior Colporteurs:—

In 1866 I was sent to Switzerland, and my journey at the time seemed useless; not exactly useless, but unsuccessful. Now I know why the journey was undertaken, for I can report that the travelling expenses have been more than paid, for on that journey a soul was converted for whom Christ died. It occurred in this way. On my way from Basle to Olten I was obliged for a station or two to travel second class. I sat by a well-dressed lady, and we soon were engaged in conversation. I spoke of the "one thing needful." I dwelt on the earnestness of life, especially of Christian life; on the soul's struggles, and on the triumph and glory of the believer when the sharp but short conflict was over. We reached the station where I could take a third-class ticket. The young lady left her seat in the second-class carriage and joined me in the third. We resumed our conversation, and I sought to win her for Christ. We reached Olten and parted. Last week I received a letter from Switzerland in an unknown handwriting. I opened it and the name of the writer was to me equally unknown. I read, and she told me of our journey, and reminded me of our solemn conversation. Then I remembered all. That journey was an epoch in her life. She learned true repentance, and enjoys the peace which is its fruit. "I am in earnest conflict with sin," she says, "and hope and trust that I am a child of God." She asks me to write to her.

Another senior Colporteur compares the present state of his District with what it was twenty years ago:—

When I look back on the time I began to work, twenty years ago,

am overwhelmed with gratitude. Then Satan was as a roaring lion and raged with fury. I was arrested, fined, imprisoned. How often was it my lot to appear in courts of justice to answer for the crime of spreading God's Holy Word! Now all is changed. We Colporteurs may work freely, and are welcomed by pastors and people. The civil authorities are equally favourable to and interested in our work. I had a remarkable proof of this last summer when His Majesty the King was in Ems. The Governor of the province, Herr Von Diest, seeing my modest table in an unfavourable situation, on his own responsibility told me to place it in a situation which left nothing to be desired. As to religious life, twenty years ago there was little real faith and life in Nassau. Men lay in deep sleep and self-righteous ease. Earnest pastors and schoolmasters might count on certain opposition if they proclaimed faithfully the doctrines of faith and repentance. Now all is different, the people hear them gladly.

As to the Apocrypha question, what opposition our Bibles called forth! They were denounced from the pulpits, and rejected in the houses. Now I know of only three pastors in the whole Duchy who are earnest enemies to our Bibles. Indeed, these are now often found in the very pulpits in which they were denounced.

A visit to the house of mourning is thus described:—

In 8— I remained some days in order to visit the houses lying scattered in the open country in its neighbourhood. I found many who had no Bible, and those who could, bought. I entered a small, wretched, almost roofless house. The children were in rags. I asked the eldest boy, a child of about seven years of age, where his father was. He said in the workshop, and then led me to him. I offered him the Scriptures. As he spoke, I observed that he was struggling with his tears. I asked what ailed him. He said, "Four weeks ago I lost my wife, and am left alone with these motherless children." Then bursting into an agony of weeping he cried, "Why, O God, hast Thou punished me thus?" I prayed God to give me the right words of consolation. I then said, "The Lord says, What I do thou knowest not now, but thou shalt know hereafter. God's only object in all He sends is to bring us to Himself. Hours of pain are not sent to drive us away from Him, but to bring us nearer to Him." He listened with folded hands, then wept on, and said, "This is the first day I have tried to work since her death. I have felt as though I should go mad, I could find no consolation." He confessed that he had forgotten and forsaken God. "Now," he said, "God has sent you to me, and I will seek Him and serve Him." We knelt down and prayed. The man accompanied me to the town, where he had to receive money, and bought a Bible, and took it with him to his house of mourning.

"Marvel not if the world hate you," was one of the cautions which our Lord addressed to His disciples, to prepare them for the scorn and ridicule which they would have to encounter, and the experience of some of your Colporteurs proves that the same caution is needed still.

One who had only been in your service six months writes thus:—

I lodged at an inn where there were two other guests ; one a painter. He was affable and kind to everybody, but he hated religion and religious men. When I took my meal I folded my hands and asked in silence God's blessing. This roused his anger, and he began to scoff at and abuse me. I was silent. It so happened that we had to sleep in the same room. I knelt at my bedside in prayer. He seemed never to have seen anything like it, and thought I was ill. When I asked him to leave me alone undisturbed the truth dawned on him, and then he burst out into abuse and ridicule for the second time. The next morning I was the first up, and knelt at my bedside as before. Again he began scoffing, and on my quietly proceeding he suddenly sprang up as if frightened, hastily put on his clothes, and rushed out of the room.

The views of Mr. Davies, as regards the progress of his work among Roman Catholics, are very cheering. Though the hostility of the Romish hierarchy, and their opposition to the circulation of the Scriptures, remain for the most part the same as ever ; yet even bishops are yielding here and there, the Bible is becoming a text-book in many schools, and is being received with thankfulness in the houses of the people. Mr. Davies expresses his belief that, as far as Germany is concerned, the worst of the struggle with popery is past, and that a brighter future is now in store. The labours of one Colporteur are thus recorded:—

My work this month has been almost exclusively among Roman Catholics. The Lord has been faithful, and opened to me their hearts and their houses, so that they have bought the word with joy. Many bought it with their very last kreutzer. I found friends to our work occasionally even among the priests. I entered a priest's house, he asked me what my business was. I said, to circulate the Holy Scriptures. He examined my books and expressed his approval of my work. At that instant the village postman entered, and said that he had a message for him from the priest of the next parish. He wished to inform him that, the day before, a man with a knapsack had been in his village selling false and heretical books ; he recommended him to warn his people against him at the morning mass. The priest replied, " The man is here, and I have just examined his books and bought a copy, they are not false ; take back my thanks to my neighbour, and tell him that I have bought for myself, and rejoice at the man's work."

Another writes thus:—

My experiences have been of a varied nature. The people were inclined to buy, but the opposition on the part of the priests was very strong. One said, the translation is bad; another, the books are condemned; another, the people cannot understand the Scriptures without the teachings of the Church, and it is therefore dangerous to put the Bible into the hands of the people. I replied, "But the Scriptures were written for the people; the Apostles addressed their epistles to the believing congregations, not to the pastors and elders exclusively; in Colossians iv. 16, he expressly enjoins that it should be publicly read and circulated in the neighbouring churches." One young priest was especially zealous in his opposition; not content with warning his own parishioners, he went expressly to the neighbouring parish to warn clergy and people; yet, in spite of his opposition, I sold in that very parish every Bible I had.

An interesting part of the report with which Mr. Davies has furnished your Committee has reference to the Spas and watering-places. He thus describes the work:—

This is a branch of our activity which would furnish ample materials for a long report. Last season we worked in Homburg, Wiesbaden, Soden, Ems, Baden-Baden, Badenweiler, and on the North Sea islands of Heligoland, Norderney, and Borkum. As in former years, our men have met with great success, and have been welcomed by persons of the most divergent ranks and nationalities. In Baden-Baden Her Majesty the Queen of Prussia purchased, herself, at our Colporteur's stall, and expressed her great gratification at the work we were carrying on. Equally pleased were the poor and the infirm, who, seeking bodily strength from the healing waters, longed also for draughts of the waters of life. English, French, Russians, Spaniards—indeed men of almost all European nationalities—were found demanding of our men their precious ware. But as I have so often had occasion to quote from the reports of our Colporteurs in most of the places I have mentioned, I shall this time confine my extract to the report of our work in a place where we never laboured before—the Island of Heligoland.

Heligoland (Land of the Saints) is a little rocky island in the North Sea, commanding the mouths of the Elbe, the Weser, and the Eider, and is a possession of Great Britain. The population numbers 2,200 souls of Frisian extraction, and speaking a Frisian dialect; but the language of the pulpit and the schools is High German. Politically, this island does not belong to my district, but geographically and linguistically it does, and, therefore, Colporteur Böcke was ordered last Autumn to cross and labour among the islanders and the visitors. He thus tells the story of his reception. "On the 10th of August, I received orders to proceed to Heligoland. I left the same evening, and, through the goodness of God, arrived safely there on the 13th. I met with a cordial reception, and found susceptible souls. One woman said to her neighbour, 'Just come and see, the book only cost 10 silver groschen, and the man says it is worth a thaler.' They bought and thanked me with the *simplicity* and gratitude of children

When I was seen advancing, the children cried out in the Frisian dialect, 'Bible man, Bible man!' In the first four days I sold 114 copies to the islanders. In my nine years' experience as a Colporteur I have never felt greater joy than among the inhabitants of Heligoland. The English governor bought 15 copies.

"I then tried among the visitors. Here my reception was less favourable. But there were also blessed exceptions. One gentleman bought five copies and said, 'The Lord be praised that men are still found who are not ashamed to confess and circulate the Word of God.' One lady said, 'What, you have Bibles? your coming is quite providential; it was only yesterday that I was longing for my Bible.' She bought a copy, and on my wishing her the Divine blessing on its perusal, she replied, 'May He in mercy grant it, for without His blessing all reading will be in vain.' My entire circulation on the island was 256 copies."

BERLIN.

The bright side of a picture is always the most cheerful of the two, and it is ever a pleasanter task to record the successful progress of any enterprise, than to mark a retrograde movement, and trace out its causes; and yet, as in Christian experience, we must be prepared for fluctuations, so in Christian work the measure of its prosperity rests with God. The grace which touches the heart is His gift; and to whatever extent that grace is bestowed, whether it abounds towards the many, or is restricted to the few, we are alike bound to praise Him for His goodness.

The report which Dr. Simon has furnished of the progress of the work committed to his charge during the past year, is naturally prefaced with a review of the spiritual condition of the people among whom he labours. War is one of God's sore judgments, and "when His judgments are in the earth, the inhabitants of the world will learn righteousness." It was not, therefore, without Scriptural warrant for the hope which they entertained, that many Prussian Christians anticipated a brighter day for the Church of their native land, as *the result of the fearful struggle in which their country*

had been engaged, and the solemn events which had been the heralds of final victory. But these hopes, however well-founded, have not yet been realized. Indifference has regained the ascendancy, and though here as elsewhere, God has a remnant who love and serve Him faithfully, the mass of the people fail to "hear the rod, and who hath appointed it." This shows that even in nominally Christian countries, the work of your Society must be continuous. Its mission is yet far from being completed, or its work accomplished. One single fact will serve to prove this. It is computed that in Germany there are 500,000 Protestant children confirmed every year, whereas the number of Bibles circulated within the same area from all sources, whether native or foreign, amounts only to 180,000; so that if only 30,000 of these were deducted for the supply of all other classes, there would remain 350,000 children, who after confirmation, were sent forth to discharge the important duties which devolve upon them as members of a Christian Church, without that Book, which alone could be a lamp unto their feet, and a light unto their path. Nor can British Christians witness such a state of things with apathy, and we find their indifference recoiling upon their own heads. There is a brotherhood of nations as well as of individuals, concerning which it is true, that if one member suffer, all the members suffer with it. And when any nation has become—as is the case with Germany—a centre of intellectual light, which radiates over many lands, of what infinite importance is it, that the rays of light with which it suffuses the minds of others, should emanate from a pure source; and where shall such a source be found, but in the Word of the living God? Your Agent in Berlin fully realises the responsibility which devolves upon him in the midst of the apathy and infidelity which he so vividly describes; but whilst constrained in very faithfulness to testify against the evils which prevail, and giving expression to the deep sorrow which they call forth, he fails not to recognize in them a fresh motive for activity, a fresh call to abound more and more in the work in which you are engaged.

It was hardly perhaps to be expected that the cir-

ulation, reported as having taken place in this District last year, would be maintained. The circumstances were altogether exceptional. The dangers of war had stimulated the appetite of some for spiritual food, and drawn out the generosity of others in its free distribution. But even when compared with the year preceding, the issues now reported show a marked decrease. As, however, this decrease is capable to a large extent of a satisfactory explanation, it is better that the statement which Dr. Simon has furnished, should be given in detail.

The total circulation has been 28,060 Bibles, 77,092 Testaments, 6,199 Parts, or altogether 111,351 copies; of which 15,974 Bibles, 38,141 Testaments, 2,338 Parts, that is, altogether 56,453 copies, passed through the hands of the Colporteurs. Besides these numbers, 17,995 Bibles, 14,255 Testaments, 8,261 Parts, or 40,511 copies, have been sent to other agencies, principally to Vienna; making the entire issues of the Berlin agency, 46,055 Bibles, 91,347 Testaments, 14,460 Parts, or altogether, 151,862 copies.

The circulation of 1867-68, when compared with that of 1866-67, shows a very large decrease—a decrease of 53,286 copies. In the last-mentioned year we sold or gave away 29,437 Bibles, 119,529 Testaments, 15,671 Parts, or altogether 164,637 copies, an unexampled number. There is a diminution this year of 1,377 Bibles, 42,437 Testaments, 9,472 Parts, that is, as I have already mentioned, of 53,286 copies. The year 1866, however, was not a normal year. One noteworthy feature of the diminution is, that whereas there are only 1,377 Bibles fewer, there are 42,437 Testaments and 9,472 Parts fewer, in other words, the proportion of the decrease of Bibles is 1 in 40. This is so far cheering: for extraordinary circumstances affect at once the sales of Testaments, that is, increase them, whereas the sales of Bibles are less subject to such influences. The diminution in the sales of whole Bibles is probably a result alone, or almost alone, of the distress that has prevailed more or less since the war of 1866.

By way of ascertaining what the decrease really meant, I have gone back to the year 1865-66, which may be termed a normal year. Even as compared with that year there has been a decreased circulation of 4,846 Bibles, 23,857 Testaments, and 986 Parts, or altogether 29,689 copies. This, at first sight, seemed still more discouraging, and so I examined further, in order to discover in what branches of our work the diminution had chiefly taken place. I soon discovered the following facts:—

- a. That our sales to the Dresden Bible Society had diminished by 4,030 copies.
- b. That Major Westphal had drawn 6,865 copies fewer.
- c. That miscellaneous correspondents had drawn 9,202 copies fewer.
- d. That there had been 1,244 free grants fewer.

e. That the Colporteurs had circulated 4,530 copies fewer.

f. That the Scottish Bible Society had drawn 20 copies fewer.

These numbers give altogether 25,891 copies. Other Bible Societies, however, have drawn in this year 5,797 copies more, so that a nett decrease arises in this way of 20,094 copies. Of these, as I have mentioned, 4,530 fall to the lot of the Colporteurs. Their average sales in the past year have been inferior both to those of 1866-67, and to those of 1865-66, which I can only account for by the hard times through which we have been passing.

It is very interesting both to trace these Scriptures to the different countries in which they are circulated, and to mark the different languages into which the grand total is subdivided; and Dr. Simon has furnished a tabular statement which supplies this information in a concise form :—

| Districts in which circulated. | | Languages in which circulated. | |
|--------------------------------|---------|--------------------------------|---------|
| | Copies. | | Copies. |
| Brandenburg | 19,573 | Bohemian | 116 |
| Prussia (East and West) | 17,018 | German | 99,806 |
| Pomerania | 12,062 | English | 612 |
| Posen | 6,962 | French | 791 |
| Saxony | 9,579 | Greek | 1,171 |
| Silesia | 27,374 | Hebrew | 1,755 |
| Kingdom of Saxony .. | 16,586 | Lithuanian | 1,506 |
| Grand Duchies of Meck- | | Polish | 4,626 |
| lenburg-Schwerin and | | Wendish | 522 |
| Strelitz | 2,202 | Other Languages .. | 446 |
| | <hr/> | | <hr/> |
| | 111,351 | | 111,351 |

The details of the printing operations of the Berlin agency are given in the annexed schedule:—

| | |
|--------------------------------------|---------|
| German Bibles, small 8vo | 50,000 |
| " " 8vo | 20,250 |
| Hebrew " 12mo | 10,250 |
| German New Testament and Psalms 32mo | 50,000 |
| " " 12mo | 20,500 |
| " " 8vo | 30,150 |
| Polish " (Gothic) 12mo | 5,200 |
| " " (Latin) 12mo | 5,000 |
| Latin " (Beza) 32mo | 5,200 |
| German Psalms, 12mo | 1,500 |
| Hebrew Pentateuchs, 8vo | 10,000 |
| | <hr/> |
| | 208,050 |

The receipts from various sources have amounted to £3,444 4s. 11d., and it is gratifying to find that both in Berlin and Dresden some Free Contributions are received, which are most acceptable not only on account of their money value, but on account of the sympathy which they evince in the work of your Society. In furnishing this list, which is here subjoined, Dr. Simon adds an interesting anecdote which serves to illustrate the blessedness of those who sow beside all waters, and the gracious manner in which God causes the seed to take root in what would appear to us the most unpromising soil.

The following Contributions to the funds of the Society have been received from friends in the course of the past year :—

| | | | | | | |
|---------------------------|----|----|----|-----|----|---|
| A. Loesche, Esq., banker | .. | .. | .. | £3 | 15 | 0 |
| O. Neuhauss, Esq. | .. | .. | .. | 3 | 3 | 0 |
| Mr. Herrmann, bookbinder | .. | .. | .. | 3 | 15 | 0 |
| Pastor Haussig.. | .. | .. | .. | 0 | 3 | 8 |
| Mr. Illgen, Löbau | .. | .. | .. | 0 | 3 | 0 |
| Pastor Von Gersdorf | .. | .. | .. | 0 | 3 | 1 |
| By Professor Messner | .. | .. | .. | 0 | 4 | 6 |
| Small sums | .. | .. | .. | 1 | 10 | 8 |
| Colporteur Mittmann's box | .. | .. | .. | 0 | 6 | 0 |
| Colporteur Knabe's box | .. | .. | .. | 0 | 6 | 9 |
| Through Colporteur Knabe | .. | .. | .. | 1 | 4 | 0 |
| " " Opitz | .. | .. | .. | 0 | 0 | 8 |
| " " Friedländer | .. | .. | .. | 0 | 1 | 5 |
| " " Pigorsch | .. | .. | .. | 0 | 0 | 8 |
| " " Rösner | .. | .. | .. | 0 | 5 | 4 |
| " " Eisenblätter | .. | .. | .. | 0 | 1 | 0 |
| | | | | £15 | 3 | 6 |

Dresden Auxiliary, by Rev. C. H. H. Wright,

M.A. :—

| | | | | | | |
|--|----|----|----|----|----|---|
| Annual Collection after Sermon by the Rev. | | | | | | |
| C. H. H. Wright | .. | .. | .. | 14 | 17 | 6 |
| Anonymous by Mrs. Fanshawe | .. | .. | .. | 1 | 10 | 0 |
| Mr. Barker | .. | .. | .. | 0 | 15 | 0 |
| Mr. Schubrick | .. | .. | .. | 0 | 15 | 0 |
| Mrs. Raymond.. | .. | .. | .. | 0 | 15 | 0 |
| Miss Wilmesdorf | .. | .. | .. | 0 | 3 | 0 |

£33 10 8

On Tuesday, the 7th of January Mr. Wright very kindly arranged to hold a conversazione at his house, in the interest of our Society,

and by his invitation I went over to Dresden, to act as a deputation. I gave an account of the Society's general operations, referring in particular to Austria, and the opening which God has made for our work there. One circumstance I mentioned excited much interest, and as it is possibly not known, even to Mr. Millard, I will allude to it here. One of the prisoners taken by the Prussians in Bohemia, a German-speaking Roman Catholic, was consigned to Königsberg. Whilst there, he was visited by Protestants, and presented with a Bible. He seemed to take great interest in the Word of God, and when about to return to his native country, expressed his resolve to continue searching the blessed volume. He kept his resolve; to all appearance also, he was brought to a knowledge of the Truth, for he commenced bearing witness to the pure gospel and against the errors of popery in his native village. This excited the hostility of the priests, but he continued his work, and found attentive listeners. The gentleman who narrated this to me last summer in Königsberg, had shortly before received a letter from him, containing twenty-five thalers (£3 15s.), which he had sent as a Contribution to the Bible Society of Königsberg as a thankoffering.

Major Westphal still continues his self-denying efforts to circulate the Scriptures among the soldiers of the Prussian army, though as might be expected, after a year of such unexampled excitement as the last, there has been some derangement of the organisation through which he has been accustomed to work. Old friends have passed away, and their place has not yet been supplied; old channels of communication have been closed, and new ones have not yet been opened. Hence, this noble Christian enterprise has been limited during the past year to the distribution of 3,010 Bibles and 5,000 New Testaments; or a total of 8,010 volumes.

Sunday-schools still continue to engage the sympathies of your Agent, and he regards it as a hopeful sign that whilst the number of such institutions has materially increased, only 283 copies of the Scriptures have been assigned to them as free grants; inasmuch as it proves that every effort is made by those more immediately concerned to supply their own wants. The number of Sunday-schools, which last year amounted to ten, is now fifteen, whilst the teachers have increased from 284 to 390, and the scholars from 3,490 to 5,160—the whole of Germany showing at the same time an increase in the schools of from 45 to 66, in the teachers from 600

to 981, and in the children taught from 6,000 to 11,280. Speaking of this important movement Dr. Simon observes:—

The cause has entered on a new stage of its existence; opposition is daily diminishing, the indifferent are being won, and the friends are becoming more assured of the excellence of the institution. As I mentioned in one of my quarterly reports, the Upper Ecclesiastical Council has officially recommended Sunday-schools to the attention of all the consistories and clergy of Prussia, and this measure is already producing its fruits. The Central German Committee for Inner Missions, whose soul is Dr. Wichern, has also taken the matter in hand, and will further the establishment of new schools, by means of its agents, as far as possible. Signs like these are most welcome to every Christian, but especially to a Bible Agent; for as Sunday-schools have been the fructifying element of the soil out of which our benevolent societies in England derive their best support, so may we hope that they will in Germany prepare the way for, and form one of the bases of a reformation such as that country has not yet in its great masses experienced—that they will help forward the realization of the Reformation which Luther desired, but did not live to accomplish.

Colportage is still recognised as a most important agency in this district; and though the sales through this instrumentality have somewhat fallen off in the past year, Dr. Simon sees no reason to doubt the continued zeal of those on whom the responsibility of the work devolves. The high price of provisions, and the general distress which consequently prevails, are alone sufficient to account for a diminished circulation; and when in addition to these adverse influences the Colporteurs have to contend with the apathy of the clergy and the hostility of the priests, it can be no great matter of astonishment, if they feel themselves, notwithstanding all their efforts, borne backward on the ebb-tide of retrogression, rather than forward on the flood-tide of prosperity and success. The very circumstances too which have rendered their work more difficult, have had a tendency to depress their spirits; and your Committee have felt it needful, in consideration of the enhanced price of all the necessities of life in this country, to order a temporary increase in the wages of these industrious men, in order to meet the present emergency. *A list is here appended of the names of the Colpor-*

teurs, the Districts which they occupy, and the extent of their sales :—

| Names. | No. of Weeks. | Copies sold. | Districts. |
|-----------------------|---------------|--------------|-----------------------|
| Colporteur Bartels .. | 52 | 1,086 | Mecklenburg |
| " Driemel .. | 50 | 1,671 | Kreuz Railway Station |
| " Eisenblätter .. | 46 | 3,140 | Silesia |
| " Engelbrecht.. | 45 | 1,711 | Brandenburg |
| " Friedländer.. | 49 | 2,084 | Saxony (Province of) |
| " Friedrich .. | 48 | 1,200 | Posen |
| " Gehlhaar .. | 36 | 1,680 | Saxony (Province of) |
| " Knabe .. | 49 | 2,608 | Pomerania |
| " Krapp .. | 49 | 1,452 | Saxony (Province of) |
| " Klotz .. | 32 | 1,327 | Posen |
| " Kretschmer.. | 52 | 1,675 | West Prussia |
| " Lau .. | 52 | 1,591 | East Prussia |
| " Loleit .. | 49 | 1,568 | East Prussia |
| " Lorenz .. | 18 | 489 | Pomerania |
| " Makulla .. | 52 | 1,269 | East Prussia |
| " Mittmann .. | 49 | 3,184 | Pomerania |
| " Nagott .. | 46 | 2,668 | Berlin |
| " Opitz .. | 51 | 3,343 | Kingdom of Saxony |
| " Orlowski .. | 48 | 2,225 | East Prussia |
| " Pigorsch .. | 25 | 1,135 | Pomerania |
| " Röscher .. | 51 | 2,123 | West Prussia |
| " Rösner .. | 51 | 2,672 | Silesia |
| " Russack .. | 46 | 1,557 | Brandenburg |
| " Scheer .. | 52 | 3,054 | Berlin |
| " Schörnack .. | 50 | 1,939 | West Prussia |
| " Willner .. | 29 | 705 | Silesia |
| " Zachert .. | 52 | 5,417 | Silesia |
| " Zeller .. | 28 | 1,880 | Saxony (Kingdom of) |
| | 1,257 | 56,453 | |

Twice in the course of the summer, Dr. Simon made a tour of inspection, the result of which was most satisfactory. He reports having found the stocks in excellent order, the men conscientiously discharging the duties entrusted to them, and that not a single complaint was made against them, but much praise bestowed upon them. Some extracts from the correspondence of these men will be read with interest. Colporteur Friedrich, who is stationed at Bromberg, and has to labour chiefly amongst a Roman Catholic and Polish population, thus illustrates the nature of the work in which he is engaged.

In I—— I found a very nice Catholic family. The husband speaks nothing but German, the wife Polish as well, which is her native tongue. During the three years of her marriage, she has learnt so much German, that she can talk easily with her husband; she can also read German. The husband bought a Van Ess' Bible, and seemed glad of the opportunity. I then read a few verses to his wife out of the Polish Bible, whereupon the desire to be able to read it for herself, was awakened in her so strongly, that I could not help offering to give her the first instruction. The first lesson went off so well, that I saw she would make rapid progress; and I arranged my day's work so that I could return in the evening. This I repeated for the six days during which I stayed in the neighbourhood, and at the end of that time, my industrious pupil was so far advanced, that she no longer needed a teacher. When I left the house for the last time the people wept, and earnestly begged me to visit them again as soon as possible, which I promised to do. The husband bought his wife a Polish Bible. Both of them were aware that the priest had forbidden the reading of the Bible, but they expressed their intention to disregard his prohibition. In another letter he writes:—Here, too, the priests had already announced my coming, and warned the people against purchasing my Bibles. It is wonderful what an effect the prohibition of the priest has on the minds of their parishioners. Many of them would like to buy, and yet they wish to follow the priest. One man struggled nearly half-an-hour with himself ere he could decide on buying a Bible. After considering a very long time, a woman gave me back the Bible I had offered her, saying, "I must not vex the priest." Hereupon I asked her, "Will you then make your Saviour angry?" Then she began to consider the matter again, but she did not make up her mind to buy till we had talked together about three-quarters of an hour. The much talking and reading I have to do wearies me far more than carrying the books, but I have reason to hope, that Bibles purchased under such circumstances as those just described, are safe from the priests, whereas they easily get Bibles into their hands that are purchased without inquiry or hesitation; and I trust that God will the more surely follow my work with His blessing.

The following extract serves to show how much prudence and even wisdom are needed in the trying circumstances in which these men are often placed :—

On a large farm I sold the other day, after having worked almost the whole week in vain, 5 Polish Bibles, 3 Polish Testaments, and one Kistemaker's Testament in German. As I was on my way to the house, I met the owner with some of his labourers, and offered him a Bible. From my conversation with him, I discovered that he had never looked into the Bible, and regarded it as a collection of the sayings and doctrines of Luther. His wife bought a copy,—so did the housekeeper and the blacksmith. I then went into the village,

when a servant girl came and told me the master wanted to see me : he was at home now. I felt afraid they would wish to return the Bibles, but went notwithstanding. As soon as I entered the house, the master asked me, "Have you Bibles by Ronge and Czerski," (leaders of the so-called Reformed German Catholic movement). "I should like to buy a copy." I saw that his intention was to throw mockery partly on the Bible and partly on me, so I answered, "I cannot serve you with them, and if you really wish for such a Bible, you will have to apply to some one else; but you will not find a copy, for, as far as I am aware, neither Ronge nor Czerski has ever troubled himself about the circulation of the Scriptures or their translation." He then remarked, "I presume you find few purchasers for your wares." I replied, "You are right, for many look upon the word of God as foolishness, and laugh and mock at it, without knowing what it is; but still I do find Christians who confess with the Apostle Paul, 'I am not ashamed of the Gospel of Christ, for it is the power of God unto salvation to every one that believeth' (Rom i. 16). And such persons buy very cheerfully." We talked a long time together, and at last he seemed to come to the conviction that our efforts are simply directed to bringing souls to God; before I went away he bought a Polish Testament.

Colporteur Scheer, whose sphere is in Berlin, and who sells largely to domestic servants and persons in that grade of life, describes them as being often willing to part with all the money they possess in order to purchase the Scriptures. That in the midst of much obloquy he sometimes meets with great success and kindness, will be gathered from the annexed narrative:—

In a shop that I visited the other day, where the attendants at first received me with laughter, curiosity moved them at length to examine the cheap Testaments that I showed. One of their number having bought a copy asked me to tell him a passage that he ought to read. Though I saw he was only joking, I referred him to John iii. 16-19, and added also a few words by way of explanation and injunction. Whilst I was speaking, all listened very attentively, and afterwards four copies of the Testament were purchased. I then asked them if I might go to the servants, and one of them conducted me to them with the greatest readiness. They were not a little surprised at my visit, examined my wares, and at once resolved to buy; one of them a Bible for 15 groschen, the other one for 10 groschen. An old woman sat in the corner to whom I also offered a Bible, but she answered with tears in her eyes, "I have never learnt to read." I replied, "But you can believe in the Gospel." Then one of the servants said, "Mother, shall I buy you one of these large Testaments? You can then get some one to read to you out of it." She seemed greatly pleased, and whilst the tears streamed from her eyes, pressed it to her heart, saying, "Now the book is my own." "Yes, mother,"

said I, (old women are commonly addressed as mother, even by strangers,) "but you must have something else also as your property, the Lord Jesus who died for your sins on the cross that might be eternally saved. He, the Saviour, must become for your own." The old woman seemed scarcely to comprehend what passed, and though she kept on weeping, looked as cheerful as though she were going straight away to heaven. One of the servants, was so pleased that she brought me coffee and bread, which compelled me to take. As I passed through the shop again, and of the attendants bought a Testament to give away, and said to "You have done a good business, have you not?" I replied, "Yes see to it that none of you fail to enter the kingdom of heaven."

The next two extracts also are full of encouragement. The first is from the diary of Colporteur Schörn stationed at Graudenz:—

Many of the Artillery here in Graudenz are billeted on the city. I went recently into a house just about dining time, and found a number of men in a room; but it was so full and so small that I was obliged to remain outside with my knapsack. To every one who went in or came out I offered a Bible or Testament. Some bought; others said, We got books like those given us in Austria. I noticed a bearded soldier who stood at a distance and looked at me attentively but did not come forward, so I called out to him, "Won't you buy a Testament?" "No," replied he, "such an one as I want you will have." I answered, "Tell me what sort it is, perhaps I may have one." "I am a Russian," said he, "and cannot read any other language." "Good," said I, "if you are a Russian, come here again to-morrow morning punctually at 11 o'clock, and you shall have a Russian Testament." The next morning he was there to the minute, and I gave him the book. How astonished was he, his joy was very great; he had no money. At last he begged me to allow him to take the Testament with him for a minute or two, promising to return at once. In a very short time he was back again, with a thaler which he had borrowed from his landlord. He paid me for the Testament, with words, "I intend to send this copy to my relatives, and the next day if you will come again, I shall buy one for myself."

The second is from the letters of Colporteur Willm who still labours on faithfully and successfully among the Roman Catholics on the borders of Austrian Silesia:

Last week I had a pleasant experience. In the village of A—— visited three cottages that stood together, just at the dinner hour. No sooner was it known that a stranger was there than several people came together to hear the saving truth which I proclaimed to them out of the Bible. They had no money to buy, or perhaps, to speak the exact truth, each shrunk from buying for fear of his or

neighbour. When I was going away, one after another came running to purchase a Bible. There were five families. Last of all came an old woman, barefoot, who cried after me, "Book-man, book-man, be so kind as to come to my husband, he has been ill nine months, and wishes to have one of the books out of which you read us such beautiful stories." I followed her till I entered a small garret that I had not noticed before, and found things as she described. Her sick husband bade me welcome, cordially shook my hand, and told me to sit down. I directed his thoughts to the Good Physician, who is able to heal both body and soul, and sought to show him the terrible injury that sin had inflicted on his soul. After that I offered prayer to God that He, would be pleased graciously to bless His Word, which I had been the means of bringing into their midst, to their salvation, and prepared to go on my way. The two old people shed tears as they shook my hand, and promised to read the Bible with attention. They expressed their wish to give me a small present, being astonished at the low price of the Bible, and asked if I would accept a trifle for the Bible Society. Seeing how very poor they were, I did not like to take anything, but they pressed me so much that at last I consented. It was one silver groschen, a very small sum, but it was a thank-offering from those who had really next to nothing for themselves.

These extracts might, without difficulty, be multiplied to a large extent, so as to confirm the impression which cannot but be entertained of the importance of the work in which Colporteurs are engaged. It is necessary, however, to limit the space allotted to such records, and the experience of the old and faithful Colporteur Zachert must serve to close for the present the testimony of these useful and devoted men. He writes :—

Last week, near the Bohemian frontier, I called on a poor weaver's family that love the Lord Jesus, and who, although poor and greatly afflicted, are able to say, with Paul, "cast down, but not in despair." The family consisted of the parents and three children. I visited them once before, in 1853, when I was obliged to beg from them a night's lodging. Even then the children took an interest in missions, and were in the habit of saving up whatever they could to send to the heathen. Whilst I was in the house I told them about the poor weavers in and about Lauban, who were too poor to buy a Bible or Testament, and how painful it was for a Colporteur when people who would buy could not for want of money. This affected the children greatly; and, as I now learnt, they consulted together what they could do—examined their missionary box, and finding there was just a thaler in it they put it secretly into my knapsack, with a letter, which I will here copy, viz., "The thaler you find here we desire to be applied to the purchase of Bibles for poor people who wish for a copy, and have no money to buy. As far as it will go give away Bibles or

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Testaments for the amount. We had intended it for the Missionary Society, but we think that God will bless it for this purpose also. We have only been able to collect it very slowly, because we are so poor; but perhaps God will bestow a rich blessing on it. We do not earn much, but we think that God will be all the more pleased with our gift, because we cannot take it from our superfluity. Therefore we beg you not to be angry with us for putting you to this trouble; we feel sure you will do willingly what we wish. That God may bless you on all your journeys is the prayer of three friends, who love you, though they withhold their names." As I said, I had visited this family in 1853, fourteen years ago. They now asked me if I had found a thaler in my knapsack after my last visit, and whether I knew who had put it there. The first part of the question I could answer with a yes; to the second part I replied no! Then the father told me that he also had only heard about it the day before. His daughter Selina, who is now a deaconess in Dresden, had arrived at home, on a visit, the day before I called again, and had told her father the story of the thaler. As you may imagine, we spent a delightful evening together.

SWITZERLAND.

The circulation during the year has amounted to 48,169 copies, composed of 10,836 Bibles, 26,808 Testaments, and 10,525 Portions. The total is nearly equal to that of last year, but as there is a diminution on the number of Bibles sold of 2,400, and of Testaments of 1,400, the decrease is really more than at first sight appears. The Colporteur has sold 2,276 copies, and the sales from the Dépôts at Berne, Schaffhausen, St. Gall, Geneva, and Neuchatel, make a total of 13,469 copies. The Free Contributions, received chiefly through friends at St. Gall, have amounted to £12 0s. 6d.

Mr. Davies has, as usual, taken a tour through this part of his district during the autumn of last year, and the details which he has furnished of his journey are so copious and interesting, that they are given as recorded with very slight abridgement:—

In Basle I was present at an interesting service. On the Sunday afternoon fifteen Chrischona Brethren were set apart for Missionary labour in different parts of the world. Some remain in Europe, some go to Egypt, one goes to the Caucasus, others cross the Atlantic and labour in various States of North and South America. The service was held on the top of their mountain, in the open air, in presence of majestic scenery. Three of the Brethren had last year been with us in Frankfort at work among the troops, and I was thankful to be able to unite my prayers on that solemn occasion with their own and with those of so many believing brethren, that God would be pleased to bless them abundantly in the work to which they were that day consecrated. Of the three Brethren in whom I felt special interest two go to the State of Minnesota, and the third to Tiflis.

At Berne I spent my time in our Dépôt with the Secretary of the Evangelical Society, and in visiting Pastors and other friends of our work. The sales of the Dépôt last year amounted to 1,300 copies, and will probably this year amount to the same.

I found in this Dépôt too large a stock in proportion to the average annual sales, and have taken the needful steps for reducing it.

The Evangelical Society has four Colporteurs at work in winter—two at their own expense, and two in the French parishes on the Bernese Jura, at the expense of the Bible Society of Geneva. Like most of the Colporteurs of the Swiss Societies, they are half Evangelists. Their success is always considerable.

As these Societies draw their supplies almost exclusively from us, I follow with interest our books as they pass through the hands of the Colporteurs into the houses of the people, and I think we are justified in looking with more than a general interest at the experiences of their men. I have therefore given the following incidents related by the Secretary, but which have not appeared in print :—

“In a village in the mountains, two Colporteur Evangelists were five years ago brutally beaten and driven away. They were strong men, but offered no resistance. They refused to prosecute the men who had illused them; but the Protestant Pastor took the matter up, and a small fine was inflicted, the Burgomaster sympathising evidently with the men he was obliged to punish. This spring the same men visited the village again. They found all changed. The landlady of the inn recognised them and overwhelmed them with kindness. She told them that not one of those who had maltreated them was now alive, and that not one of them had died a natural death. Be it as it may, the villagers connected their fate with their conduct to the Colporteurs, and these latter found now an open door and susceptible hearts.”

A second case :—“One of the Berne Colporteurs entered a three-storied house in which, according to the custom of the country, three different families lived. He began with the highest story, and sold copies in this and in the next. On enquiring about the family on the ground floor, he was warned not to enter, but he entered nevertheless.

He found both the man and his wife at home. He offered his Bibles : his offer was replied to with abuse and a positive order to leave the house instantaneously ; he however stayed, urging them to buy and read God's Holy Word. Then the man rose in a violent rage and struck him a severe blow on the cheek. Up to this moment the Colporteur had stood quietly with his knapsack on his back. He now deliberately unstrapped it, laid it on the table, and turned up the sleeve of his right arm, all the while steadily looking his opponent in the face. The Colporteur was a very strong man. Addressing his opponent, he said, 'Look at my hand, its furrows show that I have worked ; feel my muscles, they show that I am fit for any work. Look me straight in the face ; do I quail before you ? Judge then for yourself if it is fear that moves me to do what I am about to do. In this book my Master says,—When they smite you on one cheek, turn to them the other also. You have smitten me on one cheek, here is the other ! Smite ! I will not return the blow.' The man was thunder-struck. He did not smite, but he bought the book which, under the influence of God's Spirit, works such marvels in the human heart."

NEUCHÂTEL.—I spent here the greater part of my time in our Dépôt and in conference with the Depositary, Miss Gruet, and other friends of our work. As I have often explained, Miss Gruet's work consists in selling copies in the Dépôt, and in furnishing Sub-Dépôts, which she has established in various parts of the Canton, with necessary stock. It may not be out of place here to give the names of the places in which Miss Gruet has her Sub-Dépôts, with the amount of last year's sales :—

| | | | | |
|----------------------|-------------|----|-------|---------|
| 1. Morat, | Sales, 1866 | .. | 90 | Copies. |
| 2. Neuveville | " | .. | 110 | " |
| 3. Tramelau, | " | .. | 76 | " |
| 4. Renan (new). | | | | |
| 5. Courtelay, | " | .. | 5 | " |
| 6. Wildeck, | " | .. | 28 | " |
| 7. Chaux de Fonds, | " | .. | 75 | " |
| 8. Fontaines, | " | .. | 130 | " |
| 9. Le Locle, | " | .. | 182 | " |
| 10. St. Anton (new). | | | | |
| 11. Sogne, | " | .. | 118 | " |
| | | | <hr/> | |
| | | | 814 | " |

In addition to these Miss Gruet has about twenty correspondents in account with her, chiefly pastors. We have got rid of most of the old stock, but some copies are still left. The only place in the Canton which cannot be said to furnish favourable results is Chaux de Fonds. It has a population of 20,000, and the circulation is, through our Sub-Dépôt, only 75.

In a conference with Pastor Nagel, M. de Perregeaux, and Miss Gruet, this matter was discussed in all its bearings, and as a result the determination came to, that as all unpaid agency had been found ineffectual, an attempt by means of paid agency should be made, the expense of which, however, will be wholly borne by our friends in Neuchatel.

Another subject of conversation, with a view to practical action, was the state of the Canton du Vallais. It is, without exception, the darkest spot, religiously speaking, in all Switzerland. It contains a Roman Catholic population of 90,000, among whom there live scattered in various places some 700 Protestants. The state of education in the Canton is exceedingly low, and I was assured in Lausanne, by persons in a position to speak on the matter from personal knowledge, that in the whole Canton there is not a single bookseller's shop. I asked our friends in Neuchatel whether they would join us in trying to penetrate into these dark regions. The Vallais is far from Neuchatel, but still our friends consented, in case I found that in the Cantons of Vaud and Geneva nothing was being done. Anticipating my visits in Lausanne and Geneva, I may say that I found that from both these centres attempts were, from to time, being made, and not without success.

The Protestant Bible Society of France is also using its influence for the circulation of other editions than those of Martin and Ostervald. The last time I was in French Switzerland I alluded to their circulation of the Geneva translation of the New Testament. Now they have published an 8vo edition, beautifully printed, of M. Perrot-Gentil's translation of the Old Testament, and M. Arnaud's translation of the New Testament, bound up in one volume. As far as I could learn, the circulation in Switzerland is not large, and principally confined to the pastors; but all these facts bear more or less on our work, and may influence it in future, and on that account I have thought it worth while to put them on record.

LAUSANNE.—We have no Dépôt of our own in Lausanne, but inasmuch as we gave it up in consideration of the promised activity of the Auxiliary Society, I feel that we have the right to satisfy ourselves that the condition is fulfilled. I therefore spent some hours with their Depositary, and attended a meeting of the Committee specially called to confer with me. The Society has a Colporteur, and also Dépôts in all the parishes of the Canton. The circulation is in proportion with the thoroughness of the work; it amounted last year to 10,443 copies, viz., 4,711 Bibles and 5,752 Testaments, an immense number for a population of only 213,000. I handed over to them two little Dépôts of our own, not in a very flourishing condition. They expressed great delight at the prospect of having a Greek and French edition of the New Testament.

I must add that I did not fail to visit Miss Pfander, who sends us an annual subscription.

GENEVA.—Here I found our Dépôt in order. The Canton of

Geneva being all but conterminous with the town of Geneva, renders the establishment of sub-Depôts comparatively unnecessary. M. Brun, who with Madame Brun carries on our work with great zeal and hearty interest, has therefore no Depôt, strictly speaking. I learnt through M. Brun that one of the Colporteurs makes frequent excursions into the Canton of the Vallais, not without success. This Colporteur did not happen to be in Geneva, but M. Brun promised to induce him to give me a detailed account of his work. We have made some little arrangements concerning the Depôt.

With my visit to Geneva, my work in Western Switzerland came to an end.

My next resting-place was Coire, a day and a-half's journey from Geneva. In consequence of the fearful ravages of the cholera in Zurich, I made Aarau my resting-place, and arrived in Coire on Saturday, the 14th of September.

My stay in the Grisons had exclusive reference to our new editions of the Romanese Scriptures. The editions of the New Testament in the dialect of Lower Enghadine had made satisfactory progress, but the orthographical changes were so radical that I hesitated proceeding with the printing of the Old Testament, until I had assured myself that we should be issuing a work which would be acceptable to the pastors and schoolmasters, and other persons competent to form a judgment, requesting them to give me their opinion as to the merits of the work in an orthographical point of view. Some replied in writing, others I had an opportunity of seeing; all, without exception, concurred in representing the new edition as one in every respect adapted to the wants of the people, and in perfect conformity with the now universally received orthography of the dialect of Lower Enghadine. Pastor Justus Andeer, of Fuldera, and Pastor Nicolas Vital, of Fetta, the two revisers, have done their work in a manner which will reflect honour on them, and sustain the high reputation of our Society. Another advantage resulting from modernizing the orthography is, that the book will in this form be more adapted for the population of Upper Enghadine than in the form in which it was left by the translators in the commencement of the last century.

As to the version in the Romanese of the Oberland, the printing has not yet begun.

AUSTRIA.

The power of God, in the accomplishment of His purpose, through the instrumentality of His own choice, and in a way totally at variance with the preconceived notions of man, has seldom, if ever, been manifested in so striking a manner as in the changes which have overtaken Austria during the last few years, and through which she is still passing. To notice only the change which more immediately affects your Society, who could have foreseen that in a country from which your Agent had been banished, and God's Word thrust out under a military escort only fifteen years ago, that same Agent should now be engaged in spreading everywhere the knowledge of Divine Truth, the only regret which occupies his mind being, that the means at his disposal are not equal to the requirements of his agency. What a rebuke to all unbelief and all discouragement does such a fact as this afford ; and how well content may we be to work on amidst all difficulties and all apparent impossibilities, leaving it to God to make bare His holy arm in the majesty of His strength, and to work out the purposes of His love in the sovereignty of His grace whenever and by whatever means it may seem good in His sight. The wind, and the earthquake, and the fire are alike at His disposal ; blessed be His name, that it is through the still small voice of reconciliation and peace that He speaks in His Gospel, and that the good news which that Gospel contains is the message with which His people are put in trust, and which your Society, as recognising that trust, is engaged in publishing wherever the ear of man will drink in the joyful sound, and the heart of man receive the mercy promised. A very few figures are sufficient to show the progress of your work since four years ago your banner was once more unfurled in the capital of Austria. Mr. Millard thus furnishes and comments upon the needful statistics : —

| | | | | | |
|---|----|----|----|---------|--------|
| Circulation 1864-65 | .. | .. | .. | 25,298 | copies |
| ditto 1865-66 | .. | .. | .. | 58,091 | " |
| ditto 1866-67 | .. | .. | .. | 120,769 | " |
| To which should be added the extra distribution of 1866 among the troops during the war | | | | | |
| | .. | .. | .. | 35,627 | " |
| Circulation 1867-68 | .. | .. | .. | 132,460 | " |

Showing a total of 372,245 ..

The real nett increase of the ordinary dissemination of the year above 1867 is 11,691 copies.

The year's circulation stated in a different form is:—

47,647 Bibles
64,191 New Testaments
20,622 Parts

132,460 volumes.

being, as compared with the preceding year's ordinary issues, an increase of 5,324 Bibles, and 8,965 Testaments, and a decrease of 2,598 Parts. These figures include 6,986 copies supplied to Agents of the Scottish National Bible Society.

Two remarks should be added to these statements. The first refers to the unusually large proportion of entire Bibles issued, a number again exceeding the already large circulation of the previous year, and very nearly equalling the issues of 1866, when the Agency included not only its present sphere, but also all that is now comprised in the district of the Berlin Agency. This is highly pleasing, both on account of the fact of so large a distribution of complete copies of God's Revelation, and because of the willingness it shows on the part of the people to make a corresponding pecuniary sacrifice.

The second remark refers to the very large number of Parts circulated in this agency, which perhaps at a first glance would not appear to be equally satisfactory. But it should be kept in view that these Parts do not chiefly consist of mere Gospels or Psalters, or the like, much as the circulation of even these affords matter for congratulation; these Parts represent a very large portion of all our work among the Servians, the Croats, and the Rumans, for whom an entire Bible does not yet exist; and integral portions of the Scriptures, although they may, as in the present case, consist of the whole Pentateuch, or of all the books from Joshua to Chronicles are, according to our custom, always reckoned as Parts only.

Your Agent next furnishes some tables, which give the issues of his Agency since 1851, the languages into which the last year's issues may be classified, and the extent of the editions which have been printed since his last Report, or are still in stock.

The total dissemination effected through my Agency since 1851 now amounts to 1,844,404 copies, as shown in the following table:—

| | | Bibles. | Testaments. | Parts. | Volumes. |
|-------------------------|------|---------|-------------|---------|-----------|
| 1851 and 1852..... | | 20,418 | 20,181 | 6,231 | 46,830 |
| Dec. 1852 to March 1853 | | 1,179 | 3,585 | 407 | 5,171 |
| Mar. 1853 | 1854 | 14,616 | 13,866 | 1,098 | 29,580 |
| " 1854 | 1855 | 16,012 | 14,086 | 2,052 | 32,150 |
| " 1855 | 1856 | 18,287 | 22,765 | 2,687 | 43,739 |
| " 1856 | 1857 | 25,176 | 29,722 | 4,188 | 59,086 |
| " 1857 | 1858 | 48,198 | 63,076 | 7,777 | 119,051 |
| " 1858 | 1859 | 46,502 | 72,626 | 9,415 | 128,543 |
| " 1859 | 1860 | 60,200 | 77,904 | 18,722 | 156,826 |
| " 1860 | 1861 | 47,266 | 87,967 | 16,093 | 151,326 |
| " 1861 to Feb. | 1862 | 39,956 | 89,037 | 6,998 | 135,991 |
| Feb. 1862 | 1863 | 32,484 | 91,833 | 9,623 | 133,990 |
| " 1863 | 1864 | 33,357 | 105,907 | 7,778 | 147,040 |
| " 1864 | 1865 | 36,328 | 117,796 | 10,717 | 164,841 |
| " 1865 | 1866 | 47,826 | 138,665 | 14,893 | 201,384 |
| " 1866 | 1867 | 43,235 | 70,056 | 43,105 | 156,396 |
| " 1867 | 1868 | 47,647 | 64,191 | 20,622 | 132,460 |
| | | 578,687 | 1,083,311 | 182,406 | 1,844,404 |

Classifying the year's issues according to languages we have the following results. There were disseminated—

459 in English
 951 " French
 52,647 " German
 5,943 " Polish
 10,922 " Hebrew
 14,813 " Bohemian
 32,348 " Hungarian
 4,856 " Servian
 2,458 " Italian
 489 " Croat
 3,547 " Russ
 2,245 " Ruman
 782 " Other languages

132,460 volumes.

Amongst these issues, I register with very great satisfaction a large number of entire Bibles disseminated among members of the Roman Catholic church. To meet these large demands, besides drawing from other Dépôts, we printed—

5,000 Bohemian Bibles, 8vo
 5,000 ditto Testaments and Psalms 8vo
 5,000 Croat, Joshua to Chronicles
 20,000 German Testaments and Psalms, 32mo
 20,000 ditto ditto 12mo
 5,000 Hebrew Bibles, 8vo
 10,000 Polish Bibles, 8vo, Latin type

10,000 Polish Gospels, 32mo
 10,000 Roman Testaments, 8vo, Cyrillian character
 5,000 Servian, Joshua to Chronicles, 8vo
 10,000 Hungarian Bibles, Small 8vo
 10,000 ditto ditto 8vo
 and to meet future demands, which we cheerfully anticipate, we now have in the press—

5,000 Hebrew Bibles, 8vo
 10,000 Lettish Testaments and Psalms, 32mo
 10,000 Hungarian Bibles, 8vo
 10,000 Roman Psalms, 8vo, Cyrillian
 20,000 German Bibles, 8vo
 20,000 ditto ditto Small 8vo
 20,000 German Testaments and Psalms, 8vo
 5,000 Servian Bibles, 8vo
 5,000 Croat ditto, 8vo
 5,000 Italian Testaments and Psalms, 12mo
 10,000 Bohemian Bibles, 8vo

The electrotyping process of the Hebrew Bible is, moreover, moving slowly forward. In the latter list there appear for the first time the Servian and Croat Bible. Thus far we had only the New Testament and Portions of the Old. Through the indefatigable industry of Mr. Daniç, the whole of the Old Testament is now in manuscript; and after having been carefully revised, the printing process has so far advanced that its early completion may be confidently expected.

There are now no fewer than eight Depôts established in the extensive fields comprised within this Agency, viz., at Vienna, Prague Carlsbad, and Trieste; at Pesth and Klausenburg; at Belgrade; and at Warsaw. Mr. Millard, in continuing his report, passes each one of these under separate review.

VIENNA.—The operations of the Vienna Depôt have a wide range. They extend over Lower and Upper Austria, the Tyrol, Styria, Carinthia, Moravia, Imperial Silesia, Galicia, and the adjacent parts of Hungary. The issues to these various districts have amounted to 23,021 copies, a large quantity of precious seed when compared with the destitution of the Scriptures which has hitherto prevailed, but utterly inadequate when viewed side by side with the extent of the territory and the mass of the population. There are, however, within the district large portions, the inhabitants of which are so bigoted and so intellectually degraded that they are

as yet quite inaccessible to the labourers whom you employ.

A change has been effected in the position of the Depot during the past year, which it is hoped may be the means of materially assisting your work. It is now situated at a point where four streets meet, and as there is a constant flow of passengers, many are attracted to the window in which Bibles and Testaments are exposed for sale. They there see some passage of Scripture which lays hold of their mind, and immediately come in to buy the book, and make themselves better acquainted with that Saviour whose word of invitation, or encouragement or comfort, as they read it through the window, was so sweet to their taste. The fruit of such a free circulation of the Word of God may not be often seen at once, but the bread cast upon the waters shall be found, although it may be where we least expect it; and sometimes, in direct illustration of our Lord's declaration, "the one shall be taken and the other left." A beautiful anecdote is furnished by Mr. Millard, in illustration of this, and as a proof of the blessing which attended the free distribution of the Scriptures during the late war.

Joseph and William are brothers, the former living in a village near V——, the other engaged in the Emperor's army. Joseph has always been of a retired and meditative disposition. The empty services of the Romish church had for some time past given his soul no satisfaction; he yearned for something better, but he knew not what it was that left an aching void in his heart. Meanwhile the summer of 1866 came on, and to his dismay his brother William was marched off to the seat of war in Bohemia. A painful period of suspense ensued, the battle of Sadowa filled the hearts of tens of thousands with fear and anguish. Day after day, week after week, brought the mournful news to but too many, that they were left widows or orphans. What had become of William? No news for a long time. At last a letter came in his handwriting dated from K——, far away in the north of Prussia, where William, now a prisoner of war, was confined. The letter concluded with a passing reference to a small printed paper which was enclosed, and which William said, had been given him by a gentleman, who sometimes came to see the prisoners. He enclosed it, because he thought Joseph, who had always been a book-worm, might perhaps like to see it, as coming from a far distant country. The latter read the little pamphlet with great attention. Several months later, peace having been concluded, William returned safe and

sound, and brought along with him not only some more small papers like the one sent by him, but also a small book entitled "The New Testament of our Lord and Saviour Jesus Christ," translated by Kistemaker. William had not read either the tracts or the book, or at least, not so as to give any heed to the contents. But to Joseph, it was like an electric shock, like the spark to the powder cask. All of a sudden he saw the truth, he saw himself, he saw Jesus, he was a new man! He now knew what had been lacking; he had now found the one thing needful, the pearl of great price. He at once collected his family, began domestic worship, found a genial soil for the good seed, which grew apace in his own soul, whilst endeavouring to water others, especially those of his own household, and a few months later he might be seen kneeling by the death-bed of his aged father, who was departing in peace, believing in the merits of Jesus Christ, whilst his mother is rejoicing here below in the hope of glory. William, the brother, who unconsciously to himself had been the owner and bearer of such great treasures, shortly after he had deposited them in his brother's hands, left his native place again, without having up to this day, judging from his own profession, derived any benefit from them. The one to all appearances far out of the reach of Gospel knowledge, has been taken, the other apparently just in the very way, has been left.

There are three Colporteurs connected with the Vienna Dépôt, whose sales have amounted to 4,931 copies. This shows that they have met with fair success, but they have a good deal of opposition to encounter, and priests are not slow to denounce them from the pulpit, and to stir up the people to obstruct their work and reject their books. Nevertheless, the Lord is their shield and their defence, and they are content to follow whither He leads with patience and perseverance.

PRAGUE.—There is not much difference between the issues from this Dépôt for the present year and those for the year preceding. The former amount to 13,229, the latter to 13,151. By subjecting, however, these numbers to a careful analysis, Mr. Millard finds that 950 copies were in 1866 granted to hospitals and for the use of the military during the war, and that 709 copies belonged to the issues of the Carlsbad Dépôt, which this year form a separate item. It appears, therefore, by deducting these two, that there has really been an increase in the issues to the extent of 1,837 copies, and that of these, 1,443 copies were entire Bibles. The Bohemian Scriptures numbered 7,546 copies, and the German 14,583.

The total issues in Bohemia during the three years that the Depôt has been opened, have amounted to 38,165 copies. Such a result cannot but be considered highly satisfactory—at the same time it is painful to hear of enmity and opposition being aroused; of Bibles being burnt by the priests, and of the life even of those who distribute them being threatened. On the other hand, three Romish priests are reported to have given it as their opinion that no reasonable objection could be taken to the Bible which was circulated; and another told a woman who consulted him, to read it by all means, for that she had not had so glorious a book in all her life.

CARLSBAD.—It is gratifying to find that your Committee have not been mistaken in the opinion which they formed of the desirableness of opening Depôts in some of the German watering places. The work in Carlsbad was first begun in 1866, but, owing to the war, little progress was made during that year, and only 709 copies were sold. This year the circulation amounts to 2,564 copies in almost every variety of language. The number of annual visitors of all ranks, and from every country, amount to about 8,000, and the Depôt of your Society has been a rendezvous for those of the community who love the Lord, and desire to promote the interests of religion through the circulation of the Scriptures. Some English visitors especially have given your Depositary great support and encouragement. A large number of those who visit Carlsbad for the sake of health are Jews, many of whom have gladly bought the Scriptures, and freely conversed concerning the prophecies of the Old Testament and their fulfilment in the New. Russians and Poles have also bought to a large extent; the former expressing great regret that the whole Bible in modern Russ is not yet complete. They will not, however, have to lament this deficiency much longer. The bitterness of the Romish priesthood against all efforts to enlighten the understanding, or sanctify the affections through the study of God's Word, has been shown in a most striking manner by the opposition which your Depositary has met in his endeavours to teach a few children the truths of the Gospel on the Lord's day. Priestly

cunning, and persuasion, and authority were alike used against him, and when these all failed through the determination of the parents to send their children to Mr. Ritz for instruction, he was then made an offender against the law, and cited to appear before the authorities for keeping a school without a license. The censure and caution which Mr. Ritz received from the court have created quite a stir in Carlsbad, and the result has been, that a larger sale of Scriptures has taken place, and numbers of Roman Catholics have begun to attend the Protestant Church.

TRIESTE.—This is the first time that the name of this place has to be noted in your Report in connection with the establishment of a Depôt there. The sphere of its operations is not merely the busy seaport, with its numberless vessels from every part of the Mediterranean, but the provinces of Carniola, Croatia, Istria, and Dalmatia. It was not without some trouble and delay that the negotiations necessary previous to the opening of a Depôt were completed. At length, however, all preliminary regulations were complied with, and in August of last year operations were commenced. Their success may be gathered from the fact, that in little more than five months the issues have amounted to 4,358 copies. A Colporteur is employed, who is both well qualified for and successful in his work. A few extracts from the letters of the Depositary and Colporteur will be read with interest. The former writes:—

The general feeling against Rome and her priests grows more bitter every day; one cannot take up a newspaper without meeting with proof of this. And what is remarkable is, that people are beginning to quote Scripture passages in opposition to the abuses of the priesthood.

It is worth observing that this remark applies not only to the Trieste district; it has during the year repeatedly caught my attention as a novel thing in Austria. Even in the animated debates in the Houses of Parliament, the Bible has repeatedly been appealed to.

The share that the labouring classes have had in our work is very large. By far the greatest number of copies distributed have passed into their hands. Many a substantial proof has been afforded me of this. The cases are not singular at all, in which a New Testament is paid off by single soldi. I know several persons, who through the New Testament have come to the knowledge of the Truth. In parti-

cular, a full and thorough case of conversion has occurred in the family of a tobacconist. Some time before Christmas, the head of the family bought a Bible at the *Depôt*, not without expressing his doubts as to his wisdom in doing so. A little while after, he came back, and said he had read the book with the liveliest interest. I talked to him, and went to see him in his family. One day, he came and said, "Now I have found peace; now I know that the Lord Jesus has died for me;" and the old man poured forth his heart in such warm praises of his Saviour, that I shall never forget the hour. "You see, sir," said he, "I was a drunkard, a wicked, good-for-nothing fellow; dissatisfied with everything; quarrelling with every one. My wife was a real vixen, but it was all the fault of my ruthlessness, and in our house there was nothing but bickering and fighting. But now, since Jesus has come to us, oh, how different! I now can't bear the sight of wine, much less of brandy. My wife has become quite meek, and I often find her on her knees. I now read nothing but the Bible, and in the morning and evening we read and pray together."

The Colporteur illustrates the work in which he is engaged by the following anecdotes:—

Many say, "We don't want your Testament; take it to the Pope." Adding at the same time strong words of enmity against the priests. "Oh my friends," I answer, "from this book you will learn better things than to curse the priests. This is the Testament of our Saviour, and contains His words. If you have this, you have all you require."

Others say, "Your Testament is quite Protestant." "Of course it is," I answer; "the truth is always a protest against all error. But do you think the Testament calls itself Protestant or Roman Catholic? Do you think it curses others as you do? No; it treats of the Lord Jesus; He is the only mediator of all religions, of all nations. There is no Saviour but He."

Some say, "We have already read it." "Oh! but to read it once without thinking over it is not sufficient. And it is particularly needful in these serious times to set a good example, and not only to call one's self a Christian, of this or that denomination, for the Lord Jesus cannot be divided. He is the mediator of all, and therefore it is all the more needful to follow Him in word and deed."

PESTH.—Mr. Millard calculates that the ordinary issues from this *Depôt* last year amounted to 36,570 copies. This year the numbers are 44,342, showing an increase of 7,772 volumes. This is all the more gratifying, inasmuch as there have been special difficulties to contend with. The Depositary has been suffering from bodily infirmity during the greater part of the year, and two of the best Colporteurs have been removed from their work on earth to their rest in heaven. Both of them died rejoicing in the

Truth, and testifying with their latest breath that Christ was all their hope. Mr. Millard states, that in Hungary there is greater liberty of action than in almost any other part of the wide field which he occupies. Still petty hindrances are often thrown in his way, but though there have been seizures, expulsions, and imprisonments yet, he adds, we continue unto this day, "and God is our refuge and strength." In some places the Scriptures were bought with eagerness. One Colporteur writes :—

At H——, we were kindly welcomed by the Reformed pastor. "God be praised, that you are come to us with the Holy Scriptures," he said "I will tell the people at church, and try to impress upon them the desirability of profiting by this opportunity, and then you go and position yourselves in the market-place, and the schoolmaster and I will come. We did so. What a crowd collected, what a scrambling there was we were masters neither of ourselves, nor of our books. The schoolmaster had to come to our relief with two of his sons, whilst the pastor stood by, and some of the village chiefs cried out to us "Don't fear, you will not be hurt, nobody will go away without paying." But when our books grew fewer, there was almost a fight for a copy for they thought there were no more to be had. There was no difference between Protestants or Catholics, every one bought, and in the shortest time upwards of 800 copies were gone. These did not suffice, however, and we had to write for fresh supplies. When these arrived, we sold nearly 250 copies more.

Another Colporteur thus records his experience :—

At B——, when the Roman Catholic priest heard that we had come he went to the Town Hall to get our work prohibited, lest, as he said his parishioners should be tempted to buy a copy. When I heard of this, I went to the Reformed minister, requesting him to give me a couple of lines to the judge. The latter cheerfully gave me a written document, authorising me to stay as long as I pleased to colport, or to stand in the market-place as I might choose. Our sales were beyond all expectation, not only among the Reformed, but also among Roman Catholics, and at last people crowded round us in thick masses, fearing our stock would not be sufficient to supply all. The Romish priest hearing that his people had bought, gave orders that every book should be brought to him, that he might examine them, and remove those parts which it was not proper for them to read, but nobody could make up his mind to have his book cut up by the priest.

The joy and gratitude evinced in the following cases may well be counted a full recompense for any labour and anxiety bestowed upon such a work.

In G——, and C——, we were joyfully welcomed. An old woman kissed the book, and exclaimed, "Dear book, why did I not get possession of thee before? God be praised that I hold thee now in my hands! I will spend the few days that remain to me in learning what may be my comfort in the hour of death." One man said, "I must borrow the money, but I must have the book, even though I should have to pawn my last coat to get it." We found several such hungry souls, and were richly rewarded for all our trouble. A German tinker greatly rejoiced to buy a Bible, such as he had long wished for, and cried out, "Blessed book, for which our fathers shed their blood, be welcome; thou shalt ever be precious to my soul." In H——, too, many poor people borrowed money, in order to buy our books.

TRANSYLVANIA.—The Depôt which was opened last year so successfully at Klausenburg, the capital of Transylvania, and the sales from which amounted in seven months to 9,575 copies, has been continued this year with very satisfactory results. It was not to be expected that the same enthusiasm which marked the first reception of the Scriptures by the inhabitants of this country would be of long duration, but if calmer feelings now prevail, there is no lack of earnestness in seeking to procure the inestimable treasure which your Society offers; and the sale of 9,697 copies is sufficient proof that in the opinion of the people it maintains its value. Various complications have, however, arisen to impede the work. Some may be classed under the head political, some are due to the scanty means of conveyance, whilst the coldness, to say the least of it, of the authorities of the Greek church has been a barrier against the more rapid spread of the Truth. Still, the circulation of 19,000 copies in little more than a year and a half, among a population of two millions, a large proportion of whom are unable to read, may well call forth the warmest gratitude to Him who has directed your Society to this new field of labour. The Ruman Testament, in the Cyrillian character, which was undertaken at the request of some of the leading men of the country, has just been completed, and will be of great use to the older people, who are not accustomed to the modern Roman letter. In a portion of Hungary which forms part of the district allotted to this Depôt, the Depositary has been very successful, and most kindly received. He writes :—

The sales at one place were 111 copies; at another, in one day, 147; and at S——, the Depositary writes, I sold a great many more—so many that it was impossible to take notes, the crowd was so great.

When I was packing up yesterday, the pastor of K—— (a neighbouring parish with 2,225 Calvinistic Hungarians) sent a messenger begging me by all means to come to the market next Tuesday, as many were expecting me. It is quite delightful, although it is hard work. Many Roman Catholics also buy the Hungarian Bible, and then the Calvinists, who have either heard of it or see it, always come with glad faces to tell me. I get on but poorly with the Hungarian language, yet I can make myself understood. It is not necessary at all for me to say much in praise of my books; the people who have bought them do that. On the market-place they call out to persons passing by, telling them of the beautiful books, and when the answer is, "Oh, I have already a Bible at home," they frequently say, "Then buy one for some one else; buy one to show this good man that he has not come in vain all this distance to bring us the Bible." Our work seems to be thoroughly understood and appreciated here, and many a blessing is invoked on the Society.

SERVIA; BELGRADE.—A *Depôt* has been established here, and the labours of its Superintendent extend over Servia, Slavonia, and a small part of Hungary. The issues have amounted to 8,313 copies—a very satisfactory number, which might however have been greatly increased but for the difficulty of obtaining suitable men qualified to act as *Colporteurs*. This is the more to be regretted, as opposition has now been awakened, and the Archbishop of Belgrade has appealed to the Servian Government to interfere with your work on the plea that the translation is incorrect. The Archbishop has been asked to point out any inaccuracies, and a memorial has been presented to the Government, assuring them that nothing is further from the Society's wish than to deviate from the original text, and that any corrections needed to bring the version into nearer conformity with the Original will gladly be made. The Archbishop has, however, without waiting the result of this memorial, issued to his clergy a circular opposed to the free circulation of the Scriptures. In some parts of Servia the effect of this has been very prejudicial to your work, but in others the intended blow has only recoiled upon the head of the Archbishop himself, and has told against his character and authority. In the course of the summer an attempt was made to circulate

the Scriptures in the several watering-places to which persons resort for health and amusement, but without success. In almost every other part of his work, Mr. Victor, the Depositary, has met with great encouragement. Some incidents connected with the journeys which he took will be read with interest:—

From R—— I went to K——. After having attended to my horse, I endeavoured to get something for myself, and was glad in one of the few shops to get a melon. Whilst cutting it up, a number of youthful spectators gathered around me, and knowing by experience that the shortest way to a child's heart is through its mouth, I shared my melon with my young company, and in this way soon found out that one was the son of the schoolmaster, another the son of a priest. Followed by the whole troop, we proceeded to the house of the latter. I found in him a well-disposed man, formerly a schoolmaster at Belgrade. He would gladly have bought my whole stock, but he was short of money. He was very friendly to our work, but for that very reason he was not in favour with his ecclesiastical superiors, who had placed him in this obscure nook. He has, however, the pastoral oversight of nine villages, and undertook to give us all his help in the work of Bible dissemination. This is the second priest that takes an immediate share in our labours.

At the inn at K—— I found the President of the Court of Justice at dinner. I took occasion to speak to him of the state of things in Servia generally, and of the necessity of disseminating the Scriptures. I asked him for leave to visit the prison; he gladly assented, only doubting whether I should succeed in selling any copies, as the greater part of the prisoners could not read, and the others would most likely have no money. When I offered in the latter case to give some copies gratis, to be deposited in the prison, the gentleman said he would pay for them out of his own pocket. Next morning the prison was open to me, and after I had told the prisoners who I was, and what my object was, I read the 15th Chapter of Luke, adding a few words of comment. The prisoners and their warders quietly listened. Then five of the former collected all their pence, and ordered five New Testaments. Upon this the President bought some copies for the house, observing, "I have bought the Gospel for the prisoners that they may learn to turn to God, and I will now pray for wisdom to God that I may be a righteous judge to them." I pointed him to James i. 5, and thanked him for his kindness.

Mr. Victor has in the course of his travels visited no fewer than 64 schools, 11 in Belgrade, 37 in the interior of Servia, and 16 in Hungary, and has taken the opportunity not only of circulating the Scriptures among the children, but of speaking to them on the subject of the gospel. He has also taken several tours in Slavonia,

and received much assistance from the schoolmasters, who expressed their willingness to lend their aid in the circulation of the Bible.

POLAND.—WARSAW.—The Dépôt here is another of those stations which has been occupied through the vigilance and activity of Mr. Millard. The Report of last year stated the circumstances under which he obtained the sanction of your Committee to visit the country, with a view of extending his operations there, and the success with which his first efforts to circulate the Scriptures were crowned. The issues this year have not been quite equal to those of the year preceding, having only amounted to 26,936 copies, being 7,484 less; but in the first place many Protestant parishes and schools were supplied out of the first year's issues, which have to a certain extent satisfied that demand, and in the next place the country has been exposed to the ravages of floods and of cholera, which have induced a state of poverty highly detrimental to the progress of your work. Still Mr. Millard speaks of having enjoyed a year of peace and quietness, and states, that although the enmity of the Romish Church has not abated, yet the political authorities have been conciliated, and have become convinced that your Society has no other object in view than the distribution of the Word of God. Scriptures in all the languages of the realm are allowed to be circulated, with the exception of the Lithuanian and Samogitian; these are not tolerated by the government. One Colporteur only has been employed in Poland during the past year, towards whose support a liberal friend has contributed a cottage and a piece of potato ground rent free. Your Committee have now sanctioned the employment of a second of these useful labourers in the Lord's vineyard, and a similar privilege is to be conceded to him. How far the Divine blessing has accompanied the efforts put forth to enlighten the dark places of Poland is only completely known to Him who retains in His own hands the gift of the Spirit, and can turn the streams of His grace into whatever channels seem best to His godly wisdom. That some good, however, has resulted from *your work* may be gathered from a few extracts from the

correspondence of your Depositary, with which Mr. Millard closes his able and interesting report:—

This time my report begins with an account of the circulation in the Russian camp, but to describe the joy with which the Holy Book was received is utterly impossible. My hands were altogether insufficient to satisfy all the demands made, the Colonel and the (Greek) priest had to come to my assistance. These gentlemen were very friendly, and begged me by all means to return. I fetched my whole stock of Russ Testaments from Warsaw to meet the most pressing inquiries, and so I sold 700 copies. It was really a most delightful sight to behold the soldiers grouped together, one reading aloud, and the others listening with intense interest.

Three lads stood at our Dépôt window reading the Polish Bible, lying open to their view. What one did not understand, the other tried to explain. At last they resolved on walking in, and venturing the question, whether the figures marked on the books were the selling prices? Being answered in the affirmative, one asked for a Polish Testament. The two others observed, a whole Bible would be better. After a little deliberation, one asked, "How much have you?—and you? I will tell you what, let us buy a whole Bible in company." This proposal was cheerfully accepted and immediately executed.

On the 9th of December, a man came for two Polish Bibles, one for himself and one for "his benefactor," as he said. These words excited our curiosity, and we asked whom he meant. "Well," he said, "I was left a poor orphan from my earliest youth, and was brought up by relatives who compelled me to take part in all religious ceremonies, such as fasting, hearing the mass, pilgrimages, and so on. I was a good scholar, and soon excelled in these things above my equals. They at last resolved on making a priest of me; and to encourage me, they gave me the lives of many Saints to read, so that I was confirmed in every strict view, and would acknowledge none as my neighbour who did not belong to the Catholic Church. This went on for several years, until I made the acquaintance of a truly Christian family whom I frequently found engaged in reading the Bible. I did not know the book, and thought at first it was the biography of some Saint. When I inquired, they told me the book treated of Jesus Christ, the Saviour of the world, who left the glory of heaven from love to us sinful men, in order to suffer and die for our sins. From that time a perceptible change came over me. The books I had thus far read, no more gave me full satisfaction. I availed myself of every opportunity to visit my friends, in order to hear the Word of God. But this was not sufficient; I wanted to have my own Bible. My friend at last referred me to you, from whom he had bought his copy; and now I thank my Lord, who has counted me worthy to obtain possession of His revelation." We observed, if he called that man his benefactor, who had indeed rendered him so great a service by making him, in some measure, acquainted with the Bible, he certainly ought not to overlook his debt of love towards that greatest of all benefactors, who had opened his spiritual eyes, so that he could now understand the things that belonged to his eternal peace.

DENMARK.

The energy with which the Rev. J. Plenge has continued to direct the affairs of your Agency in Denmark has afforded your Committee much gratification. They feel that it is mainly owing to the interest which he has taken in your work, and the zeal with which he has prosecuted it, that such satisfactory results have been attained, and such hopeful prospects unfolded. Denmark has a population of little more than a million and a half, who are to a great extent well supplied with the Word of God; and yet experience proves that even in such localities there is not only ample room for the labours of such an institution as that which you support, but were your operations to be suspended only for a time, it would at once become manifest that a want existed which no other agency now employed was able to supply. It is with deep feelings of gratitude that Mr. Plenge reviews the work of the past year, and conveys to your Committee the thanks of his countrymen for the liberality which they have experienced at your hands. Your kindness is duly appreciated by all classes, but especially by the poor, who feel the advantage not only of a cheap Bible, but of having that book offered to them in their own dwelling. There has been a slight decrease in the number of New Testaments circulated, as compared with the year preceding, but still 20,009 volumes is a goodly number; and if only a small proportion of this seed yields fruit to life eternal, the cost of the labour will have been well bestowed. Mr. Plenge has supplied two or three instances of the effect produced by reading the Holy Scriptures :—

1. In a family the man and his wife often quarrelled, even until it ended in fighting. After one of these scenes the poor wife was broken-hearted, and in her despair took up the Testament, which was otherwise wholly neglected. Her eyes happened to fall on the passage, "Let not the sun go down upon your wrath." She took these words to heart, spoke to her husband with mildness and love, and he who before was rough became penitent and quiet. Still, there is not always peace, but there is a new longing and striving in their hearts

after that which brings peace and happiness, which they first tasted that evening.

2. A poor emigrant writes to one of the ladies of the District Visiting Society: "I have thought of the words you spoke to me the last time you talked with me. I thank you for all your goodness to me, but most of all for the Testament you gave me. In it I find an assurance that I may obtain God's grace, which none can have of themselves, for it is the gift of the Holy Spirit. It teaches me also that those who keep God's Word in their inmost heart will receive this precious gift of the Spirit," &c.

3. An old woman, who got her living by needlework, told me that she often felt an oppression almost indescribable when sitting in her lonely garret. At those times she turned for consolation and comfort to her New Testament, many of whose pages she knew by heart, and she always returned to her work refreshed and happier.

4. A man having been of a depraved character through a rather long life, now contracted a severe illness. At first he was impatient and fractious; his illness, however, proved to be incurable, and finding himself sick even unto death, he now sought pardon for past sins, and consolation and fortitude to bear present sufferings. He was no longer captious to those about him, but longed to hear the truths which formerly he had scoffed at. More and more eagerly he listened to his wife when she read passages of the Holy Scripture to him. As his sickness increased, so increased also his thirst after the living waters of righteousness until his death. May we earnestly hope that he has found that peace which passeth all understanding!

In tracing the effects of a free distribution of the Scriptures upon the people of Denmark, Mr. Plenge draws a striking contrast between the spiritual condition of the country thirty years ago and its present state. Then the dark clouds of Rationalism hung over the minds of the people, and shut out Christ from their view; now those clouds have rolled away, the Sun of Righteousness shines forth in His splendour, and a revival has taken place, the chief characteristics of which are activity in God's service, and zealous co-operation for the advancement of His kingdom. In proof of this Mr. Plenge observes:—

1. A Society of Local Missions has been organized, and now extends its operations over the whole country. Fifty Colporteurs and lay preachers go from place to place in the Districts allotted to them, holding religious meetings, preaching the Word, and selling the Holy Book. In the capital, Bible Classes are held nearly every evening in the poorest districts of the town, partly by clergymen, partly by laymen. Associations of gentlemen and ladies have been formed for certain parishes, or smaller parts of towns; the members go to visit the poor and the sick, consoling them by the eternal Truth of the Word.

2. Bible readings are held once a week nearly everywhere in the country, by which means a great want is satisfied, as the poorer population, that often feels ashamed of its shabby dress, prefers rather to go in the evening to the schools than in the bright daylight to the church. Missionary meetings held in many places in the country are well attended; there has been awakened a general interest in this work, and the contributions of last year have been much larger than usual.

3. It has lately been proposed to build a new church in Copenhagen, something rather rare and unknown in Denmark; and a bill to give free congregations, on certain conditions, the same privileges as the congregations of the Established Church has been brought in by the present Minister of Ecclesiastical Affairs, and has been carried in the House of Commons. This matter has been discussed at numerous meetings everywhere in the country by clergymen and laymen, and a great number of addresses in favour of the proposition or in opposition to it have been sent to Parliament.

4. These and other signs give the best proof of the religious life that is now stirred in Denmark. But just on such occasions we must wish that the Word of Christ may dwell in us richly in all wisdom to give order to the various elements and to soothe the mind. It is therefore a great blessing that the British and Foreign Bible Society, with so great sacrifices and such unlimited liberality, supports the efforts of the Danish Bible Society, whose means are more limited; and the large circulation of the last year proves, better than anything, that the population appreciates the Society's action in Denmark. We have now everywhere in the country friends who aid the Society to distribute the Holy Scriptures even in the most remote places.

One of the chief features of interest which has marked the proceedings of your Society within the last few months has been the introduction of the Bible into Denmark through the permission of His Majesty the King. It is well known that the difficulty which has hitherto impeded the action of your Society in this direction has been the monopoly of printing the Scriptures enjoyed by the Orphan House at Copenhagen, and the refusal of its directors to print the Bible apart from the Apocrypha. Another reason has also been assigned, to the effect that the Danish Old Testament is now undergoing a thorough revision, under the superintendence of competent scholars, and that it is not desirable to print it until this task has been completed. Your Agent has felt very strongly the injustice of the position taken up by the Orphan-House authorities, and has endeavoured in various ways to influence public opinion on this important question. He has also experienced much sympathy for those who,

pending its settlement, were unable to procure the Bible at a reasonable price; and acting under his advice, your Committee, through their President, addressed a memorial to His Majesty the King of Denmark, requesting permission to import a limited number of the Danish Bible printed at Cologne for Schleswig, offering to pay a royalty on each copy to the Orphan House in consideration of the privilege which is still accorded to it. This memorial obtained the support of the Minister for Ecclesiastical Affairs, and was most graciously received by His Majesty, who willingly granted its prayer. The result is, that for the first time in the history of the Society, it has been enabled to introduce into Denmark, and to sell at a reasonable price, the whole of the Word of God, in the Danish language. Five hundred Bibles were at once ordered to be forwarded to Copenhagen from the Depôt at Cologne, and intelligence has been received that these have reached their destination, and that they are finding rapid circulation through the many channels which are now open in Denmark for the dissemination of Christian Truth. A second supply of a similar number has since been ordered. The best thanks of your Committee, and the gratitude of the poor of their own dominions, are due alike to His Majesty and to the Minister for Ecclesiastical Affairs for the liberal policy which they have pursued. Your Committee have also negotiated with the Directors of the Orphan House to print an edition of the New Testament with references, and they are glad to be able to announce the additional concession of this important point. The Gospels and Epistles of St. John have been added, during the year, to separate Portions which had been previously printed.

The Report of the Danish Bible Society has been received, from which it appears that its issues during the past year have amounted to 1,318 Bibles and 3,132 Testaments, making a total circulation in the course of fifty-two years of 308,808 volumes.

ICELAND.

Iceland is one of those countries which serves to illustrate the difficulties with which the work of Scripture distribution is often beset. It is not easy always to find a person competent to revise or to edit any version which you may wish to print. Such service, however faithfully rendered, and with whatever ability performed, is sure to call forth hostile criticism, and to encounter the assaults of varying taste and conflicting judgment; and when the book is complete and ready piled in your capacious warehouse, previous to its being packed and transmitted to its distant destination, still new impediments have to be surmounted of no ordinary kind. Communication with Iceland is not frequent, as it is only during certain seasons that its inhospitable shores can be reached, and the few vessels which are engaged in the trade are so laden with merchandise, that occasionally part of their freight has to be left behind. But supposing the cases to reach their destination, and to be delivered in safety to those to whom they were consigned, all obstacles in the way of a ready circulation have not yet been overcome. The population is thinly scattered over a rough and rugged country, which few roads intersect; public means of conveyance, such as are common in more civilised countries, are few and far between in this. Horses need to be employed to convey the goods, and these being small, the burden which they can bear is necessarily limited. It affords no slight testimony to the value which these distant islanders set upon the Word of God, to be able to state, that as far as their local difficulties are concerned, they have been so successfully met, that an edition of 10,000 Testaments and Psalms has been exhausted in a short time, and a second edition of similar extent has been called for and is in course of circulation, and that an edition of the whole Bible has been received with thankfulness, and is being distributed as rapidly as its greater bulk and weight will permit. Many of the inhabitants are very poor, and in order to meet their necessities, your Committee have

authorised Bishop Pjetursson to distribute gratuitously 200 copies of the Testament and Psalms, and have placed at his disposal 200 more to be sold at such reduced price as may put them within reach of those whose means are limited, but who yet are in a position to pay something. It is gratifying to find that, from a literary point of view, the revision by Bishop Pjetursson and the Rev. Mr. Melsted has proved very acceptable. Professor Gislason, of the University of Copenhagen, speaks of it as being a faithful translation of the Original, and being characterised by purity of language, as well as by a tone of deepest piety. Bishop Pjetursson observes concerning it:

I feel assured that this edition of the New Testament has already produced, and will still produce, incalculable blessing throughout this island, and I know for certain that the population of Iceland are penetrated by feelings of the deepest gratitude to the honoured Bible Society for the benefit thereby conferred on them. In conclusion, I shall take leave to remark, that the Minister of State for Religious Worship in Denmark, the highest spiritual and ecclesiastical authority in this kingdom, in a document dated the 19th of January of the present year, has instructed me to see that the Gospels and Epistles, according to this revised translation, are introduced into the Icelandic ritual, whenever a new edition shall be required.

The sum of £61 6s. 3d has been received during the year in payment of Scriptures sold, and Bishop Pjetursson has been employing a Colporteur with a view of obtaining as rapid a circulation as possible for the new edition of the Bible. Three hundred copies have already been sent out, and the eagerness with which these are received is a proof of the keen appetite for spiritual food which exists in that northern latitude. The Bishop states that the Bible is everywhere meeting with the same favourable reception which was accorded to the New Testament, though in consequence of the generally prevailing poverty, the sale of it will necessarily be a work of time. The Committee of the Icelandic Bible Society are deeply grateful for the benefit which your labours have bestowed upon their country, and in testimony of the kind feeling which they entertain, they have requested your Secretaries to accept the office of honorary members of their Institution, a proposal which has been willingly accepted, with a view of reciprocating the sentiments of cordiality and esteem which the appointment conveyed.

NORWAY.

The work of your Society in this country has been carried on in the same quiet manner, and with the same economy and success as in former years. The best directed zeal cannot always overcome adverse circumstances, and the loss of valued friends, and the scarcity and high price of provisions, belong to that class of contingencies which are altogether beyond man's control, and which might very seriously affect the management of your agencies, as well as their statistical returns. But though in different parts of Norway both these evils have been experienced, yet no diminution of zeal has taken place; and not only have the issues been maintained at their former high standard, but they have been largely increased. Such a fact proves that the desire of the people for the Word of God remains unabated, and when this is the case, it may fairly be inferred that their spiritual health has not deteriorated.

CHRISTIANIA.—The report which has been furnished of the operations of this agency is somewhat deficient in details, in consequence of the death of Pastor Möhne, who was one of its most intelligent, pious, and active members. The duty had for some time devolved upon him of superintending the Colporteurs, and gathering from their diaries such records of their labours as he thought of sufficient interest to find a place in the annual report; but the serious nature of his illness and its fatal issue, have rendered such a service impossible this year, and consequently a general survey of the work is all that is practicable. It is due to Pastor Möhne to say, that the loss of his zealous aid and valuable counsel is deeply felt by all those who are connected with the agency.

Occupying a sphere of great usefulness, in which he had gained the esteem and confidence of a large circle of friends, he used his influence for the advancement of the interests of your Society, and sought to promote the circulation of the Scriptures to the utmost of his power.

It is a pleasing feature of his ministerial character, as well as a striking proof of the esteem in which he was held, that having originally ministered to a small brotherhood of Moravians, which in process of time became extinct, he collected an independent community consisting chiefly of Germans, to whom he preached the Gospel; and though the Norwegian Government does not acknowledge dissent—under which category his ministrations were ranked—yet so highly did they value his services, that he received an annual stipend from the State, in return for the spiritual care which he bestowed upon the German residents in Christiania. Pastor Domaas has been appointed to fill the vacancy caused by his death, and has kindly undertaken the duties which up to that period he had discharged. Your Committee have pleasure in recording the liberality of Mr. Seligman, a Glasgow merchant, and the owner of the "North Star," who, when on a visit to Christiania in the spring of last year, made an offer to your correspondents there, of free freight for all Scriptures sent from London to Christiania on account of your Society. Since that period the Government and four private companies have placed their steamers at the disposal of your Society for a similar purpose.

Of the two Colporteurs who were reported last year as in the service of this agency, one has resigned, the other has continued his labours, and as he becomes better known, he is more esteemed and meets with less opposition. The number of books sold is a sufficient indication of the success of Colportage, as through this simple agency, 806 Bibles and 3,020 New Testaments have been put into circulation. The total issues from the agency have amounted to 30,019 copies, being 4,300 in excess of the preceding year, and 9,886 in advance of the issues of 1865. The Rev. S. B. Crowther, to whom your Committee are again indebted for the report of the year's proceedings, makes the following allusion to the illness of one, who, when in health, sought to advance the Redeemer's cause to the utmost of his power.

Engineer Rolf, whose name I mentioned in my report last year, has sold 24 Bibles and 74 New Testaments. These he has disposed

of, chiefly to his neighbours near Eidsvold, and the passengers on the Mjösen Lake steamer, of which he is the chief engineer. He is now lying in the Christiania hospital dangerously ill, but supported and cheered by that "blessed hope of everlasting life," which he has laboured so earnestly to impart to the hearts of many of his countrymen. In a letter addressed to me he says, "I have been in the habit of placing Bibles and tracts on the table of the cabin of the steamer, and the chance reading of these has often led to applications from the passengers for copies. During the past year I have distributed more than 2,000 tracts (those published in Danish by the Religious Tract Society). Till the commencement of my illness, I have continued to hold Bible and Prayer Meetings at my house, and at these the Lord has often richly blessed our souls. When the engagements of my calling have allowed of my doing so, I have visited from house to house, and offered those silent messengers of peace—Bibles—to the inhabitants. Sometimes I found an opportunity of reading God's Word and praying with them; three of these persons have since exchanged time for eternity." Speaking of the books sold by him, he says, "My prayer is, that the Lord may bless His Word with His Holy Spirit, so that these wide-spread copies of it may produce a rich harvest to the praise and honour of Jesus Christ, His Son."

It is interesting to know that a Sailors' Mission is supported in Christiania, the object of which is to provide religious services and instruction for Norwegian sailors in foreign ports. Ministers have already been sent to Leith, Newcastle, Cardiff, Antwerp, &c., and it is intended ere long to appoint one for London and one for Quebec. Many of the shipowners pay a voluntary subscription of a skilling, or about a halfpenny per ton in support of this mission.

In bringing his report to a close, Mr. Crowther observes:—

I regret that I have not been able in this report to give more direct information as to the progress of your agency's work during the past year, as such particulars have not been communicated to me, but I think the facts I have mentioned respecting the Home and Foreign Missions will serve to prove that there is an active Christian principle working like leaven in the mass of the population in Norway, a care for the souls of others, showing itself in acts of self-denying charity.

The sums subscribed may to English eyes appear small, but in reality they are not so, when the means of the donors are taken into consideration. It may fairly be considered that these fruits of Christian liberality have, in a great measure, sprung from the good seed sown during past years by the generous grants of your venerated Society throughout this land, and the more the blessed truths of the Gospel are prized by those who have truly embraced them, the more

earnest, doubtless, will be the efforts to bring them in their saving efficacy to the homes and hearts of others.

CHRISTIANSsand.—The friends who so kindly undertake to superintend your work in Christianssand have nothing to communicate beyond the steady progress of the work in which they are engaged. The district comprised within the limits of the agency is certainly one in which no destitution of the Word of God can be said to prevail, inasmuch as it would be difficult to find a house without at least one Bible, unless it be in a few parishes to which the special attention of the Colporteur has been directed. The total circulation of the year has amounted to 1,532 copies, of which 1,036 have been sold by means of Colportage. These figures show an increase of 217 copies upon the issues of the preceding year. The journals of the Colporteur have been furnished from time to time, and a few extracts from these will serve to show the zeal and patience with which he discharges his duties:—

After the particulars of my journey had been arranged by the agency, I packed up my books and left Christianssand by the steamer. Finding that the vessel would not stop at Kragerö, which was my destination, I went on shore at Arendal, and there waited for the arrival of the steamer "Folden," by which I reached Kragerö on September 24th. I at once went to the clergyman to obtain information as to the position of matters in his parish, because as I had been instructed to proceed to Drangedal, my road led through a portion of the parish. He wished very much that I would make some stay in his parish to see what I could do to induce the people to purchase the Scriptures, for that, though there was an Auxiliary in the parish connected with the Norwegian Bible Society, the copies could not be sold at so cheap a price as those I had for sale, and the stock on hand, moreover, in the Auxiliary's Depôt was very much reduced.

Parish of Sandøkkedal.—On September 25th I went from Kragerö to Kiel, in this parish, where I visited from house to house, and sold a few copies, besides which I sold some on my way to Drangedal. I found the supply of the Scriptures here pretty good, although there were some very poor families who possessed neither a Bible nor a New Testament, and these I was glad to be able to refer to the clergyman, in compliance with his request, as he had a supply of New Testaments which he was at liberty to distribute gratis. On the 5th of October I went to Kirkeholmen, and sold two Bibles. Many here were in want of Bibles. I also sold two Bibles in Totö, and in Turholmen I sold several New Testaments. On visiting the parish again on November 18th, I sold five Bibles, and some New Testaments in Kommerposelven. On the whole my sales in this parish amounted to sixteen

Bibles and sixteen Testaments. ' As already mentioned, I am warranted in saying that the people here are pretty well supplied with the Scriptures. I cannot say the Word of God is so diligently read and studied as is desirable, though I met with not a few who are anxious for the salvation of their souls.

Parish of Drangedal.—I arrived here on the 27th of September, and during my visits from house to house on the 28th, I sold sixteen Bibles and four Testaments. The resident clergyman, who had only arrived here a month previously, was unacquainted with the position of matters in the parish, so far as a supply of the Word of God was concerned. Generally speaking, the people here are in good circumstances, and they did not show any disinclination to buy my copies. From what I heard and saw, however, I do not think there can be any great scarcity of copies among them.

Parish of Töresdal.—Here I stayed from September 29th till October 3rd, and sold twenty-three Bibles and twenty nine Testaments. There is a small Auxiliary of the Norwegian Bible Society in this place, which has supplied a number of persons, especially with New Testaments. These are found in every house, and are more diligently used than is the case in Drangedal, and more attention, too, is paid here to family worship.

I was received in a very kind manner by many persons, and my journey was thus made easy, and various expenses were saved to the Society. On the 4th of October I returned to Kragerö, and, as I have already mentioned, visited about in Sandökkedal on the 5th, where I sold a number of books. I went on the 8th from Langesund to Skien, which last-named place I left on the 9th, proceeding by way of Nordsjö to Hitterdal, where I delivered to the clergyman the 50 New Testaments which he had asked me to bring him, and thence I went to the parish of Gransherred. Here the clergyman gave me all the directions which I needed, and showed me much friendliness. He pointed out to me the portions of his parish where the Scriptures were most needed, and where likewise the greatest amount of indifference prevailed, as it respects the concerns of the soul, and earnestly entreated me to devote as much time as I could to his parish, and to speak seriously with the people. I proceeded about 14 miles eastward to Borkesjö, and thence about 7 miles farther on to Gransherred-Johndalen, where I stayed the 11th and 12th October, selling 8 Bibles and 9 Testaments. Several of the house-owners here were in want of Bibles. The people were very ready to listen to what I had to say to them about the truths of the Bible. In Gransherred itself I went about from the 13th to the 18th October, and likewise on the 22nd, and exclusive of the numbers already specified, sold 41 Bibles and 64 Testaments. There was formerly an Auxiliary of the Norwegian Bible Society in operation here, but now the stock of copies was quite exhausted. Many persons expressed their admiration of the efforts of the Bible Society, and from them I received a very friendly reception.

Parish of Attraa.—On the 24th of October I went by the steamboat by way of Tinsjö to this parish, and at once called on the clergyman, whom I found to be a very pleasant man, and quite willing to give me all possible assistance in arranging the order of my visits in the place

He informed me that they had established an Auxiliary to the Bible Society there, and that as far as he knew, the people were well provided with the Scriptures, but that although this might be the case, he very much wished that I would go among them. I sold some Bibles to his own servants. Before leaving him, he gave me the names of some of the more active Christians among his parishioners, on whom it would be well for me to call, and I found great benefit from the help which they afforded me. I went twice over the so-called Gjöstadbygd, and as the result, I left very few of the houses in which a Bible was not to be found. I subsequently went to the houses in Bernaas, where I sold some copies, but left six families who were unsupplied, and where my efforts to induce the people to buy were unsuccessful. Thence I went to Gousdobygd, where four families were without Bibles, and afterwards to Tinn, which is very thickly populated. Here I found the people very attentive to me, and most willing to help me on in my journey. They were far more intelligent and thoughtful than their neighbours in some other parishes. They expressed great readiness to purchase my copies, and I had not much difficulty in making them comprehend the operations of the Bible Society, and the blessing which they were the means of effecting. They showed me many acts of kindness, which had the result of diminishing my own expenses and those of the Society. In the whole I sold here 57 Bibles and 49 Testaments, which cannot be considered a small number; and I am gratified with the knowledge that many of these copies will be used for the purpose of conducting family worship in the houses.

In the parish of Skodö, I sold 24 Bibles and 42 Testaments, and I know that here many persons diligently study the Scriptures. In Kragerö, which I visited on several occasions during my present journey, and where I travelled about, in turn with Skodö, from the 18th to the 30th of November, I sold 11 Bibles and 18 Testaments. Here, as well as in Skodö, the people are pretty well supplied with the Scriptures. In the portion of the town which has been recently erected, and which is inhabited by many persons who have removed thither from the country, and where I went from house to house, out of 100 families, I found 16 who were destitute of Bibles. I believe that there are not a few in the town who are seeking after the truth, and however sad the position of matters may be, owing to the many parties into which Christian people are now divided, I do think that this very circumstance is drawing people to the Word of God, and causing them to search diligently, as to the way in which they ought to walk.

STAVANGER.—Nothing has occurred during the year to call for special remark in this agency. The Colporteur has continued his work with varying success, and 3,097 copies of the Word of God have been distributed, showing a further diminution upon the issues of the previous year of nearly 600 copies. It may be hoped that this falling off is to be traced, not to any disinclination on the part of the people to the study of the Scriptures, but to the

fact that their wants are being gradually supplied, and that from year to year the families or individuals who were previously destitute are being provided with the rich treasure of God's revealed will.

BERGEN.—There are few agencies within the area occupied by your Society in which such satisfactory results are attained and so small an outlay incurred as in Bergen. There is, in fact, no paid agency employed. The clergy and the laity combine to further the interests of the Society to the utmost of their power, and the work is represented as one of love, which progresses quietly and with many blessed results. During the year, 598 Bibles and 1,346 Testaments, making a total of 1,944 volumes, have been put into circulation. Since the first establishment of this agency the issues have been 6,682 Bibles, 21,996 Testaments, or a total of 28,678 copies. Your correspondents desire specially to note this fact as a great benefit conferred on their country by the goodness of God, and at the same time to express their hearty gratitude to your Society, through whose liberality this extensive circulation has been accomplished. The agency have remitted to Christiania the large sum of £111 on account of the Scriptures which they have sold.

DRONTHEIM.—The members of this agency have a very satisfactory account to render of their stewardship. The issues, which in 1866 amounted to 2,655 copies have this year risen to 3,692, a result which is all the more gratifying inasmuch, as the nature of the climate renders it impossible for the Colporteur to pursue his labours for more than eight months out of the twelve. The most favourable testimony is borne to the zeal and efficiency with which he has discharged his onerous duties, and in consequence of the high price of provisions, a slight increase has been made to his salary. How well qualified this man is to deal with the various characters with whom he is brought into contact in the course of his travels may be gathered from two or three incidents which are extracted from his journal:—

In Næverrosten I met with a woman who had returned home to take care of her father, a poor labourer, and a sister who is half blind. I

found that her heart had been won for the Lord, and as she did not possess a New Testament, and very much wished to have one, I gave her a copy. She was visibly affected at receiving so unexpected a present, for which she asked me to express her thanks to the British Bible Society, adding that she would always pray to God to bless the Society. Two children from Lesjö (which is a long way off), a girl of 11 years of age and a boy of about 9½ years, came in my way as I was travelling along, and I found they had been sent out to beg. I sat down by the way-side and began to talk to them about God and His will, and how Jesus Christ had for them, as well as for the rest of mankind, become a child, and had endured all the vicissitudes of human life, including poverty; that He now cared for them as well as for all; and that they, too, were the objects of His love. The hearts of these children were soon impressed, and the tears came trickling down the cheeks of both. I found that the girl could read with fluency, though her brother was not so forward; and as I left them I gave them a Testament, enjoining them to read it together, which they promised to do. I met with a young man, who while going on with his work continued to curse and to swear. I said to him: "You are appealing to the devil, but he is a bad master to serve; buy a New Testament and read it carefully, for if you do so, you will become acquainted with another Master who has power to deliver you from the thralldom of Satan, and can make you happy both for time and eternity. The young man appeared to be so ashamed, that he would not look me in the face. I took out a New Testament, which I handed to him. He took hold of it, and having examined it for a while, he asked me for another, and having received it, he paid me for both copies. I advised him to implore the Lord to grant him the enlightenment of His Holy Spirit.

TRONHØ.—It is now two years since your Committee sanctioned the employment of a Colporteur in this District, with a view of circulating the Scriptures more extensively among the poorer classes, and as little more than 500 copies were then issued from the Dépôt, whereas now they are reported as having reached a total of 1,905, there is every reason to praise God for the success which he has vouchsafed to this experiment. Under any circumstances it would have been gratifying to note the eagerness with which the Word of God was sought after, and the pleasure with which it was received, but when it is known that these symptoms of spiritual life have been coincident with the existence of much temporal distress, through the failure of the fishery and the corn crops, it is not difficult to trace the hand and purpose of Him who wounds that He may heal, and brings low that he may raise up. The Colporteur, Pedersen, has, during the last

season, made Bodo the centre of his operations, and has thence visited the neighbouring parishes. Although assured by those who professed to be acquainted with the subject, that the people whom he was about to visit were well supplied with the Scriptures, he yet found in 824 houses which he entered, that two-thirds of the families had no Bibles, and one-seventh neither Bible nor Testament. He purposes that his next visit should be to the Lofoden Islands. His journal contains among others the following interesting details:—

With respect to the desire of the people to possess the Word of God, and their readiness to make some sacrifice in order to procure a copy, my experience was of a most varied character. But too frequently I encountered a great amount of coldness and indifference about the matter.

On the other hand, however, I have on many occasions met with those who have been heartily glad both at the opportunity which my visit afforded them of procuring a copy, and at their being able to expend the money required for that purpose. Thus, one day I came to a house where the wife told me that for four years she had had a great longing to possess a Bible, but that her scanty means had not admitted of her buying one. The husband and his wife were both well spoken of by the neighbours, and they appeared to be a worthy and industrious couple. With the help of a neighbour, the woman, after some trouble at length succeeded in getting together the 72 skillings (2s. 6d.), required to pay for a Bible, and on her having the copy handed to her she expressed as much delight as can possibly be felt at coming into possession of a very precious treasure. I am persuaded that both the wife and her husband will make a good use of the Bible.

On one occasion, early in the summer, I came to a house where I found that the husband was absent on a journey. The wife expressed a great desire to have a Bible of her own, but said that she could not buy one, as she had no money. Later in the autumn I happened to be in the same locality, and I thought that I would again call at the house, as now the people might, perhaps, be able to buy. But this I did not find to be the case, for I received the same answer when I offered my books, "We have no money." On perceiving how great was their desire to have the Bible, and believing as I still believe that there was truth and uprightness in what they said, and having heard, moreover, from their neighbours, that they were held in much respect, I felt called upon to make them a present of the Bible. On seeing that I was in earnest, they both expressed their astonishment and delight, and the wife remarked that she had not dared to pray to God to give her so great a gift as a Bible for nothing.

One day, after toiling about without accomplishing very much, came towards evening to a farmstead, comprising four houses. I went from house to house; in none did I find a Bible; neither could I induc

any one to buy a copy. In the last of these houses I found two families in one room, comprising in all either 14 or 15 persons, of whom 10 or 11 were children. There was not even a New Testament in the house. And I do not think I should have succeeded in selling one to any of these people, even if I had offered it to them for 6 skillings. The poverty in that locality I must admit was very great, and of this the people made the most. Though I could not feel that there was any real desire among them to know the Gospel, I could not quit the house without leaving with them a New Testament and Psalms as a gift, in the hope and with the prayer that its contents may sooner or later prove a source of benefit to some member of this family.

KAAFJORD AND ALTEN.—A letter has been received from Kaafjord, which serves to illustrate the truth, that the bread cast upon the waters is found after many days. There are some copper works at Alten, and some years ago an application was made to your Committee for a supply of Scriptures for the use of the men employed there, which was readily responded to. Mr. Wilson now writes to say that their Society, to which they have given the title of the Kaafjord and Alten Bible Society, has in the course of three years distributed 41 Bibles and 165 Testaments. He at the same time encloses a remittance of £25, and renews his application for a further grant.

SWEDEN.

The agency at Stockholm have once more discharged the duties which have devolved upon them, during a year which has been productive both of trial and disappointment, with their usual faithfulness and zeal. The report of their proceedings which has been furnished to your Committee is marked by a spirit of humility and faith, and the consciousness of human weakness and infirmity tempers the joy which is the offspring of faith in God, and which acknowledges with gratitude and praise the blessings which He so freely bestows. The past year in Sweden, as in many other countries, has been one of great depression through the prevalence of commercial distress, and its invariable attendant, the increase of suffering among the working classes. The picture which Dr. Rohtlieb draws as repro-

senting the sad state of affairs in Sweden, the leading features of which are the insecurity of all relations, mercantile and political entanglements, and a feverish uneasiness which seems more and more to get possession of men's minds, is one the counterpart of which might easily be found, and wherever found must leave an impress of sadness upon the soul. Such a state of things in any community can never be favourable either to the growth of spirituality or the spread of Divine Truth, but it calls for renewed diligence on the part of all who are on the Lord's side, and it gives fresh scope for the exercise of faith in the overruling providence and gracious promises of a covenant-keeping God.

That under such adverse circumstances as are here referred to, 62,109 copies of the Word of God should have been issued from the Dépôt at Stockholm is surely cause for sincere gratitude and praise, especially when it is known that the Swedish Bible Society has been using great efforts to circulate a cheap edition both of the Bible and New Testament, and that other Colporteurs besides those of your Society have been employed, who being allowed to preach as well as to sell other publications, often obtain a hearing and gain a reception which are denied to those who are men of one Book, and confine themselves to the invitation, "Search the Scriptures." A comparative statement has been furnished of the issues during the past two years, from which it appears that the sales of 1867 show a decrease upon those of 1866 of 2,672 copies. Taking into consideration the counteracting influences which have been above alluded to, it can only be a matter of astonishment as well as thankfulness that the diminution in numbers has not been far greater. This is mainly owing to the cordial co-operation of friends in different parts of the country. In some towns, as at Gothenburgh and Skara, efficient Auxiliaries have been formed ; and in others, clergymen and persons in all stations of life have combined to help forward the work in which your Society is engaged. In one place, an old woman devotes herself entirely to the sale of the Scriptures. Dr. Rohtlieb speaks of the people of Sweden as very grateful to your Society for its labours, and mentions that through its

instrumentality 1,700,000 volumes have been distributed among a population of about four millions. In addition to this, 807,900 copies have been circulated by the Swedish Bible Society, making a total through these two agencies of 2,490,532 copies. So far from relaxing his efforts on account of the prevailing distress, Dr. Rohtlieb is preparing with all earnestness for a fresh campaign. He is ascertaining the sufficiency of his stock for all emergencies, and expresses the hope that the trials which many are now experiencing will tend to awaken reflection in minds hitherto indifferent, and lead many to weigh the things of time in the balance of the Sanctuary, and seek true joys where alone they can be found. It is to be regretted that from a country where so much is done for the spread of the Truth so little information is furnished with reference to the results of such labours. It is a good thing to possess the Bible, but our Lord has said, "By their fruits ye shall know them;" and it would be pleasant to those who have sown the seed to know that some of it at least has taken root downward, and is bearing fruit upward to the praise and glory of God. Referring to this natural desire, Dr. Rohtlieb observes:—

We have repeatedly written to our Colporteurs and private friends expressing the wish to receive such statements, but it is a part of the reserved character of our people, not only to keep the Word like Mary in their heart, but also to keep as well their most humiliating as their most holy experiences in their inmost soul. We are also convinced that you, whose work includes, so to say, the whole world, and who follow the principle of treating each individuality in the manner it demands, will understand and excuse this peculiarity of the children of our land. Generally, we may thank God that in our country the number of people who love and use God's Word has increased during the last twenty years; and surely we do not mistake in taking for granted that God who sees in secret knows that your generous labours in this country have been a highly blessed means in His hands for this object. Although shameless incredulity often lifts its voice aloud, the richly-sown Word has undoubtedly exercised a restraining power, without which many souls would have been lost, who now have learnt to know and to seek the strait gate and the narrow way which leadeth unto life. On that day when everything will be clear and revealed, this blessed fruit of the Word will, as we hope, be revealed, however few examples of it now come to light.

Proof is, however, not wanting that the enemy is very

watchful and very busy, and seeking to the utmost of his power to counteract the influence of the Gospel and leaven men captive at his will. The following passages indicate both the malice of the wicked one and the powerful working of Divine grace in preserving from evil:—

Nobody who knows the character and the cunning of the Evil One will be astonished that awakened zeal and life have also called forth strong reaction. A zealous clergyman writes: "Seldom does anybody here ask for a Bible, excepting at Confirmations, it being then a custom to give each child a book." One of your most active Colporteurs wrote last summer: "In many places that I have lately visited there is much ignorance among the peasantry, and a bold impiety, among the influential ranks. The people do not, however, abuse the Word, the teachers, and the Colporteurs so much now as formerly, although the inner enmity has in many more become so much stronger, that the church and its seriously-minded servants have a hard battle to fight, but at the same time a splendid victory to gain for the Lord Jesus." From this it is evident that this man of the people works with his soul's eye open and the faith of a warm heart, but not even he gladdens us with more particular statements of the fruits of the Word. We are not, however, entirely without them. May we first be permitted to give some from our nearest circle? The daughter of your acting manager had a grown-up girl in her Sunday-school, with the characteristic name of Charlotte Trotzig (defying), who was always melancholy and unhappy, because her wealthy relations treated her without sympathy and kindness. She was told to get a Bible, and read it diligently; she did so and by degrees she became calm, patient, kind, and cheerful, and thankful for the new-found source of consolation. Another Sunday school teacher gave a poor girl a New Testament from among those which we had permitted her to purchase at a lower price from our stock, and she enjoined the girl, writing her name in the book, never under any circumstances to part with it. In the autumn, when the girl, her foster-mother having removed to a different district, had joined another Sunday-school, she came one day weeping to the donor of the book, and showed her that the leaf with her name was torn out, because her foster-mother had wished to force her to sell the book in order to get money for the mending of her shoes. But the girl felt compelled by her conscience first to ask the permission of her former teacher, who now gave her a pair of shoes, with the admonition never to sell her New Testament, which she joyfully promised. An old clergyman and schoolmaster at Oland, who has long and zealously laboured for the distribution of the Word in his narrow circle, writes: "I present you my respectful thanks for the confidence and forbearance which I have enjoyed. I wish that by God's mercy the Word that has been thus sown may lead as many as possible to a living knowledge of the universal truth of God's Word, that other foundation can no man lay than that is laid, which is Jesus Christ, and that who soever believeth in him should not perish, but have everlasting life. On this corner-stone I hope to repose my heart, and to fall asleep in

the faith thereof when, please God, my last day shall come." A man who has thus experienced the blessing and power of the Word upon his own heart cannot spread it without a blessing, even if we should never see anything of it. That the seed of the Word sown by you has borne a harvest of blessed fruit, even in our country, is also testified by the undeniable influence which that Word has had in awakening and lifting up our people; it is testified by the many warm thanks we so often hear for your generosity, and in which we join with all our heart, assuring you that we will not tire by prayer and faith of being the hands through which these seeds of blessed fruit are sown.

RUSSIA.

The past year, as regards the work of Scripture circulation in Russia, has been one of continued progress and of marked success. New channels of distribution have been opened, and the Word of God has been carried to the remotest parts of this vast empire. Nor has the spirit of gratitude with which it has been received, at all come short of the spirit of love with which it has been bestowed. Eagerness to possess the Bible has long been a well-known feature of the Russian character, and hence the facility with which every agency, whether it be that of the Colporteur, or the bookseller, or the private individual, accomplishes its purpose, and ensures a ready assent to the invitation which it issues, when it summons the sinner to search the Scriptures, and assures him that life and immortality are brought to light by the Gospel. From your Dépôt at St. Petersburg the welcome tidings have been conveyed to thousands resorting to the Fair at Nishny, to similar numbers dwelling on the banks of the Volga and the Don, on the shores of the sea of Azof, and the Black Sea, and even to the very limits of the Caucasus; whilst other friends and correspondents who have sympathised with your benevolent work have extended their willing services to the pilgrims at Kiev, to the soldiers and the dwellers on the shores of the Aral Sea, and to the exiles of Siberia. Nor have these labours been unrequited. Expressions of deep gratitude have reached your Agency from those

distant parts, which prove that the proffered boon is highly esteemed, and that the Truth of God has excited emotions and kindled hopes, which the same Truth alone can avail to satisfy. Your Committee took advantage of the visit of the Rev. S. B. Bergne to St. Petersburg, to present to the Emperor of Russia a copy of the Bible, handsomely bound, and accompanied by a suitable address. It was hoped that Mr. Bergne would have been enabled to obtain a personal interview, but he was obliged to leave before the Emperor returned, and he consequently sought the good offices of Sir Andrew Buchanan, the English Ambassador, who kindly undertook the presentation. The following are copies of the address, which was signed by the Earl of Shaftesbury, on behalf of your Society, and of Baron Brunnow's reply thereto:—

TO HIS MAJESTY, THE EMPEROR OF RUSSIA.

MAY IT PLEASE YOUR MAJESTY,—

WE, the President, Officers, and Committee of the British and Foreign Bible Society, desire to approach your Majesty with feelings of respect for the exalted position which you occupy, and of thankfulness to God for the beneficent use which He has disposed you to make of it.

The important measure of Emancipation which is now being carried out, accompanied as it is with a system of education for the people, and the free circulation of the Word of God, marks a period of enlightened Christian policy in the history of the Russian Empire which must ever redound to the honour of those by whom it has been originated and fostered. Such a policy, we feel assured, tends alike to exalt a nation, to perpetuate its best institutions, and to give stability to its throne.

The object of the Society which we represent is, the printing and circulation throughout the world of the Word of God, without note or comment; and we have taken advantage of the presence of one of our Secretaries in the capital of your Majesty's dominions, to present to you a copy of the English Bible, which we pray you to be graciously pleased to accept. We desire, in conclusion, to congratulate your Majesty upon your recent escape from the attack of the assassin; and we pray that He who has more than once shielded you from bodily danger may be your guide and guardian through life, giving you in this world a saving and sanctifying knowledge of his Truth, and in the world to come "a crown of glory that fadeth not away."

SHAFTESBURY, *President.*

CHARLES JACKSON, } *Secretaries.*
S. B. BERGNE, }

10, *Earl Street, Blackfriars,*
London.

Translation of a letter from His Excellency, Baron
Brunnow to the Right Hon. the Earl of Shaftesbury:—

“LONDON, Nov. 2, 1867.

“His Majesty, the Emperor, my august master, has directed me to express to you, in your character as President of the Bible Society of London, his thanks for the sentiments expressed by that Society in an address, voted at the period of the attempt directed against his Majesty in the month of June last. While fulfilling this duty, I seize the occasion which is offered to me for renewing to your Lordship the assurance of my high consideration.

(Signed) “BRUNNOW.”

One feature worthy of special notice in connection with your Russian work at this present time, is the desire which pervades the minds of many Israelites to possess the Scriptures, both of the Old and New Testament. They have bought as many as 1,500 volumes of the Hebrew Scriptures in the course of last year. Though the total issues from your Dépôt have not reached so high a figure as those of last year, they yet have been very satisfactory, and have amounted to 59,667 copies. The particulars of the different languages are supplied in the following table:—

| | Bibles. | Portions of Old Testament | Psalms. | New Testament with Psalms. | New Testa- ments. | Portions of New Testament. | Total. |
|---|---------|------------------------------|---------|-------------------------------|----------------------|-------------------------------|--------|
| Old Slavonic | .. | .. | 814 | 173 | 1156 | 88 | 2231 |
| Slavonic and Russian | .. | .. | .. | .. | 534 | 241 | 775 |
| Modern Russ, 16mo. or 8vo. | .. | 682 | 841 | .. | 4366 | 729 | 6018 |
| Ditto, Small 32mo | .. | .. | .. | .. | 27,432 | 1417 | 28,849 |
| German | 528 | .. | 116 | 3973 | 844 | .. | 5461 |
| Swedish, Danish and Dutch. | 156 | .. | .. | 180 | 306 | .. | 642 |
| Finnish | 3272 | .. | .. | 293 | 4717 | .. | 8282 |
| Reval and Dorpat Esthonian | .. | .. | .. | 316 | .. | .. | 316 |
| Lettish | .. | .. | .. | 4494 | .. | .. | 4494 |
| Polish | 34 | .. | .. | 193 | 160 | .. | 392 |
| English | 43 | .. | 4 | 29 | 31 | .. | 107 |
| French, Latin, Italian, &c. | 34 | .. | 1 | 88 | 98 | 45 | 266 |
| Hebrew, and German with Hebrew | 636 | 26 | 766 | .. | 80 | .. | 1508 |
| Sundry Languages | 79 | 85 | .. | 8 | 148 | 6 | 326 |
| | 4787 | 793 | 2542 | 9747 | 39,872 | 1926 | 59,667 |

The translation of the Old Testament into modern Russian is being continued with as much rapidity as is compatible with the difficulty and importance of the work. The judgment which has been formed of it from the books which have already been printed has been most favourable and the expectation is entertained that at no distant period the whole Bible in modern Russian will be among the books issued from your Dépôts. It may be, that by the time the restriction which now prevents the introduction of these books over the Russian frontier will be removed. Strange indeed would it appear if the Bible in the vernacular of Russia were accessible to the people of every country, except that for the benefit of whose inhabitants it was more immediately prepared.

Another great boon conferred on the students of Scripture is the printing of the New Testament and Psalms in modern Russian, with marginal references. The work is making satisfactory progress, and will be a most valuable addition, when complete, to the sacred literature of the country. The new editions of the Finnish Testament, and Testament and Psalms, which were reported last year to be in progress, have now been issued from the press and are being bound, as they are required, for circulation. The Finnish Bible 8vo. is also printed and in course of distribution.

In Riga a large edition of the Lettish Testament and Psalms has been produced, and finds channels of circulation through the means of Local Societies as well as your central Dépôt. A new edition of the Testament and Psalms, in the same dialect, but of smaller size, has also been prepared at Vienna, and is intended chiefly for the use of the military and the young. It is gratifying to find that in all the three countries, of which St. Petersburg is the centre, viz., Finland, Esthonia, and Livonia a thorough revision of the text of the Bible is in progress and that this important work has been assigned to men of piety and learning, with the sanction and approval of the Government. The process will necessarily be a slow one but, when concluded, it is the intention of the Evangelical Bible Societies to have the Bible stereotyped in each of the languages.

These Local Societies are occupying positions of great usefulness in many parts of the empire, but especially in Finland and in the Baltic Provinces. The Rev. K. H. Alopäus, who takes much interest in those poor people whom it has pleased God to afflict with divers infirmities, has received a grant of thirty Finnish Bibles and 250 Testaments for the use of the deaf and dumb under his care. He has expressed his deep gratitude for this supply, and now brings before your Committee the wants of the blind, whom he reckons in Finland at 5,000.

The Colporteur F——, who is not in the employment of your Society, but who is supplied with Scriptures from your Depôt, and has again made several tours, and sold in nine months 7,617 copies of the Scriptures, has furnished some interesting details of his work, and numerous extracts from his journal. One of his journeys was to Novo Tscherskask, where he had much difficulty in obtaining permission to sell his books, though he perceived in the people a great longing for the Word of God. Under these circumstances he writes :—

With bitter thoughts I returned to the police-office, when I told the officers to look whether my book had passed the Censor. I handed them a Testament, and on opening it they beheld instantly the stamp of the Holy Synod. "Well," they said, "all right—be off with you." Thus I obtained the long-sought-for permission. When I had reached the yard, and was out of their hearing, I could not help crying, and thanking the Lord with joy. As I was just leaving, I was called back by the police-officers, who became my first buyers, likewise the police-master. I hope and pray that at the last this police-master may get to hear from his Master above. It is about three weeks that I have been selling here, and 708 Testaments have been disposed of, chiefly to people dressed in a Cossack uniform. May the Word be blessed to all their souls. The Director of the Gymnasium bought 235 copies for distribution, and he said he would willingly undertake a Depôt if my employers would think it desirable to trust him. He prefers the Slavonic language, and bought chiefly these.

Now I shall note down the remarks I have in my little book.

On visiting a Seminarium, and showing my books to the boys, a little boy said to another, "Well, gentlemen, we must buy, absolutely." They begged me to return the following day, as they had no money with them. "Do come," they repeated, as loud and as impressively as words could express. Some asked me to wait a little; they would just run home to fetch their money. Some returned breathless, with

the money in their hands. There was a great inquiry after Greek Testaments, but I had not many with me.

On another occasion, an old gentleman bought a Testament with a large type. His eyes were sparkling when he looked at the book, and said he had just been thinking to whom he should write in St. Petersburg with the commission to get him a large Testament, but feared it would become rather expensive—through the post—when lo, the Lord sends it him, beautifully bound, and not too dear, and all without any trouble. He was quite overcome with joy and gratitude. One day I was in one of the Government offices surrounded by a number of officers and Cossacks, who all bought Testaments, so that my bag was soon empty. I do not think I have lost one, they have all fairly paid their due. A young man, who wished to buy a Testament, had sought me a long time through the whole bazaar. An old soldier, who had come five or six times to buy several Testaments, stated, at last, that he had received a commission from a priest to buy him a Testament, but every time, before he reached him, the Testaments were all taken by others, whom he met on the road.

In a school, the master seemed to have been a soldier. When I entered, the boys appeared very unruly, for, though he ordered silence several times, his command was not obeyed. The books that I offered had attracted their attention, so that all subordination vanished, and the teacher and I were surrounded by a crowd of noisy boys, of whom some entreated vehemently I should return some other day, as they had no money with them. The next day, when I returned, the master took the work in hand. As soon as a boy had taken a Testament, he called out "Have you taken? Have you paid? March off." A little boy, who had also bought a Testament, met me one day, and said, "What a delightful book! It teaches us to ask our Saviour for a new heart and a right spirit." I entered into conversation with him, and told him, when a man saves us from being drowned, we should love him; how much more our beloved Saviour, who saved us, just when we were on the brink of being drowned in sin and perdition. The boy smiled, and said, "What a pity that our nation is so unreasonable, and does not understand to love the Saviour, though it belongs to the Orthodox Church."

One fine morning I was walking through the garden, and saw three gentlemen sitting talking together. One of them rose, and told me he wished to buy a Testament. "I have long wished to meet you," he said. I opened my bundle, and showed him and the other two gentlemen my different books; but when I offered him one of a large size, he said, "No, no; the little ones are more convenient to take with one in the fields to meditate on." The passers-by were kindly invited by these gentlemen to buy also, and some did so; but others mocked and sneered at them.

At a later date, Mr. F—— writes from Baku, whither he went after his visit to the fair at Nischny, and where he met with much encouragement:—

On the steamboat in which I left this large fair, I again expe—

rienced the same glad acceptance of the Word of God, which I so often meet with among the Russian people. I now, again, visited Samara, where I had already been before, but where I nevertheless found many glad and willing buyers of the Testament. At last I got acquainted with a rich Russian merchant, who interests himself very much in the distribution of God's Word amongst his countrymen, and who bought the whole supply which I had, viz., 342 copies for about 200 roubles, probably, as I was told, to make presents to his numerous workmen. But I had the intention to go with a large supply of Holy Scriptures to the Caucasus, and therefore I had to make haste, the season being so much advanced. On my way thither I passed Astrachan, where I had been last summer, and visited my friend the Russian clergyman, who then bought a large quantity of Testaments, having the design to set up a shop for the sale of them, and of other, in his opinion, good books, and thereby, in fellowship with other Russian clergymen, to hire a man to go about with these books from house to house. I found him very discouraged, because he had not found amongst his friends, the other clergymen, the interest necessary for the promotion of this work, and especially because the men who had been engaged to take the Testaments about had not showed themselves trustworthy. In the shop the sale of the Word of God was continued. I tried to encourage him again, saying that we must pray the Lord for His help, and that He can give everything which is needed for this work. I then set off for the Caucasus, viz., to Baku. The most of the passengers, and also the crew, were Tartars, Armenians, Persians, &c., but of Russians, by whom the Testament was gladly bought, there were not many. One of the passengers told me that, at Baku, I would not be able to sell more than 10 copies in the Russian language, the inhabitants being, most of them, Tartars; and, indeed, on my arrival there, going into the town, I found this to be the truth, as I met with very few Russians; and the greatest part of my books being in the Russian language, I lost a good deal of my courage. The thought depressed me, how I should be able to find out the Russian inhabitants amongst all these Tartars, and this caused me to pray the Lord that He Himself would lead me. In the meantime, I had to get permission for the sale of my books, and went for that purpose to the Vice-Governor (the Governor himself not being at home). He received me in a very friendly way, bought several copies, and gave me instructions to call upon the lady of the Governor with my books. Then he ordered his servant to conduct me to a general, who was very kind indeed, and bought the Testament for himself and for his whole family, in the finest binding which I had. As he took a great interest in the precious book, he was not content to have it only in the Russian language, but bought it also in Latin, and the Old and New Testament in the Greek language. He also gave me friendly directions, and sent me, with his servant, to a Russian priest, in whom I was happy to find a man who takes a great interest in the distribution of the Word of God amongst his parishioners. Following the kind direction of the Vice-Governor, I went to the lady of the Governor; and this lady was indeed exceed-

ingly glad, when I brought her our beautiful and cheap Testaments. She bought 115 copies to make presents with; and gladly showing them to some high officers, who were visiting her, these gentlemen also bought for the same purpose. So the Lord, in His great goodness and mercy, answered my prayer, that He Himself would guide me in this town, where I was quite a stranger. My soul praises Him. May He for His goodness' sake do so, step by step, till I shall reach home at last.

ODESSA.—The hope entertained last year that Mr. Melville's health would soon be sufficiently restored to enable him to resume the work in South Russia, to which he has so long devoted himself, has at length been realized. In August of last year, he once more embarked with a view of returning to Odessa, which he reached in due course in safety, and where he found an abundance of work awaiting him, and requiring all his energies to overtake it. Whilst in this country, the Committee had authorized him to look out for a suitable person to accompany him and assist him in the discharge of his onerous duties. For a time his best efforts to accomplish this were fruitless; but just before he sailed he met with an active and energetic young man, anxious to engage in the Lord's service, who, after an interview with your Committee, expressed his willingness at once to accompany Mr. Melville on his distant voyage. By this means, a young man will gradually become trained for the work, and gain an acquaintance with the necessary languages, and not only will the load of labour which pressed too heavily upon Mr. Melville be lightened, but he will be set at liberty to visit parts of the country where it is difficult to accomplish anything without a previous personal visitation. Soon after Mr. Melville's return, he started on a tour through the Southern Colonies, and took with him about 4,000 copies of the Scriptures in German, Russian, and Hebrew, which he soon distributed, and was obliged to hasten home for more, the supply not having been equal to the demand. Within a short period he had despatched 1,000 copies more.

The issues of the year, which have been rather more than an average, in consequence of returns which belonged to the previous year not having been received till this

have amounted to 10,061 copies, chiefly in the Russian and Slavonic, the Hebrew and German languages. During Mr. Melville's absence these Scriptures were stored in Mr. Wagner's warehouse, and your Commiteee are much indebted to him for the kind interest which he has taken, and continues to take, in this great work. Nor is he the only friend who has proffered his good offices, and is willing to bring his influence to bear upon the cause of Christ. Another has written to say that Mr. Melville may depend upon his aid, and that he has several clerks who feel equally interested in the circulation of the Scriptures, and will co-operate with him in any way that may best accomplish this object. May it not be hoped that the hearts of these willing workers have been influenced by Divine grace, and that if so, God is through them preparing the way for the more abundant entrance of His Truth into this land.

PORTUGAL.

The great difficulty which your Committee have to contend with in occupying this new sphere of labour is the uncertainty, not of the law, but of its administration. It has ever been a distinguishing feature of your Society, that whilst its Agents are encouraged to do their utmost to spread the knowledge of God's Truth within the district entrusted to their care, they are instructed at the same time to keep strictly within the limits of that liberty which the State permitted them to enjoy. An individual might run all hazards of imprisonment or death in making known the Gospel of the grace of God, and might feel such a constraint laid upon him to testify of Christ as in the face of all human authority, and in spite of all human law, to say with Peter and the other Apostles, "We ought to obey God rather than men." But a Society can neither incur such a responsibility, nor can it assign to its Agents duties which would bring them into collision with the authorities of the country in which they sojourn. The first question, therefore, to be decided is, does the law of the land permit the

circulation of the Word of God? In Portugal this inquiry has been answered by the highest legal tribunal, and it has been ruled, in a judgment which was unanimous, that there was no hindrance to the printing, publishing, or circulation of the Holy Scriptures. Strange, however, to say, this judgment is disregarded, not only by the priests, but in many instances by the magistrates. Although those whose duty it is to expound the law have virtually said, let the Word of God have free course, yet, practically, such a decision is of no avail; but the leaders in Church and State combine to imprison your Colporteurs and to confiscate their books. It is well that this should be extensively known; for in these days, when Popery is striving with the convulsive energy of a death-struggle to regain the ascendancy, and Jesuitism and infidelity are seeking to sap the foundations of the Protestant faith, some caution is needed lest bulwark after bulwark being levelled, the enemy at length come in like a flood, and nothing be left of the once gallant bark of civil and religious liberty, but its dismasted and shattered wreck.

It must, however, be a source of strong consolation to the Christian that there is One who sitteth above the water-floods, and who has declared that "the wrath of man shall praise Him, and the remainder of it He will restrain." "The heathen may rage, and the people set themselves against the Lord, and against His Anointed, but He that sitteth in the Heavens shall laugh them to scorn, the Lord shall have them in derision." And thus it happens that, in spite of all opposition, the Colporteurs pursue their lawful work, the people, when not absolutely hindered by the priests, purchase the Scriptures with eagerness; and your Agent is enabled to report that the issues of the past year have amounted to 11,041 copies, and have exceeded those of the preceding year by 2,263 volumes.

The Rev. F. H. Roughton, who continues to superintend your work in Portugal, has had a staff of eight Colporteurs who hitherto have travelled two by two, partly as a security against danger, and partly for the sake of mutual encouragement. He thinks, however, that this precaution will no longer be needful throughout the whole of his district, and therefore he purposes to reduce the number

to six. In some parts of the country the same course must still be pursued, especially in the north, where bigotry abounds, and the people, under the influence of the priests, assume a hostile attitude towards the Colporteurs. One of these laborious men thus describes the circumstances in which he had been placed :—

Here we are in the land of the Inquisition. We went to the Administrador with a Bible and Testament. He read them, and said that, as a friend, he advised us not to show these books to any one, nor let any one know that we sold such, for the Missionaries (Jesuits) had spoken against them in every pulpit. He advised us to leave the place immediately, without letting any one know for what purpose we had come here. He knew the law, he said, but the people had no regard for it, as concerned this matter, and that he was quite unable to protect us. He further advised us not to attempt to sell in this province, as throughout it the people were most fanatical.

At a later date, the same Colporteur writes :—

We have to-day been to the Administrador about the books, but he said he would not give them up, as he intended to hand them over to the judicial authorities, and as soon as they decided about them, he would deliver them to us. He also took our bags. We asked him to give us a document stating all that remained in his possession. But he refused to give us any such written statement, and told us to be silent, as we ought to be much obliged to him for not sending us to prison. We answered : "If the law orders us to prison, you had better send us." He told us to leave immediately, or else he would have us turned out by force. Under these circumstances, every civil authority interprets the law as he chooses, and there seems little hope of our selling much in these parts. The priests are the cause of all. We feel quite disheartened and very much distressed, for we are threatened on all sides. Our only hope is in God.

Sometimes matters turn out better than the Colporteurs expected, and their simple testimony has the effect of silencing their adversaries, and producing a favourable impression upon those among whom they labour. Thus one writes :—

Here I sold a few Testaments, but owing to the Jesuits, I could do but little. These Jesuits went about endeavouring to get witnesses to accuse me to the Administrador, stating that there were men selling false books which were contrary to the religion of the State, and which denied the existence of a God, and not only so, but that the men who sold them taught that there was no God, and

that men died like brutes without souls. I was accordingly summoned before the Administrador. He asked me what books they were I sold which were contrary to religion, and which excited the people? I answered, "These books which I have with me contain nothing against religion; on the contrary, they teach only what is in accordance with the will of God." "But," answered the Administrador, "this is not what I am told, for I hear that you deny the existence of a God and of hell, and that you say men are like brutes, without souls." I answered, "Well, your Excellency, those persons who have told you this have no other intention than to injure me, for they have never heard me utter such opinions, neither can they bring witnesses to prove what they say." "But we are able," answered the Administrador; and he accordingly sent for a witness, of whom he asked, "Have you heard this man speak against the religion of the State, saying that there is neither God nor hell, and that men are like the brutes, without souls?" "No, sir; on the contrary, he speaks of religion with great respect." "What does he say, then?" asked the Administrador. "He goes from door to door, offering his books for sale, inquiring if any one will buy the Holy Bible or the New Testament, which contains the account of the birth, the sufferings and resurrection of our Lord Jesus Christ in His Gospels." Another witness was called, but he only confirmed the above. The Administrador seeing all was quite contrary to what he had been told, dismissed me, saying, "Have the goodness to leave this place, as I do not wish to have a disturbance." I answered, "I have caused no disturbance, nor do I wish to cause one, sir. It is the Prior who preached in the church, that whoever bought my books ought to deliver them up or burn them, because they were false; for this reason the people are excited, but those who sell these books are not to blame." Thus the matter ended, and I continued to sell in the same place.

There are few deserts in which some oasis may not be found, and such seems to be the case with Portugal; amid the ignorance and superstition which everywhere abound, it is refreshing to meet with such a green spot as that which is depicted in the correspondence of one of the Colporteurs:—

In Ollião we have a little group of believers amongst whom we have sold the Bible. These are really with great earnestness studying the Scriptures, and wishing for teachers to explain the truths contained in them. Last Sabbath I went to Ollião and spoke with them, and I met with great willingness on their part to listen to me, and was much encouraged. May God grant His blessing. There are also four in Faro of whom I have great hopes. One of them joined us in our worship when he was in Lisbon last month. Thanks to God for all! He continually encourages us. So that while we are persecuted on one side, we are encouraged on the other, thus showing us that all is God's work.

Sometimes too, but rarely, the law is vindicated as in the following instance:—

We arrived here yesterday. To-day I went to fetch the box of Bibles and Testaments you had sent from the Agent's office. The clerk of the Administrador came to seize all the books which the boxes contained, and bade us take three copies to the Administrador's office. We accordingly took a Bible and New Testament of "Pereira," and also one of "Almeida." Presently the servant of the Administrador returned; he gave us the Bible and New Testament of "Pereira," telling us we might sell these, but that he had orders to count the number of Almeida's Testaments, as they must be left in his charge, until he had further orders from the Civil Governor at Faro. I went immediately to the Administrador and asked him to give me a written intimation that the books were seized. He answered that he had only retained them until he had orders from the Civil Governor at Faro. He said, moreover, that a priest had been examining the New Testament of Almeida, and pronounced it to be contrary to the religion of the State, and therefore he did not wish it to be said he did not do his duty. The responsibility, he added, rests with the Civil Governor. If he orders the books to be seized, then I will give you the intimation you require.

Lagos, 16th.—The Civil Governor has returned the following answer:—

"There is no reason to prohibit the sale of such books, as they do not contain anything contrary to the religion of the State; and, moreover, they are sold in all other countries."

But the Administrador was still unwilling to deliver up the books, owing to some priests who were present, who, of course, did their utmost to persuade him to retain them. They talked of sending a copy to the Bishop of Faro to ask him for his opinion, but the idea was abandoned, doubtless because they knew him to be a most liberal-minded man. In the end the Administrador ordered the books to be delivered up.

The Rev. F. H. Roughton has visited England in the course of the winter, and has had the opportunity of taking counsel with the Committee as to his future course of action. As the result of this interchange of thought, it has been determined to open a Depôt in Lisbon for the sale of the Scriptures, and a suitable shop has since been taken for this purpose. The more the legality of the Society's position can be made manifest in the metropolis, the greater your Agent thinks will be the influence brought to bear upon those who administer the laws in the provinces, and the greater the encouragement to those in whose hearts the cry is being sounded, "Come out of her, my people, that ye be not partakers of her

sins." That the number of Bible-readers in Portugal is increasing rapidly may be gathered from the fact, that an edition of 5,000 of Almeida's New Testament, which was first received into stock on the 17th of last May, is nearly all sold. It is to be hoped that this may also be taken as a proof that the revision of this version has been acceptable to the people, and that a similar process may safely be pursued with the Old Testament. The Psalms are already complete, and other books are in hand, but the work requires much care and entails great expense. Signor de Graça, who has been engaged upon it, has been absent for some time in the Azores, and this has suggested to your Agent the idea of sending two Colporteurs there to act under his supervision. His assistance was most valuable in stemming the tide of difficulties which had to be encountered. Through his influence the Custom-house authorities allowed the books to pass, which at first they refused to do, and the civil authorities were propitiated, but the priests excited the people to such an extent against the Bible that the Colporteurs were eventually obliged to leave. They, however, found a family of believers, with whom they prayed and read the Scriptures, who gave them lodging; and it is a cause of much thankfulness that during their stay they were able to circulate 56 Bibles and 163 New Testaments.

ITALY.

The feverish state of political excitement into which this country has been thrown, by recent revolutionary movements, has been far from favourable to the development of spiritual life. When one master-thought such as that connected with Italian unity, and the possession of Rome as their capital, has taken fast hold of a people's mind, it is not easy to secure their attention to subjects of heavenly import, even though you tell them of a kingdom that cannot be moved, and of a city which hath foundations, whose builder and maker is the Lord. And when, in addition to such a serious hindrance to the prosecution of

your Society's work, other difficulties supervened, through the stagnation of commerce and the prevalence of cholera, there might indeed have been cause for regret, but none for astonishment, if a considerable diminution had taken place in the issues of the past year.

Such, however, has not been the case. The language of the last Report was that of warm congratulation, inasmuch as it announced a larger circulation than had hitherto been effected in any one year. That circulation has not only been maintained during a season of much trial, but has been considerably increased. The issues from your various Depôts, as reported by your Agent, Mr. Bruce, have amounted to 48,987 volumes, of which 6,371 have been entire Bibles, 14,436 New Testaments, and 28,180 Portions. The value of Colportage is sufficiently established by the fact, that whilst 10,698 of these volumes have been sold to other Societies, and 483 have been distributed by gift to schools, &c., the Colporteurs whom you employ have sold 37,906. It is true that of this number the proportion of single Gospels is very large, but this is rather to be expected in a country where the Bible has so long been an unknown book to the majority of the people. Caution would necessarily accompany any desire to become acquainted with it, and in spending their money for that which they scarcely yet realized as bread, they would consider it a less risk to incur the smaller outlay. But who can doubt, that with many of them at least, the taste of this heavenly food will induce a desire for more, and that the good news which the Gospel unfolds will encourage them to dig deeper into the rich mine of revealed truth.

The number of Colporteurs employed has been thirty-four, a staff not more than sufficient for the cultivation of this important field, though your Committee find it impossible to maintain it at its present complement, having due regard to the pressing claims of other countries. The readiness with which these men adapt themselves to the varying circumstances which call for prompt action within the range of their labour may be gathered from the fact, that two of them were closely watching the issue of the recent conflict, ready in case they saw the flag of liberty waving

over the seven-hilled city, to plant by its side the banne of God's Truth, and invite attention to Him by whom king reign and princes decree justice. The classes in Italy among whom the Scriptures chiefly circulate are the small shop keepers, and those who subsist by daily labour. A ready access is also found for the Word of God among the soldiers, but so many rumours have been rife of plots to seduce them from their allegiance, that the precautionary measures needful to guard against such an emergency have led to the exclusion of your Colporteur from the camp. In recording the labours of the past year, Mr Bruce refers seriatim to the different centres of organization occupied by him, and it will be interesting to pass the work connected with these under brief review.

PADUA.—The Christian colonist, like the agricultural emigrant, must expect to meet with many difficulties in breaking up new ground. The forest does not open a way for the plough, nor the wild vegetation of nature yield its place to those herbs and trees which are for the use of man, without a severe struggle for life entailing much arduous and persevering toil. And in like manner, where bigotry and despotism have taken such deep hold of the soil, and every noxious weed of Romish superstition has so long preoccupied the ground, the planting of the fir and the myrtle in place of the thorn and the briar, will be attended with many difficulties, if not with frequent disappointments. Mr. Bruce describes the work of the Colporteur in this new district as peculiarly arduous. The peasantry are extremely bigoted, the villages are widely scattered, and poverty and misery prevail to a considerable extent. The city of Padua is still famous for its university, but the study of God's Word appears to have no charm for its young men. The clergyman who kindly superintends the Dépôt there, states that he is not aware that a single copy of the Scripture has been sold to any one of the two thousand students who are entered on its books.

It is, however, encouraging to know that 3,900 volumes have been issued from the Padua Dépôt in the year 1867 and that both in Padua and Venice churches have been

formed, and some fruit gathered to the praise and glory of God. The following extract from Mr. Bruce's report is given in illustration of this:—

Among the first Colporteurs sent to Venice was Francesco Modon, who willingly carried back to his native province that precious volume which he had learnt to value when in exile. He watched with interest those who joined the, at first, small band of Bible readers, and at the close of the year wrote: "It is now thirteen months since the first service, consisting of about seven persons, was held (by Mr. McDougall) in the Calle Frezzeria in this city. Various Evangelists came, and the room was soon found too small. Then other rooms were taken, two of them very large. Multitudes came to hear. They came and went, but not all. Some remained, and of these, about 150 very solemnly declared, on Sunday, December 23, before God and the world, that they would follow the Saviour, and be true to Him, both now and for ever. Thus they united themselves to those who, when in exile, found by God's grace the only way that leads to the Father—that is Jesus Christ—through whom we shall enjoy blessed immortality, having by a living faith washed our souls in the blood of the Lamb. Oh! had you been present when the Evangelist, Sigr. Comba, engaged in prayer, after they had all declared, one by one, their adhesion to the truths of the Gospel, I can assure you, you would have been much moved. The greater part of the 150 brethren wept aloud as at the feet of Jesus. This historical fact must interest all those who have themselves found that peace which the world cannot give. It rejoices me to see the good seed which we helped to sow, bringing forth abundant fruit. Let us praise and thank God who has so gloriously crowned the work in which we, the feeble instruments of His grace, have borne a part." Even those who regard the converts as fanatics and apostates bear testimony to the marked improvement in the lives of many of the members of the little church at Venice, thus unwittingly confirming the truth of the word, that the Gospel now, as of old, "bringeth forth fruit."

MILAN.—The work in Lombardy makes fair progress, and Tamburini, who has now laboured for more than six years in that province, states that he often meets with those who have grateful recollections of his previous visits. The issues from the Dépôt in Milan have amounted this year to 6,835 volumes, and though here, as elsewhere in Italy, the great majority of those who purchase the Scriptures belong to the working classes, it is pleasant to find that there are some also from among the noble and learned who hear and obey God's gracious call. Your Depositary at Milan writes to this effect:—

Several of the Milanese gentlemen have visited the Dépôt lately,

one of whom was one of the head men at the *Questara*, who bought a large Bible bound in morocco. I can assure you that many of the genteel families are reading the Bible with all sincerity, though they seem afraid to make it known.

When visiting the north of Italy, I had more than once heard that an Italian gentleman at Bergamo had written about the Reformation of the Church of Rome, in a way that was not at all acceptable to the priests in his neighbourhood. Being an intelligent man, he could not rest satisfied with a blind submission to the teaching of his Church, and yet he was not prepared to join the ranks of the sceptics. By a natural transition he soon became a neo-catholic, but found that there also he had no resting-place and no peace. By a humble and assiduous study of the Word of God, he at last came to a knowledge of the Truth, and on leaving the ranks of those with whom he had been accustomed to associate, Dr. Moretti—deputy for Bergamo—wrote to the “*Esaminatore*” the organ of the Tuscan neo-catholics. In this letter he says: “And in truth I never felt in my conscience so stedfast, so sure, so thoroughly a Christian, as from the moment that I acknowledged and confessed that the Word of God alone was infallible, and denied as infallible the word of men, who sit as rulers of the Church outwardly constituted. It was only after I had ceased to have faith in men, be they who they might, and had reposed all my faith, and all my hope on the Word of God alone, that I experienced in my heart that calmness, that tranquillity, that peace which passeth all understanding. I can testify that to be my personal experience.”

TURIN.—From the Dépôt at Turin, 3,450 volumes have been issued, and the usual work has been carried on in a quiet manner. It is now nearly twenty years since the Bible was first circulated here, and though some who have been enlightened to see the errors of the Romish superstition, have only relinquished one form of infidelity for another, yet there are some features of a cheering kind. Mr. Bruce observes:—

It is encouraging to know that for some years past a number of young persons have received a Scriptural education in Turin. The school with which Mrs. De Sanctis is connected, still numbers about 200 pupils, whilst the Vaudois School, though not so large, is numerously attended. During the summer of last year, there came to Turin a large band of gipsies, who spoke the Hungarian and Bohemian languages. Your old Colporteur, Barberis, paid them a visit, and finding that some of them could read, he was allowed to present them with some Bohemian and Hungarian New Testaments. On perceiving what they were, they received them apparently with much pleasure.

GENOA.—Were it only that Genoa is a seaport whence a large number of Italians emigrate every year to South

America, its importance as a station where Bibles are sold and Colporteurs employed, would be clearly manifested. The lot of the poor emigrant would be doubly sad, did he not carry with him to the land of his adoption the only light which can serve as a safe beacon in the stormy voyage of life. It is matter for devout thankfulness, that neither has the need of such provision been forgotten, nor the opportunity of profiting by it been neglected. Many emigrants have purchased either a Bible or a Testament before setting sail, and have thus, it is hoped, taken the first step towards securing an inheritance which is incorruptible and undefiled, and that fadeth not away. The issues from the *Depôt* have amounted during the year to 6,133 volumes. Mr. Bruce thus describes the work connected with it, which has been very encouraging:—

For some time that beautiful tract of country, the Riviera, between Genoa and Nice, was regarded by Colporteurs as a difficult and cheerless field of labour. They often complained that the only persons who purchased, or from whom they had a kind word, were strangers working on the railway. By their repeated visits, however, as well as through evangelists who went there occasionally, an improved state of things has by God's blessing been produced. Foreigners too, sojourning there for health or recreation, have not all been unmindful of the spiritual welfare of those around them. Having freely received, they freely gave to the best of their ability, and on their departure they doubtless left behind them undying prayers. Last May, Pasquale Parodi, a pious man and a native of the district, was engaged as Colporteur, and so far a blessing seems to have attended his labours. After having visited all the towns and villages along the Riviera he ascended the Maritime Alps, and amongst other places visited Pieve di Teco, on the road over the mountains leading from Bordighera to Cuneo. It contains upwards of 3,000 inhabitants, and stands quite isolated. From the first inn he went to, the landlord turned Parodi away when he knew he sold Bibles; but he soon found another. There he remained several days, during which time opportunities occurred for disposing of Bibles and Testaments to those living in the small villages among the mountains, as numbers of them came to Pieve on the market days. From there he went to Ormea, in the plain to the north of the mountain chain. Parodi has been much more successful in his sales than any Colporteur hitherto sent to the district. Between May and December he sold 101 Bibles, 320 New Testaments, and 924 Portions.

SARDINIA.—In the island of Sardinia the work is for

time suspended for want of a suitable Colporteur. Education is here at a low ebb, and considering the few that can read, a large number of Bibles and Testaments have already been put into circulation. Mr. Bruce is, however, only watching his opportunity to resume the work with renewed energy.

TUSCANY.—The issues from the Dépôts at Florence and Leghorn show an increase on those of the preceding year of nearly 5,000 volumes, having amounted to 15,088 copies. This is the more encouraging, as on several occasions one of the Colporteurs met with rather a rough reception through the interference and hostility of the priests. The annexed details of these incidents have been furnished by Mr. Bruce:—

On the 10th of June he was at Arqua, in the province of Rovigo, where he exposed his books for sale near the rooms of the National Guard. Soon after, a zealous Romanist cried out that the books were prohibited by the Church. This brought the archpriest, who observed that some boys had bought copies of the Gospels. These he obliged them to burn, himself setting the example. Next he disputed with the Colporteur, who said that all were free to do as they chose, for he obliged no one to buy. On hearing this the people rather sided with him, and before leaving he sold about 100 Gospels. Andano next went to Grignano, about two hours distance, and there he saw a number of persons standing about the piazza. He thought this an opportune moment to offer the Scriptures for sale, and a few Gospels were quickly disposed of. All at once, however, a crowd of furious men, with a priest at their head, rushed upon him with very abusive language, and crying out, "Beat him!" The good man instantly thought of his books, but his table was overturned, and he was driven away with blows, kicks, and stones. He fled for protection to the rooms of the National Guard, where he found arms, but no one was there. Next he took refuge in a shop, and waited there till the guard came. They accompanied Andano to the piazza, where he found his box all broken to pieces, and his Bibles partly torn, partly stolen. Through the interference of the National Guard, many of these were restored, and then the Colporteur was escorted by them out of the town. He was thankful for his escape, and thankful, too, that he had been honoured to suffer for the sake of the Gospel. He heard afterwards that the people of Grignano had a great dislike to strangers going amongst them to sell their wares—not merely the Bible, but anything. On the 8th of the following month a similar trial awaited him. On that day he arrived at Bergantino, also in the province of Rovigo, and at once offered his Bibles for sale. Soon after, a man purchased a New Testament, and went straight with it to the priest, to see if he approved of it. Andano knowing this, and

mindful of his experience at Grignano the month before, put up his books, and ran to get his cart. Meanwhile the man returned, crying aloud, "The archpriest says that the books should be burnt." On hearing this the populace got excited, and at once laid hold of the Colporteur's case, which they broke open, and in a short time the poor ignorant people had burnt them all. The syndic sent for the Colporteur and heard his statement of facts. Next he sent the National Guard to make inquiry, in consequence of which several arrests were made, and order was restored. In January the case was tried at Rovigo, when the priest with two men were found guilty. The former was sentenced to pay one-third of the cost of the books and of the law expenses, the two latter to pay the remainder of the expenses and of the value of the Scriptures destroyed, besides which they were to be imprisoned for three months. Against this sentence the two men appealed, and the case will be tried over again at Venice. Whatever may be the result, the Colporteurs will in all likelihood be able to move about in the South of the Veneto without being molested.

ANCONA.—Since the departure of the Rev. T. J. Meyer, who so kindly superintended the Colporteurs connected with this Dépôt, Signor Vittorini, an Italian Evangelist, has undertaken the responsibility. The issues have amounted to 6,335 volumes, and three Colporteurs have worked from this centre in the surrounding country. One of them, named Luraschi, has chiefly spent his time in the district between Bologna and Ancona, an inhospitable tract of country where he heard of books being destroyed; and though no personal violence was offered to him, he thought he owed his immunity from ill-treatment rather to the presence of a large and powerful dog that accompanied him than to the goodwill or forbearance of the people. Isacchi, another Colporteur, was for a time engaged at Avezzano, on the borders of the Papal States. The priests tried to induce the authorities to send him away, and stirred up the people to violence, but eventually the peasantry sided with him, and he was most successful in his sales. The account which Signor Giannini furnishes of the blessing which has rested upon the Church at Barletta is very encouraging. He says :—

The work goes on prosperously, thank God. The little Church here is faithful, and manifests signs of spiritual life. The school is doing well, because, as I hope and believe, the parents of the twenty children who attend it are all converted to God. In general the work

thrives throughout the province. I have been asked to go to Brindisi but I refused. To comply with such requests I would need to be cut into five or six parts. On the 10th of last December I took a tour and remained from home twelve days. The Lord's blessing was manifested in a special manner, and I had the pleasure of announcing the glad tidings in three new places. Thus by the written and by the preached Word the grace and the glory of the Saviour are by degrees being made known throughout Italy, and souls are being gathered into the fold of the Good Shepherd.

NAPLES.—There are seven Colporteurs attached to the Dépôt in Naples, who labour in the surrounding counties and in the Island of Sicily, under the kind superintendence of the Rev. J. Kay. One of these gives his chief attention to the military, and a few extracts from his journal will be read with interest.

The work among the military goes on as usual. Having papers, which show that I have been in the army, generally enable me to get into the barracks without difficulty. I have begun to work among the 27th Infantry, now at Naples, and hope that the Lord will bless my efforts to do good amongst them. On the 13th of the month (June) a soldier died in the hospital. When suffering from high fever, he remained faithful, refusing such consolation as a Romish priest could bring him, and declining to confess to the chaplain. After his death, a well-worn New Testament was found under his pillow. In August he visited the islands in the Bay of Naples, where as yet the Colporteurs had made but little way. Speaking of Procida, Donnorumma says: "Even the better classes are not well disposed. As it is my principle never to go away from a place without leaving some portion of God's Word behind me, I tried every means to persuade those who could read to purchase a Bible or New Testament. There are a number of veteran soldiers on the island and to them I disposed of ten New Testaments." At the close of November the same Colporteur writes: "During this month many soldiers have come to Naples. I was allowed to enter some of the barracks, and in God's mercy, to leave in them several copies of His Word. Some months ago, one of the brethren of the church at Caserta took from me three New Testaments, saying he wished to give them away in his native place—Piedimonte d'Alise—which is at some distance from Caserta. He is a painter, and when in Naples the other day (where he had come to make some purchases) I asked him how he had disposed of the three New Testaments. His answer merited consideration, and cannot but be a consolation to every Christian; it was to me. He said, 'I gave them to three accomplices of the brigands, in my native village, who had just been released from prison. Some days after, I inquired if they had read them, to which they replied, 'Don Vincenzo, we thank you for having given us the books, for we feel sure that if we continue to read them it will

influence our conduct, and we shall not again enter a prison. The priests never taught us as the Saviour does in that Book. We are wicked, but we have been badly taught."

The issues from Naples during the year have amounted to 6,783 volumes. How many of these have been destroyed, and how many treasured up as the most precious gift of God to man, is known only to Him whose eyes are everywhere present, beholding the evil and the good; but that in various ways God's Word is being spread over the land, and is finding its way, through the Holy Spirit's teaching, to the hearts and consciences of many poor sinners, it is impossible to doubt. One such fact as the following, furnished to your Agent by a clergyman of Naples, is sufficient evidence, were such needed, that the promise holds good, "My Word shall not return unto me void."

Vincenzo Olivieri obtained some work in the city of Catrone, in Calabria, and took with him a stock of our tracts, and some Bibles, selling when he could, and sometimes giving away the tracts. More than once his stock was exhausted, and he had it replenished from Naples. Amongst those who presented himself to obtain a copy of the Bible was a man, a stranger to him, who it appears had first heard of the existence of God's Word from his brother-in-law, who is what they call a Capo Mandra, or chief herdsman. He had bought a copy of the New Testament from Olivieri, and it appears was accustomed, when out in the country with the herds, to call together the people under him, and read the Scriptures to them. His relative was of the number of these, and being interested he went to Catrone, sought out Olivieri, and purchased the book for himself.

MALTA, NORTH AFRICA, AND EGYPT.

MALTA.—This island has now been occupied as a station for a Bible Depôt by your present Agent, Mr. Kirby, for more than twenty years, and though the circulation of the Scriptures among the natives has been so small, as scarcely to justify the continuance of the Depôt, if maintained exclusively for the supply of the inhabitants, yet seen from a more general point of view, and by the light of the many

incidents which from time to time have invested it with peculiar interest, your Committee feel that it is not only locally important, but that it is a convenient centre when the Scriptures can be dispersed along the shores of the Mediterranean, and in the adjacent countries. Thus, during the past year, Mr. Kirby has sent out 3,762 volumes, thirteen different languages, comprising English, French, German, Dutch, Danish, Spanish, Portuguese, Latin, Italian, Hebrew, Greek, Arabic, and Russ, and has extended the valuable aid which your Society affords to the following important towns:—Alexandria, Cairo, Jaffa, Tunis, Oran, Algiers, and Athens. The number sold on the Island itself amounted to 276 Bibles, 383 New Testament and 94 Portions, giving a total of 753 volumes. A hope was expressed two years ago, that the solemn visitation of cholera which was extended to Malta would have some favourable impression upon the minds of those who survived its ravages, and Mr. Kirby has not been without encouragement on this head. He has received several applications for Bibles from the natives of the Island, and among others from a young gentleman whose father had destroyed the first Bible which he bought, and who came the second time to possess himself of the same precious treasure. The heart that thirsts after living waters will take no denial. One or two circumstances which have occurred during the year have tended greatly to encourage Mr. Kirby in his work. One of these he thus notices:—

The events of the past month encourage me to hope that the Master has still work for me to do. The first week in July was one of trial, as the sales were *nil*.; but the clouds soon began to break and clear away, for on Sunday, the 7th of July, the Russian yacht "Grand Duchess of Olga," with the Grand Duke Alexis of Russia, and a distinguished suite, entered Malta Harbour. Long ere this the world has been informed of this notable visit to our little isle, but at the time the incident will fade away and be forgotten; not so the class of events which is likely to occupy much of your attention. Men naturally feel honoured in being permitted to see, to speak to, or write about the illustrious great—angels to see and announce the joyful intelligence that another poor wanderer has just turned his steps heavenward, striving to return to his Father's heart and home. One such belonging to the yacht, led by the very laudable desire to purchase a love-token for some dear one at home, visited Mr. G. B. Vella, and

next-door neighbour, intending to lay out his money on a beautiful coral necklace. The large-type Russian Testament and Psalms in the show-cases of your Dépôt though in plain binding, attracted his attention, and caused him to hesitate. I could not read the young man's thoughts, but there was one standing at his side who could do so, and rejoiced to see the Word preferred to trinkets of coral or gold. The gold coin was exchanged for jewels ever increasing in value, and which we believe and are sure will prove of lasting benefit to the loved ones far, far away.

Mr. Kirby also mentions a Russian frigate, the "General Admiral," having come to Malta, among whose officers and men a large number of handbills, published by the Religious Tract Society, and entitled "Just as I am," had been distributed through the liberality of a Scotch gentleman. The good news contained in this little tract seemed almost beyond their belief, but the purchase by them of 399 copies of the Word of God, in the course of four days, proves that they were willing to search the Scriptures whether these things were so. The crew of this vessel have since the year 1861 purchased at your Malta Dépôt no fewer than 1,045 New Testaments and Portions, and have paid for them upwards of £32 sterling.

NORTH AFRICA.—The soil which your Committee are called upon to cultivate in the district included under this name is of a nature that entails much labour, and yields apparently but little fruit. The clods are dry and hard, and need to be moistened with heavenly dew before they will form a tilth fit to receive the good seed of eternal life. The stubbornness of the Jew in the rejection of the Messiah, and the stern faith of the Mohammedan in the acknowledgment of a Prophet not of God, are barriers to the entrance of the Gospel hard to be overcome. The labourers also in this portion of God's vineyard are few in number, and their cry to the Christian Church for help seems to be the echo of our Lord's own words: "Pray ye the Lord of the harvest, that He would send forth labourers into His harvest." It is, however, encouraging to receive the assurance that wherever the Scriptures are circulated, prejudice and superstition are weakened, and clearer views are gained of the requirements of God's holy law, and the importance of man's spiritual interests.

ALGIERS.—The Rev. J. B. Ginsburg, who has again been assisted by an able Colporteur, has pursued his labours in the capital of the province with much encouragement and no small degree of success. He has distributed 386 Bibles, and 1,626 New Testaments and Portions in Hebrew and seven other languages; in addition to which he has supplied a large number of Testaments, Gospels, and Psalms, kindly furnished by the Rev. J. E. Dalton, of Seagrave, for that purpose, to the soldiers and hospitals. His conviction, formed from a careful review of the work during the past year, is that there is much cause for thankfulness and praise. He furnishes several incidents in illustration of the blessing which has attended the distribution of the Scriptures.

April 14.—At Philippeville, where I was obliged to stay till the evening, I sold a few books to the Jews and also to the Christians. Among the latter I met a conductor, who insisted that I ought to recognise him, but I did not. "Well, I know you, and you will remember me when I tell you that I am the man to whom you sold a New Testament, on credit, in 1861, on the St. Antoine road, one day that I was going to see my wife at the hospital of Philippeville. Since then, my position has changed, so I am going to pay my old debt. I am again going to the hospital; but this time to see a friend. I will make him a present of the same book which has been to us a source of consolation."

April 15.—I went to the Casbah to distribute and sell some religious books amongst two battalions of Zouaves, who were in readiness to start for Batna. As usual, the New Testaments were wrested from my hands. I met a few Protestants among them, who appeared to rejoice at the efforts made for the salvation of their souls.

As I could not obtain permission to colport in the Casbah, I went to the entrance of the Camp des Oliviers, where I distributed a good number of sacred books. Whilst I was in the act of distributing, a Zouave came to me, and, offering to shake hands, said, "You do not know me, but I know you; and I have good reasons not to forget you, for you saved my life, or at least my limbs." "I saved your life! and pray how?" "Five years ago you gave me a New Testament. Its contents inspired me with such interest, that during the passage from Philippeville to Mexico, I never parted with it, and for fear of losing it I put it in my trousers' pocket. In one of the engagements with the Mexicans I was struck by a ball, which penetrated the New Testament, but I was saved." The Zouave showed me the New Testament from which he had not extracted the ball. I wished to have the book but he refused to part with it.

An old and poor woman, whom I saw in the street, at the door of a house which I had entered, inspired me with commiseration. I asked her if I could do anything for her. She answered that she had

eaten nothing since the previous morning. It was then 5 o'clock p.m. I offered her pecuniary help, but she would not accept it. "As you are so kind," said she, "I would rather you gave me a New Testament. I am a Protestant, and have long been deprived of God's Word. My dying child will be very grateful if you grant my request." I acceded to her demand, and begged her to accept my first offer. I asked for her lodgings (if you can call by that name a place where you would hesitate to put cattle), and spoke to some Protestant families, who, I am glad to say, kindly interested themselves in her.

April 26.—In a former journey I sold a Bible to a Colonial Inspector. Hearing that her husband had bought the book, his wife got into a passion, abused him, and then turned her anger on me. During this journey, I met a widow who politely addressed me, asking me to wait a moment. She soon returned with a well-used Bible in her hand, and said, "Do you know this book?" "Yes, madam, it is a Bible; but I know you also, madam. Please tell me how we met." "Ah! it pains me to recall what must have been very disagreeable to you, and for which I am very sorry." She began to tell her story; but, stopping her, I asked after her husband. "He is dead, sir," she said; "but before his death I abandoned my wrong ideas and prejudices, and took to the Bible, which I now read constantly. How could I think that the Bible was a pernicious book, when I read passages like these?" Here she referred to the 3rd chapter of the first Epistle to the Corinthians. "But one thing," she added, "troubles me; I cannot pray." I offered my feeble help, and left her much better disposed than at the time of my first visit.

ORAN.—Through the kind co-operation of the Rev. A. Benoliel, 1,033 volumes, the greater number of which were Portions, have been circulated in this north-western corner of the vast Continent of Africa. Nearly half of these were distributed by him during his visit to Tangiers in the spring of last year. How needful and welcome, as a source of support and consolation, these books must have been may be gathered from the fact, that during the last three years Algeria has been laid waste with drought, locusts and cholera, and that the natural result of these is now being developed in famine. Striking evidence is from time to time afforded, that that wind which bloweth where it listeth has occasionally directed its softening influence to this otherwise dry and barren land. Would that there were many such instances of grace received as the following brief narrative affords:—

There lived here an intelligent young Jew from Tangiers, belonging to a family of Cohamites, or priests. His trade of barber forbade him leisure to visit the missionary, and having a large family,

he could not afford to buy the sacred volume. Calling at his shop one day, he begged earnestly for copies of both the Old and New Testaments, which were sent to him with some tracts. He became a sincere student of the Oracles of Truth, and eventually his shop became crowded with controversialists, he taking his stand on God's Word as conclusive authority on all questions of doctrine and practice. While on my last trip to Morocco, he died of consumption; and several young men, who became favourable to Christianity through his preaching, have related to me with what fervour he spoke, during his last illness, on religious subjects, entreating them not to rest satisfied till they had ascertained the Truth for themselves, and assuring them he had no fear of death, for he felt at peace with God, through faith in the Messiah. It was, in fact, objected by some bigoted Jews, and seriously debated, whether they ought to bury him in their cemetery; as if a Jew, by believing in the Prince of Israel, and the Saviour of the World, ceased to be a Jew, and to belong to the faith of the patriarchs and saints of our highly honoured, though now despised and persecuted nation.

From a letter lately received from Mr. Benoliel it appears that he is contemplating a tour to Morocco, purposing to visit every town along the coast, and travelling by sea or land as may prove most convenient. He expects to be absent about three months; and he has applied to your Committee for a grant to pay the expense of a Colporteur whom he desires to engage, to accompany him and to distribute the Scriptures among the people of this country. Your Committee have readily acceded to the request.

TUNIS.—Your Committee regret that they have nothing to report from this locality of a favourable or encouraging nature. No suitable Colporteur has been found whom it was possible to employ; and the health of the Rev. W. Fenner having failed, a temporary absence from his post, of several months, has materially reduced his opportunities of usefulness. God's judgments, too, have been abroad, but the people have not learnt righteousness. Concern for the wants of the body is said to absorb all their thoughts; and though the consciousness that eternity may be very near at hand must be forced upon them by the sudden death of large numbers daily, yet God's complaint concerning Israel is still verified in them; "they regard not the work of the Lord, nor consider the operations of His hands."

EGYPT.—This is one of those countries in which your Committee must be content gradually to feel their way, until it please God to open the door of a more extensive usefulness. Various agencies are now at work, through whose instrumentality the young are being taught, the indifferent aroused, and the anxious and sorrowful directed to the only true source of consolation and peace; and in proportion as these means of grace are blessed and extended, a more abundant supply of God's Holy Word is both required and sought after. True it is, the work may appear almost insignificant, when the number of volumes distributed is contrasted with the vast population by whom they are shared, yet as the single drops betoken the near approach of the copious shower, may it not be hoped that the dew of grace, which now gems some of the sand of that arid desert, is preparatory to a period not far distant when there shall be showers of blessing, and when not here and there only in that country shall the spiritual food of God's word be found, but when in a higher sense than it was said of old, shall it be said again, "In all the land of Egypt there was bread."

Mr. Ostertag has only been engaged in the work of Colportage for a few months of the year, but during that period he made six tours in different districts of the Nile Delta, and was occupied altogether thirty weeks in the distribution of the Scriptures. His sales amounted to 550 volumes, of which 197 were Bibles, 59 New Testaments, 194 Gospels, and 67 Psalms. Your Committee have not received a detailed account of all these journeys, but that which has been furnished may be taken as a fair representation of the nature of the work, and the success attending it. The narrative extends over a period of a little more than a fortnight, and is thus given by Mr. Ostertag:—

Long ago I had intended to visit the province of Fayoom, because many Coptic Christians were said to be there, though I could not expect a great sale of books, on account of the establishment of a school and a depôt of religious books on the part of the American missionaries. Nevertheless I went there, embracing the opportunity offered to me by the journey of some of our brethren up the Nile. I left Boutak the 22nd of April, in company with five of our brethren. One of them,

Mr. Wilhelm, was willing to accompany me on the Colportage journey. So we sailed together three days, till we arrived at Benisuef. The town can be numbered amongst the most important of Upper Egypt; it is the capital of a little district of the Egyptian government, and therefore a place resorted to by the inhabitants of the surrounding villages; its main streets are used for a large market. The greater part of its inhabitants are Moslems; nevertheless we met a considerable number of Coptic Christians. Some years ago the American missionaries established a school there, which some time afterwards through the envy of the Coptic priests, had to be given up. Our brethren continued their journey next day up the Nile, but we, intending to stay there some days, hired a room in one of the *wokales caravanserais*, and brought our luggage in order. The next day we went about in the streets of the town, especially in the Coptic quarter, and as it happened to be a festival, we took advantage of the opportunity, and sat down in the door of the Coptic church to offer our books to the people going in and coming out. We sold a considerable number of little Gospels, and one of the priests seemed to be pleased with our way of acting. Among the Copts we met some very kind persons, who were willing to give us any assistance we wanted, but we found most of them were in possession of the Holy Scriptures. After we had stayed there three days we continued our journey to Fayoom. We got two donkeys for ourselves, and a camel for our baggage. We started very early, and passed along plantations of wheat, which was ripe for the harvest. On our way we met several persons, among others a noble Moslem, on horseback, who did not leave our side, and gave us opportunity for conversation. In the afternoon, at one o'clock, we arrived at the town of Fayoom, after we had passed some little villages surrounded with palm trees. The town itself is situated in the north-west of Benisuef, and its environs give evidence to the fruitfulness of the country. When seen from afar it presents a beautiful aspect. The town is important, large, and inhabited by three-fourths Mohammedans and one-fourth Coptic Christians. A large market, frequented by the inhabitants of the surrounding villages, extends nearly through the whole town. The whole province of Fayoom is watered by the canal of Joseph. Next day, before we began our work, we visited Mr. Harvey, one of the American missionaries, who directs a numerous school and has a bookshop. He received us very kindly, and gave us some information with regard to Colportage in the neighbourhood. We began our work in the town among the Coptic Christians, as well as among the Mohammedans. The latter we visited from shop to shop, but our sales were less favourable than we had expected. Partly this may be accounted for by the American missionaries having a *dépôt* of books there. The next day, as my companion was suffering from ophthalmia, I went out alone into the village of Fidemin, situated four miles from the town, in which most of the inhabitants were said to be Copts. There I found an hospitable reception in the house of an old priest, surnamed Abuna, who seemed to hold a very eminent position among the rest. He felt himself very honoured by our arrival, and therefore used his authority to cause the Christians of the higher class to buy books.

from us. Thus I could sell a considerable number of Holy Scriptures in his house, where many were gathered together. A conversation also was commenced, and I had to answer many questions. In compliance with their wish for more books, I went there again next day, accompanied by Mr. Wilhelm, whose eyes seemed better. We again sold a considerable number, but on our return we had some difficulties, as the eyes of my companion got so bad, that I could scarcely get him home. Having arrived in our room, I used all the remedies in my power, but the inflammation was so great, it frustrated all efforts. The next day he had not improved, so that I was afraid of visiting, as I had intended, the village of Signoris, and thought it rather better to colport in the town. Here I succeeded in selling all the Bibles I brought with me. The next day, therefore, we began to think of returning, the more so as Mr. Wilhelm had only leave to stay out fourteen days. But the severity of his ophthalmia caused a delay of two days more. I looked for a camel and an ass, to bring us to Sawie, a little village on the Nile. So we passed through the Desert, nearly a whole day, till in the evening we arrived at Sawie, exhausted and suffering. At Sawie we had to wait two days for a boat to bring us to Cairo. The village of Sawie is a little north of Benisuef. We left that village on the 6th of May, and arrived at Cairo on the 8th. During that time we twice encountered severe storms, which threatened to sink our boat. However, the Lord covered us with the wings of His grace, and brought us well and safe, though suffering, to Cairo.

Miss Whateley, who has lately visited this country, and who during her stay had several interviews with the Secretaries, on the subject of her important work in Egypt, and the possibility of extending the system of Colportage there, has once more returned to the sphere of labour to which, with such self-denying zeal, she has for some years devoted herself. The schools which she has established are attended by a large number of children, many of whom have become warmly attached to their benefactress. Your Committee have gladly supplied her with the means of providing spiritual instruction for her scholars, by placing at her disposal 24 Bibles, 24 Testaments, and 100 of each of the four Gospels in Arabic.

KHARTOUM.—A Dépôt has been opened during the past year at this important station by the Rev. J. C. Blessing, who is one of the Agents of the Pilgrim Mission. A supply of Scriptures has been sent to him from Malta, and he has done his utmost to circulate them among the people for whose spiritual benefit he labours. He, how-

ever, found that the few who could read took but little interest in the Bible, and he therefore established a Bible class in the houses of some who were willing to receive instruction. Among the number of those who readily joined it were two Coptic priests, and three teachers of Mohammedan schools. He has also established a school in which, besides Coptic and Armenian children, there are six Mohammedan boys, three of whom belong to families of high rank. All alike are taught from the Word of God.

SYRIA AND PALESTINE.

The information which your Committee have received from this portion of their vast field of labour is of a very scanty description, and does not present much ground of hope or of encouragement. The Rev. S. Robson has written from Damascus, stating that Colportage had been tried there, and a suitable man for the work had been engaged. In the spring, summer, and autumn he goes to the mountains and remote districts, and in the winter he carries the Scriptures through the city and the village of the surrounding plain. He has thus visited all the inhabited places in the mountains of the Anti-Lebanon range, from Mount Hermon to a line a few days' journey north of Baalbek, as well as those in the plains of Damascus, and in the district between the Anti-Lebanon and the Eastern Desert. The Scriptures are thus brought within reach of all who desire to possess them, and some at least have evinced their gratitude for so great a boon. The Mohammedans are not generally willing to receive the Bible, and the Colporteur can do but little among them. His success is chiefly among the various sects of native Christians. The Church of Rome, through its priests, opposes the circulation of the Scriptures with the same perseverance that it ever has done, but in the independent Eastern Churches the greatest obstacles are

ignorance and indifference, and these are more readily overcome. The sales by Colportage in the course of about twenty months has amounted to 78 Bibles, 135 New Testaments, and 162 Portions, chiefly in Arabic, but a few were in Hebrew, Syriac, Armenian, Modern Greek, and Turkish. The total issues from the Dépôt at Damascus have amounted to 552 volumes.

Your Committee have had much pleasure in making additional grants of Scriptures to Mrs. Thompson, for the use of the schools in the Lebanon districts, which she conducts with so much energy and success. In acknowledging these grants, Mrs. Thompson gives the following interesting facts connected with her work :—

I believe I am correct, when I say that nearly 3,000 women and children, boys and girls, have learnt, or are learning to read the Scriptures in connection with our schools and general work ; and all this is mainly owing to the instrumentality of the Word of God, copies of which have been so cheerfully furnished by you. I believe that if we did not supply our schools, Sunday services, &c., with the Scriptures, the thirst for reading them would neither be created nor satisfied. Whenever a child wishes to possess a copy, and can afford it, they have to pay part, if not the whole of the price ; and this holds good of others. While in Damascus I visited some Jewish families, who were delighted with the small Psalms. They said they should be thankful to send their children to our school as soon as opened, as the English were Protestant, and Protestants were their best friends.

While at Tashleh, two years and a half since, a man came to my brother-in-law's tent, having heard that he had Bibles and Testaments to dispose of. The servant turned him away, and said to my brother-in-law he had done so knowing that the man was a fanatic, and merely wanted to destroy them. However, next Sunday morning he came again, and after some conversation was supplied with an Arabic Testament, for which he paid 5 piastres, or 10d. Last summer we found that man a diligent student of the Bible. He had the Bible in his shop, and holds discussions with his customers and some among the priests. One of my teachers was more than two months at Taskleh, and every Lord's-day, this man, a saddler, and another, an image painter, came like children to be taught the meaning of various passages, and to converse on Christian experience. There are now not less than 100 steady inquirers, and for their use I wish to send some of your gift to be sold for not less than half-price. But ah ! what is gold and silver, compared to the seed of the everlasting Gospel sown among a fanatical population, whose very purchase of a Testament would be construed into a crime by their priests !

The Rev. J. Grühler, of Jaffa, has also furnished your

Committee with a debtor and creditor account of the books sold through the Colporteur whom he employed. They have amounted only to 79 copies, in various languages, but not in Armenian, the Superior of the Armenian Convent having issued a prohibition to all pilgrims, cautioning them against the purchase of the Word of God. Mr. Grühler acknowledges that his expectations as regards the sale of the Scriptures were very low; but that even these he has failed to realize.

TURKEY.

There is service so easy, and at the same time so satisfactory to him who is engaged in it, as that which has faith for its actuating motive and controlling power. He works because God has bid him do so, and gratitude impels him. His occupation is the state of life to which God has called him, his field the sphere which God has assigned him. He relies for success on the promises of a covenant-keeping God, and whether its measure be great or small, he accepts and rejoices over it as the gift of infinite love. These are thoughts which it is ever needful to bear in mind when occupying in the name of Christ such a field as the Turkish Empire, and seeking to plant the standard of the Cross among those who hitherto have yielded allegiance only to the crescent. It must ever be considered one of the strongest evidences of the power of Divine Truth, that amongst the various nationalities who have ranged themselves under the exclusive banner of the false Prophet, any should be found to listen to the voice of Him, whose every feature is so at variance with those of their own acknowledged chief. Nurtured in a superstition, which for generations past has been strengthened by growing ignorance, it would be almost hopeless to expect them to believe that the despised and crucified One is both the Saviour of the lost, as well as the King who is yet to reign in righteousness, were it not that the Word is quick and powerful, and sharper than any two-

edged sword, and whenever wielded by the Spirit cannot fail of accomplishing God's gracious purpose in the soul.

It is so natural to man to rely on human instrumentality more than on Divine help, that when reviewing the labour bestowed and the money expended on such a country as Turkey, and comparing these with the results attained, he is not unlikely to experience feelings of disappointment if not of dissatisfaction. If, however, Christianity makes but little progress on Turkish soil—and in some cases even the motion seems a retrograde one—there is no cause for discouragement, but every incentive to continued diligence and persevering prayer. The mystic Euphrates is no longer what it was; the volume of its waters is becoming less and less as time rolls on; and the day may not be far distant when God shall totally dry up its springs, and flood its bed with the waters of life.

Your Agent, Dr. Thomson, who has been watching every opportunity of usefulness with much anxiety, and employing what means were at his disposal with patience and perseverance, acknowledges with thankfulness the measure of success which has attended his labours. The issues of the past year have amounted to 18,955 volumes, and though these numbers show a slight decrease when compared with those of the preceding year, yet when the fact is taken into account that Eastern Bulgaria and Macedonia were, from causes which your Agent could not control, left without Depôt or Colporteur during seven months of the year, the deficiency is easily explained. It is right, however, to state that 4,960 copies have been sold to the American Bible Society, and 522 copies to the National Bible Society of Scotland, so that strictly speaking, the exact number circulated through the agency of your Society, amounts to 13,473 volumes, for which the sum of £702 12s. 4d. has been received. And when it is remembered that it is from the peasantry of the country that this money has chiefly been drawn, and that comparatively few of them are able to read, your Committee feel that they have much reason to thank God, for the comparatively large number of Scriptures that have been circulated.

Classified according to their languages, the issues have been as follows :—

| | | | | | |
|-------------------------------------|----|----|----|-------|--------|
| Armenian Modern | .. | .. | .. | 339 | |
| „ Ancient | .. | .. | .. | 1,407 | |
| „ Ararat | .. | .. | .. | 218 | |
| Armeno-Turkish | .. | .. | .. | 1,277 | |
| | | | | <hr/> | 3,241 |
| Albanian Gheg | .. | .. | .. | 300 | |
| „ Tosk, with Modern Greek | .. | .. | .. | 116 | |
| | | | | <hr/> | 416 |
| Bulgarian | .. | .. | .. | .. | 1,969 |
| English | .. | .. | .. | .. | 140 |
| French | .. | .. | .. | .. | 413 |
| German | .. | .. | .. | .. | 536 |
| Greek, Modern | .. | .. | .. | 2,949 | |
| „ Ancient | .. | .. | .. | 934 | |
| „ Ancient and Modern | .. | .. | .. | 26 | |
| „ with English | .. | .. | .. | 10 | |
| Græco-Turkish | .. | .. | .. | 1,613 | |
| | | | | <hr/> | 5,532 |
| Hebrew (including 9 New Testaments) | | | | 1,807 | |
| „ with French | .. | .. | .. | 53 | |
| „ „ German | .. | .. | .. | 201 | |
| „ „ Judæo-German | .. | .. | .. | 31 | |
| „ „ „ Spanish | .. | .. | .. | 47 | |
| Judæo-Spanish, almost wholly Tests. | .. | .. | .. | 53 | |
| | | | | <hr/> | 2,252 |
| Hungarian | .. | .. | .. | .. | 107 |
| Italian | .. | .. | .. | .. | 164 |
| Latin | .. | .. | .. | .. | 68 |
| Polish | .. | .. | .. | .. | 31 |
| Persian | .. | .. | .. | .. | 56 |
| Ruman | .. | .. | .. | .. | 1,606 |
| Russ | .. | .. | .. | .. | 261 |
| Servian | .. | .. | .. | .. | 1,179 |
| Spanish | .. | .. | .. | .. | 16 |
| Syriac | .. | .. | .. | .. | 248 |
| Turkish | .. | .. | .. | .. | 708 |
| Various | .. | .. | .. | .. | 12 |
| | | | | <hr/> | 18,955 |

This table cannot but be very interesting, as showing the rapid progress of Gospel light, the increased facilities which are gradually being afforded for the study of God's Word in all languages, and the readiness with which regards some of them at least, the people give themselves to the study of the Scriptures, and search therein as for hid treasure. The Gheg Albanian is a language which appears for the first time in the list, and when the f

are taken into consideration that its orthography was altogether new to the people, and that a short time ago there was not a single school in which Albanian reading was taught, the issue of 300 volumes in the course of the year is most encouraging. Nor is the increase, to the extent of 1,100 copies, in the issues to the Greek population less gratifying, seeing that it has taken place almost entirely in the modern Greek and Græco-Turkish. This shows that the books are bought to be read, and not as a mere sacred thing to be regarded with distant reverence. Your Agent draws the same conclusion, from the fact that whilst there has been a decrease in the sale of the Hebrew Scriptures, there has been an eager demand for books in which the Hebrew is accompanied with a translation into some modern language, and that had the supply been equal to the demand, the issues would have been much larger. Dr. Thomson notices several other variations in the sales in different languages, some favourable, some adverse, and then directs attention to the operations of the Society within his agency in the important work of translating and publishing the Holy Scriptures—

There were completed during the past year—

| | Copies. |
|--|---------|
| Ruman Old Testament, Vol. II. (1 Sam—Psalms) | 7,000 |
| Bulgarian, Genesis, 32mo. | 1,000 |
| | <hr/> |
| | 8,000 |

There were commenced during the year, and are still in the press—

| | |
|---|-------|
| Bulgarian Reference Bible, 8vo. | 5,000 |
| „ Pentateuchs, 32mo. | 1,000 |
| Græco-Turkish Bible, References, 8vo. | 3,000 |
| „ New Testaments | 3,000 |
| Turkish Psalms, 12mo. | 1,000 |
| Ruman Psalms, 16mo. | 5,250 |

18,250

The following are expected to be sent to press at once, and, with perhaps one exception, to be finished in the present year—

| | |
|--|-------|
| Ruman Psalms, 32mo. | 5,250 |
| „ Bible, Vol. III., 8vo, (Prov.—Malachi) | 7,000 |
| Tosk Albanian Psalms | 2,000 |
| Gheg Albanian Psalms | 2,000 |
| Ruman New Testaments, Roman letters, 32mo. | 5,250 |

21,500

Of the two first, it may be observed that the second volume of the Ruman Bible was published too close upon the end of the year to admit of a reliable account of its reception being transmitted. So far, however, as the few sales warrant an expression of opinion, the result is highly satisfactory, and even already the appearance of this second volume has given an impulse to the demand for the first. The Book of Genesis in Bulgarian was published with a view to its introduction into schools, and I am happy to report that I have learned from Mr. Athanasovich, the Society's faithful labourer in Western Bulgaria, that this object has been attained in the district around Widdin. The Bulgarian Reference Bible is advancing steadily under the editorial care of Rev. Dr. Riggs, assisted by Messrs. Costovich and Slaveikoff, and is eagerly awaited by the Bulgarian people. We trust the book will be published early next year, and will be all that could be wished, both as to literary merit and external appearance. An extra 1,000 copies of the Pentateuch were struck off, as that portion of Scripture had long been out of print, and the first edition, moreover, was in the now antiquated Macedonian dialect. The Græco-Turkish Reference Bible was authorized by the Committee more than two years ago, but owing to difficulties in which the printer was involved, the work could not be begun till August last year. It is now going on steadily, and we hope will also be completed next year. In connection with this work, for which there is a very urgent demand in Asia Minor, an interesting question arose. In the progress of evangelization in Asia Minor, it happened in various quarters that Greeks and Armenians, both speaking and writing the Turkish language, were led to inquire with each other into Divine Truth, and to attend the same religious services. Upon these occasions it was found a great inconvenience that the Turkish versions prepared for the Greeks and Armenians, and printed in their respective characters, were not identical in expression, and that here and there, even differences of meaning occurred. The fact is that the two versions were prepared by different parties, the Græco-Turkish for your Committee chiefly, I understand, by the late Mr. Constantinides, and the Armeno-Turkish for the American Bible Society by the late Dr. Goodell. Being independent versions, it could not be expected that they should be identical in expression, and any difference in meaning arose from the Græco-Turkish following for the most part the rendering in the English Bible whether textual or marginal, which was nearest to that of the LXX. It was long ago felt to be desirable to have but one good text for both these versions, though it was feared that certain modes of expression familiar to the one people might not be quite natural to the other. The proposal was also mooted to have an identical version for Osmanlees, Greeks, and Armenians; but mature examination led to the postponement of such a work, at least for the present. As the Armeno-Turkish version, however, had passed through a considerable number of editions, and been carefully revised by the revered translator, it was felt to be the safest proceeding to reprint it on the present occasion in Greek letters. It is understood that the Rev. Dr. Pratt, of the American Mission, is shortly to arrive, with the object of reviewing the version once more; and it is hoped that arrangements may be made to secure for our

Græco-Turkish edition, the corrected text of the Old Testament as it may be required. The Turkish Psalms are translated by the Rev. Dr. Schauffler, and the edition of 2,000 copies equally shared by the British and the American Bible Societies is purely a tentative one. In a community where the extremes of rank differ so much in point of taste and education as we see to be the case among the Mohammedans of Turkey, it was felt to be but right to offer something to suit the taste of the more educated classes, even though their taste might be regarded as vitiated, and we might ourselves prefer a simpler and more purely Turkish style. The criticisms which this edition may elicit are looked forward to with much interest. Besides the Psalms, Dr. Schauffler has already finished the translation of the greater part of the Pentateuch.

I shall only further notice here the Tosk Albanian Psalms, which have already been sent to the press. The versions into the Tosk and Gheg Albanian dialects are entirely new, and were executed by Mr. Christoforides, the translator of the Gheg Gospels and Acts, with the most efficient assistance that could be procured from the Tosk and Gheg Communities in this city. The Tosk phonetic system is the same as that adopted in the Gheg Gospels and Acts, with the exception of the mark of nasalization, which is not required. The letters employed, however, are the Greek, not the Roman, with the addition of the Slavonic *b* and Roman *D* and *J*. A primer has already been published in this style of orthography by the Religious Tract Society, and is rapidly gaining favour. This we hope will greatly help the circulation of the Psalms when they are published.

CONSTANTINOPLE.—Dr. Thomson is unable to furnish any facts illustrative of the progress of Divine truth in this city. Various schools, some maintained by the Established and Free Churches of Scotland, and others by private individuals, still continue their labours; and in this manner the minds of the young are to a certain extent influenced by the precepts of the Gospel, and in some instances, attracted and won over by its gracious invitations; but the breath is still wanting which can alone communicate life to the dry bones, and until this is vouchsafed, your Committee must be content to work on and to wait patiently. The sales from this centre have amounted to 2,762 volumes, which have partly been sold at the *Depôt*, but to a much larger extent by *Colporteurs*. One of these especially was most successful, and in the autumn when but little could be done in the town, he undertook a tour into the country, about fifty-two miles west of Constantinople. With reference to this, Dr. Thomson observes:—

The sales accomplished were encouraging, but far more so was the

intercourse he enjoyed with several individuals, chiefly Greeks, who seemed to be sincerely desirous of knowing the truth, and some whom had already acted upon their convictions, and taken a stand against prevailing error. One Greek in particular, who also showed your Colporteur the most liberal hospitality, had packed up in a sack the pictures of the saints, which had formerly been regarded by himself and his family as sacred objects. Among the clergy, too, he found a friendly disposition, but in several cases deplorable ignorance, which of course, rendered them far less influential for good than they might have been. But if such was your Colporteur's experience in several towns and villages, he met with a different reception at Erekli, small port on the Sea of Marmora. Here the cunning falsehood and injustice he encountered made him almost forget the more pleasing phase of the Greek character. Still the result of the whole was highly satisfactory, and, if the Lord will, it is proposed to visit the same district a little earlier this year.

On the subject of the Gheg Albanian, Mr. Thomson observes :—

Almost the whole circulation of the Gheg Albanian Gospels and Acts was effected in this city by an Albanian Colporteur. Constantinople, like all large cities, has a representation within its walls of the population of all the provinces. The Albanians in this city are estimated by some of themselves as high as 20,000, manifestly an important field for evangelization, and still more so for being a medium of communication with their native province. Notwithstanding considerable effort, I am unable to ascertain what proportion of the copies sold here remain in town and how many are sent to Albania, especially about Dibra. In those regions, though the people are Albanians, the language employed in their schools and churches is the Slavonic, or rather the Servian; and it is said that both the clergy and the people are hailing with pleasure the publication of the Holy Scriptures and of school books in their vernacular language. These people are Gheg and belong to the Greek Church, and are mostly very poor; but just so much greater is the delight with which we find them purchasing the Scriptures, and eager to learn the art of reading their own native tongue.

There is an Auxiliary at Constantinople which still maintains its vigour in the best way that circumstances will permit. The city and its suburbs spread over such a wide extent, that no general meeting could be held which would satisfy the requirements of all who are favourably disposed to the objects of your Society. Local meetings were, however, held at Hasskioy and at Pera, the latter under the presidency of the American Minister, and the sum of £64 has been received as a free contribution.

ROMELIA.—It is always desirable in the prosecution of any Christian enterprise to economize labour. The field is so vast, and the labourers so few, that men can ill be spared simply to follow in the wake of those who have gone before, or to repeat the process which others have originated and are still carrying on. Under this conviction an arrangement has been made with the Rev. J. G. Bliss, the Agent of the American Bible Society, to the effect that half of this District, comprehending the ancient Thrace, should be considered as his field for Colportage, while Bulgaria proper, between the Balkan and the Danube should be allotted to your Society. The Scottish National Bible Society having also been appealed to by friends in Scotland to do something for Bulgaria, very courteously consulted your Agent how they might best do this without interfering with existing arrangements. The result has been that they have undertaken Macedonia, and that a Colporteur in their employ has laboured in that District with great diligence and success. Dr. Thomson also alludes to the cordial co-operation of two missionary brethren, the Rev. Peter Crosbie, of the Church of Scotland's Jewish Mission, at Salonica, and the Rev. L. Rosenberg, of the British Jewish Mission, at Adrianople. The latter in his correspondence speaks of a change of opinion among the Jews regarding our Lord; some look upon Him as a Reformer, a Prophet like unto Moses, or even acknowledge Him as the Messiah, but refuse to recognise His divinity.

BULGARIA.—It is very gratifying to find Dr. Thomson expressing himself so strongly with reference to the acceptance of the Scriptures by the inhabitants of this Province. He states that from no people in Turkey have the Scriptures received a more cordial welcome than from the Bulgarians. Their national feelings were gratified by the publication of the Word of God in their own vernacular, and the yearnings of piety of which they seem susceptible were satisfied by the precious truths which it contained. The sales in Western Bulgaria have amounted to 561 copies, and Mr. Athanasovich, by whose instrumentality they have been effected, has induced the directors of Bulgarian education at Widden to introduce the Book

of Genesis as a class book in their schools. In a probability the use of the Gospels and Acts, and Book of Psalms, will in due time be sanctioned by them also.

In Eastern Bulgaria the two Colporteurs employed are natives of Poland, and are represented as zealous and diligent. They have succeeded in selling 530 volumes in the course of five months. Hitherto the head-quarters for this District have been at Shumla, which was a station of the American Episcopal Methodist Mission, and where Dr. Prettyman kindly superintended the work of your Colporteur; but this missionary having returned to America and no successor having been appointed, the Depôt of your Society has been removed to Varna, which has many advantages. Dr. Thomson thus alludes to a tour which Mr. Krzossa, one of the above-named Colporteurs, undertook in October last. It is sad to find that the profession of religious freedom which have frequently been made by the Turkish Government are still so far from being realized:—

He first proceeded to Kustendjeh, where he met with tolerable success, but found a great want of schools for the young, both of the Germans and British, and a deplorable prevalence of intemperance. Passing along the line of railway, he effected encouraging sales both at Medjidieh and Chernavoda, and then proceeded to Silistria, a fortified town on the Danube, with upwards of 20,000 inhabitants. Here, as I informed the Committee at the time, Mr. Krzossa was arrested by command of the Governor, and compelled, after some hours' confinement, to proceed by the Austrian steamer to Rustchuk, taking his books with him, and with strict injunctions never again to attempt selling the Scriptures in that pashalic. This outrageous conduct was rendered wholly inexcusable from the circumstance that Mr. Krzossa's passport was altogether *en règle*, and that every book in his possession bore the stamp of the local authorities at Varna. From circumstances, perhaps unknown to the Governor, this order was also carried out in such a way that Krzossa's health suffered severely from cold, hunger, and exposure, so that it was some weeks before he recovered. Whether the Governor of Silistria is the same person who, in 1864, treated another of the Society's Agents in a similar manner I cannot tell; certain it is that the promise of the Turkish Government, in 1864, to redress the wrongs then complained of has not been fulfilled. I have laid the matter before Her Majesty's Ambassador, and through his exertions Mithad Pasha has promised to provide the Society's Agents with a permit for freely disseminating the Scriptures all over the province; but the document has not yet been received.

ALBANIA AND MONTENEGRO. — These are provinces

which for a long time have been enveloped in the gloom of the darkest night, and the best interests of whose inhabitants have been altogether neglected. Some attention is now being directed to their spiritual necessities, and the circulation of the Bible is not only progressing satisfactorily, though amidst many impediments, but producing a marked effect. The issues have amounted to 709 volumes; 212 having been sold by Mr. Davidson at Joamina, 412 by Mr. Von Laer at Scutari, and 85 by Dr. Thomson and Dr. Koelle during their tour through this District, an account of which has already appeared in the "Monthly Reporter." Some interesting incidents occur in an account of a journey undertaken by Mr. Davidson, which are thus recorded:—

Mr. Davidson visited in the spring the towns of Philates, Plushovina, Paramythia, Margariti, Parga, and Prevesa. The only place where he had decided success was Philates, where he sold 17 copies, and he notes, as affording the probable explanation, that no priest resides there. In most of the other towns many came and read his books, but few bought. Such things, as I know from experience, are trying to a zealous Colporteur, but they lay a good foundation for future success. At Paramythia he sold nine copies, and found a favourable reception. Five other copies taken away for inspection were returned, the parties saying they had been warned against such dangerous books. The ridicule, however, which their compliance with such warnings brought on them will, I trust, deter any in future from acting in this way. Mr. Davidson met here with some opposition from the Moodir, who had but recently been appointed to the post, and so had not seen him on his former visits.

At Parga he sold only three copies, but met with proof that the simple reading of the Turkish Scriptures was admitted to have changed the religious character of several Moslems, who were beyond the suspicion of having been bribed. He also was enabled to explain the nature of Bible Christianity to a large audience in the khans, on the occasion of a Greek saying, "that if Mr. Davidson and he could agree as to the sum to be given him, he was ready to become a Protestant, and to eat cheese, meat, and everything else, all the year round." The incident was not unwelcome, and Mr. Davidson seems to have used it to good effect.

Mr. Davidson's second tour occupied him from September 30th to December 6th, and was an exceedingly interesting one, not only from the very encouraging sales effected, but also because much of it was in districts which he had never before visited, and where, for the first time almost, he came into full contact with both the Albanian and the Wallachian population; for I have mentioned before, that there is a large and very ancient colony of Rumans in those regions,

who have nearly the whole carrying trade in their hands. The first town he visited was Metzovo, where he sold ten copies. The doctor who bought a Testament, said he was once induced to burn a few of the Society's copies; and the chief teacher who was present, said he too was once as foolish, but looked upon it now as a heavy crime. He wished me much success during my journey, saying that the world at large was under great obligations to the Society, which is doing a great and a good work. He deplored also the folly of the Eastern monks in opposing the Society's operations. Mr. Davidson found all the teachers favourable, and was much interested in the schools, which were efficiently taught and well attended in the boys' and infant departments, but not equally so in that of the girls. The next important town he visited was Castoria, situated on both sides of an isthmus that leads to a peninsula in the lake of Castoria. He found the people exceedingly bigoted, and could sell nothing; as two doctors, a merchant, and three Jews, were all that came near him. Turkish is the language of trade, but the majority of the people are Greeks, with a good many Spanish Jews, and a few Bulgarians. He next crossed the lake to Mavrovo, the fair of which it was one of his chief objects to attend. Nor was he disappointed. His sales indeed were not very numerous, but he had much valuable intercourse with the people of all classes. Amongst others, he found a Greek in delicate health, who had once been a teacher in the town of Klissura. This person told him that he had purchased from a minister who passed that way in 1848 upwards of 1,000 piastres (£9 1s. 10d.) worth of Scriptures, with a view to introduce them into his school, and among his neighbours. Orders, however, soon arrived from the Patriarchate, that all who possessed such books should deliver them up, or commit them to the flames. Refusing to do this he retained the books, and gradually disposed of them, but lost his situation, and was excommunicated. Mr. Davidson had many visitors on this occasion, some of whom, especially Moslems of all ranks, read largely from the New Testament, and doubtless got new and important ideas, though but a few bought copies. The number of Greek Reference Bibles disposed of was very encouraging. The next town of importance he visited was Koritza, where Albanian is the spoken language, and where he found a flourishing elementary boys' school in a spacious building, attended by some 300 pupils in summer, and 500 in winter, when the shepherds descend into the plains. This school was erected and endowed by a native of the town. There is also a higher boys' school and a girls' school, for which last a teacher had recently been sent from Athens. Here he sold twenty-three copies in Greek and to Albanian, and quite exhausted that department of his stock.

The season was far advanced, but as the weather was favourable Mr. Davidson resolved to visit Berat, the northernmost boundary of the District. Changes of weather, however, in mountain districts, are proverbially sudden; and I shall give you, in Mr. Davidson's own words, an account of his journey:—"All night snow had been falling heavily, and when we set out in the morning at daybreak, it was a cheering prospect with six or seven inches of snow on the ground."

more falling, and twelve hours before us over a path in nowise good in summer. About thirty of a caravan started, every one armed to the teeth with guns, pistols, and yataghans. No murders or robberies have occurred for about three years, but the road has such a bad name, that even a mounted policeman will not go alone. We had indeed a bad day of it, sometimes trudging on foot up to the knees in snow; at other times riding, with a cold wind driving the snow in our faces. So cold were the muleteers, accustomed as they are to such work, that instead of going forward to the Khan, they halted after nine hours' journey at the village of Duschari. My hair was frozen to my hat, and I had to sit for a while before I could take it off, when a roaring fire thawed the frost upon our clothes. The village is small and entirely Mohammedan, though of recent conversion from Christianity, possessing a church, but not a single professor of the Christian name." Next day the severity of the weather was somewhat abated, and after a ride of thirteen hours on the snowy sides of Mount Tomoros, they safely reached Berat, two hours after sunset. As I had visited Berat, and spent five days there in the end of May last, it was not to be expected that Mr. Davidson could sell much. Still he sold a few copies, and met with a very friendly reception.

The next and last town of importance on this route was Konitza, where he sold but one or two copies, but as before, had the satisfaction of beginning the good work in a new locality. He found, however, a warm and intelligent friend of the Society in a Greek merchant, who had purchased a Bible from him two years ago at Joannina. He assured him that he took it with him in his journeys, and found it an unfailing source of comfort. He had frequently been urged to give it up, but steadily refused, and openly expressed his admiration of the efforts of the Society, whilst he characterized the monks as lazy, ignorant, and too often worthless fellows. A son of this merchant was teacher of the higher department of the public schools, and Mr. Davidson had much pleasure in observing the thorough way in which he conducted his classes. Some hopes are entertained that the New Testament may be introduced as a school-book there.

Of Mr. Von Laer's exertions in North Albania and Montenegro Dr. Thomson speaks in the highest terms. Though he dwells at Scutari, among a population fanatical and ignorant, and blindly attached to the errors of the Papacy, he has yet been enabled to avoid any unpleasant collision with them, whilst at the same time he has been bold in his testimony for the Truth. Mr. Von Laer has during the year undertaken five separate journeys with a view of exploring the country and diffusing the light of the Gospel among its inhabitants. It is still the day of small things among the Montenegrins, who nevertheless seem to have a great regard for the Scriptures, and some

of them showed him the books which they had purchased from his predecessor, bearing evident marks of having been diligently read. Of one of these tours Dr. Thomson thus speaks :—

His journey to Prisvend was one of great success. He found the schools there in a very flourishing condition, and the people disposed in a degree he had never before witnessed in Albania, to purchase the Scriptures. It was the 20th of October before he could set out on his tour. One box of Scriptures was emptied, and another which had been sent for was also disposed of, and, but for the lateness of the season, which made him apprehensive he might be compelled to winter in those Alpine regions, Mr. Von Laer would have sent for still further supplies, which he was confident he might have disposed of. I should mention that the people of Prisvend are Albanians, but unlike those of Scutari and of the Matt country, are members of the Greek Church. They use in their churches and schools the Servian language, just as the Montenegrins do, and the books sold to them were the Servian Scriptures. Mr. Von Laer is full of zeal in his work, and greatly desires to visit again the valley of the Drin, where he found so cordial a reception for the Word of God.

THESSALY.—Dr. Thomson has long felt a deep interest in this important province, and as a necessary consequence has had an earnest desire to occupy it in the name of your Society. As, however, there was no resident Missionary there to superintend the work of any ordinary Colporteur, it became necessary to engage the services of a man of suitable attainments, in whom thorough dependence could be placed. After several disappointments, the services of Mr. Zabanski were offered and accepted, and he has already entered upon his labours with much zeal and intelligence. A Dépôt has been opened at Volo, which preference has been given as a seaport, and because surrounded with villages in which good schools are said to exist. The towns of the interior, such as Larissa, Tricala &c., are said to be sunk in the deepest ignorance and fanaticism, and priestly tyranny reigns there more supreme than in any other part of European Turkey. Such darkness needs to be dispelled, and it may well be hoped that the agency of your Society will be an instrument in God's hands for the attainment of this end. Mr. and Mrs. Zabanski have met with great kindness both from His Majesty's Consul and the Italian Consul at Volo.

BOSNIA AND HERZEGOVINA.—In these provinces, which Mr. Tabory has occupied for nearly five years, the circulation has amounted to 1,072 copies, being an increase of 206 over that of the preceding year, and the highest yet reached. Dr. Thomson states, that having regard to the nature and ignorance of the population, such a distribution could only have been effected with great diligence. Mr. Tabory made two tours along the Austrian frontier, one to the North-East along the Servian frontier, and the other to the Southern extremity of the Province. It is his conviction that there is a growing interest in the Truth among Romanists, Mohammedans and Jews, and that Greek Christians read the Scriptures diligently, and are acquiring sound views of the Gospel scheme. Dr. Thomson furnishes the following interesting particulars connected with some of his tours:—

In Travnik, I must not omit to say, Mr. Tabory found the Greek priest well acquainted with the Word of God, and apparently of a serious cast of mind, and desirous to do good to his flock. He had had but few educational advantages, and was desirous to study theology, and for that purpose sought the permission and help of his superiors, but was informed that his wife and children were incumbrances, which closed the doors of all the seminaries against him. We trust he may have the Divine Spirit for his teacher, and may be made both wise for his own salvation, and a means of blessing to the people over whom he is set. In Banyalooka, when the Protestants were sneered at in the presence of a great many people, and charged with atheism, infidelity, and every frightful thing, Mr. T. gave a short account of the history of Luther, and so carried the convictions of all with him, that the scoffer himself purchased a copy of the Scriptures. At Zwornik, a fortress on the Servian frontier, he did not sell much, but was delighted to learn that a Turkish Testament which he had sold two years before to a Mohammedan had been diligently read, and had led to much conversation between its possessor and his Christian neighbours. At Bielina, a bustling town, near both the Servian and Austrian frontiers, he found a great deal of intelligence, ready sales, and a general favour for evangelical truth. He mentions the favourable sentiments of all the teachers, adding an expression of surprise, that, with such views, they could continue members of so corrupt a church. But he dwelt most on his conversation with a young Jew, who bought indeed a New Testament, but, from the cavils he adduced respecting our Lord's genealogy, seemed likely to read it more as a critic than as a sinner or an inquirer. In another town, the Jewish Rabbi caused his books to be proclaimed as dangerous through the market, but on finding that there was among them

the New Testament, "This," said he, "is not one of our sacred books; my prohibition does not extend to it," and himself purchased a copy, while two others followed his example. In the town of Novin, he had sold only eleven copies, but just as he was about to start for the next town, one of the Church managers came to him saying he had found the Ten Commandments in one of these books, and thought the book so likely to be useful to the people, that he had come for eight copies more. I need not add with what pleasure Mr. Tabory unpacked his box, and supplied the wished-for volumes. One Roman was won over to the cause of Bible circulation, by finding that the Pentateuch circulated by Mr. Tabory was entirely of the same meaning as a copy in his possession, published by the authority of the Romish Church itself, in which the text of the Vulgate was accompanied by a Slavic translation, but which, nevertheless, was practically forbidden to the people.

At Krupa the Turkish Governor, who when Caimakan (lieutenant at Travnik) had purchased a Testament, was so pleased with Dr. Schauffler's new translation, that he purchased a copy of his Gospels and Acts. In other cases objections were offered, which nevertheless showed that the Scriptures had been read with more or less care. Thus one man found fault with the statement that God had hardened Pharaoh's heart, and another could not believe that John the Baptist ate locusts. In short, Mr. Tabory is satisfied that the leaven of Divine Truth is working extensively, and preparing the way for a widespread reformation. I am happy to add that Mr. T. and a small circle of praying friends continue to maintain regular meetings for worship and edification, and that their number has recently been increased by the arrival of the brother of a friend, whose conversion was caused instrumentally by the gift of a Bible, which that friend bought from Mr. T., and sent to his brother on himself attaining peace through the blood of Christ.

RUMANIA.—The extensive Provinces of Wallachia and Moldavia, united under the general name of Rumania, present a field for Bible circulation of peculiar interest. Four Colporteurs are employed in its cultivation, and good results have followed from the opening of the Dépôt at Jassy, in the autumn of 1866. The Rev. F. G. Kleinhenn of the London Jews' Society, also continues to co-operate cordially with your Society. The issues have amounted on the whole to 3,605 copies, which have been distributed in the following proportions:—

| | | |
|---|--------|-------------|
| From the Dépôt at Bucharest | copies | 343 |
| By Colporteur Michael, in Wallachia | " | 630 |
| Krabovsky, " | " | 814 |
| Rev. F. G. Kleinhenn | " | 165 |
| Mr. Kelemen at Braila | " | 12 |
| Carried forward | | <hr/> 1,964 |

| | | |
|--|-----------------|--------------|
| | Brought forward | 1,984 |
| By Colporteur Scharschmidt, and from Depôt at Jassy | copies | 1,133 |
| By Colporteur Binder, in South Moldavia | " | 455 |
| " Scheiper, in Wallachia | " | 53 |
| | | <hr/> [3805] |

One of the principal objects of interest in the course of last year connected with your work in the district was the publication of the Ruman New Testament and Psalms, with marginal references in the Cyrillian character. This had been sanctioned by the Committee as long ago as 1864, but through repeated disappointments connected with the editorial work, it was delayed till the beginning of 1867. The use of the Roman character is now becoming very general, and it is being taught in all the schools; but as in Rumania, Hungary, and Transylvania there are still large numbers who can only use the Cyrillian character, it is hoped that the edition will be useful to meet their requirements.

Of the Moldavian Colporteur, Dr. Thomson furnishes the accompanying account:—

Mr. Binder has laboured only about eight months, and is stationed at Galatz, with Braila, in Wallachia, and all the south of Moldavia as his district, including the territory acquired from Russia at the close of the Crimean War. His reports manifest painstaking diligence, but do not contain any incident of general interest. Mr. Scharschmidt, whose residence is at Jassy, has entirely justified the expectations that were entertained regarding him, and shown himself one of the most successful Colporteurs in this Agency. One of his first tours was to Hush, where there is the principal theological seminary of Moldavia. He met there—as all the Society's Colporteurs have done—a most cordial reception, selling no fewer than sixty copies of the Octateuch, and being urgently requested to bring Volume II. as soon as it should be published. On the other hand, at Leava, a small Jewish town on the other side of the Pruth, to which he went with a good deal of trouble, he could not sell a single book; the people were all strictly orthodox, and viewed him with suspicion. On offering the Bible to a Christian in another place, the latter professed his disbelief of both Old and New Testaments, but was taken to task by a Jew, who defended the authenticity of the Old, and added that no man who knew the New Testament could speak of it otherwise than with reverence. Both parties finally purchased. At Hush, Mr. S. lodged in the house of a Polish engineer, a very profane man. On Mr. S., however, presenting the wife with a Polish Bible, her husband listened for three hours while she read to him from its sacred pages. While the

sales of Mr. Scharschmidt show that each section of the population must have received due attention, there can be just as little doubt that he found far the greatest interest among the Jews. He met much greater proportion of them able to read than of the Christians and while in some towns, such as Vaslin and Birlat, he found the tinged with infidelity, he met with not a few among them who seemed to feel the importance of Divine things.

Of the Colporteur's work in Wallachia, Dr. Thomson gives some very concise and encouraging details. Colporteur Krabovsky still continues to have his headquarters at Bucharest, but with a view of providing for the thorough visitation of all parts of the country, Dr. Thomson has assigned to him a limited district in which are some large villages, at the foot of the Carpathian Mountains, never before visited by any Colporteur. It is of his work among the inhabitants of these that Dr. Thomson thus writes:—

His reception was very various, but in general favourable. At Kimpina he sold pretty well, though regarded by some as a Popish emissary. At Telega, where there was both a salt-mine, a house of correction, and a considerable number of soldiers, he effected very encouraging sales. He was especially thankful that the Governor of the House of Correction gave him ready admission to the inmates, and wished him all success. Very many of them, however, were unable to read. He had the best success among the soldiers. But though armed with the permission of the Captain, he found on proceeding to the barracks that the lieutenant was hostile.

At Breze, a small place he had never before visited, he feared that labour would be lost, but great was his surprise to find many were friends of the Society there. The farmer of taxes bought copies, and openly favoured the sale, drawing a parallel between the corruption of the Church in modern times, and those that existed in the Jewish Church in the days of our Lord. The schoolmaster, too, was friendly but more sarcastic than serious. He had seen the advertisements of the Society's publications, and had purchased supplies, both at Ploest and Bucharest. In Ploest, the most considerable town in north-east Wallachia, he found the work and character of the Society well known, from the frequent visits of Colporteurs. His activity attracted a good deal of notice, and it is plain from his report that the "good leaven is working among all classes of the people." At Valeni, a considerable mountain village, he sold a few copies, but so he perceived a growing distrust in the deportment of the people. He had never been there before, and the people were so suspicious of his mission and his books, that but for the interference of some Hungarian residents, Krabovsky fears he might have suffered personal violence. On the other hand, at the next town of Orlatz, also visited for the first

time, he was received with the utmost kindness and respect. "Blessings on a Society," said the Doctor, "that has sent you on such an errand as this! Come here often with the Bible; for here the poison of French infidelity has not yet penetrated." In fact the Scriptures which he sold, and the conversation which he held with the people excited so much interest, that he was requested to hold Divine worship on the Lord's Day, and it was with difficulty that he was allowed to decline, on the ground of insufficient theological education, as well as imperfect command of the Ruman language. At Mizil, he found the people poverty-stricken, and the place in ruins in consequence of a recent great fire. The priest was one of the most learned of the clergy he had met with anywhere, but he too had lost everything. The schools had been burnt down, and had not been rebuilt, and masters could not be got. At Buzeo, which has been often visited, he could sell but little, as most who wished the Bible had already been supplied. But he encountered there great opposition from the Greeks, of whom there are a good many. I shall only further add what Mr. Krabovsky writes respecting the students of the Theological Seminary at Bucharest. "At first they purchased from me, for use in the church, then for the purpose of studying foreign languages; but now it is for the purpose of studying the Scriptures themselves. They are now learning something of the history of Luther and Calvin, and it is not uncommon to hear from them expressions of sympathy and admiration for those two great men." A normal seminary has also been lately opened, from which we may look for good. It was Krabovsky that sold 60 out of the 61 copies of Vol. II. of the Ruman Bible that appear in last years' issues, and he adds that, along with them, he sold also 20 copies of Vol. I. to parties who had previously declined purchasing it, through fear that the succeeding portions would not follow.

The other Colporteur, Michael, who was accustomed to visit the whole principality, but has now had assigned to him Western Wallachia, has been also very diligent in his work. The accompanying extracts from his journal show how well adapted he is for the peculiar sphere which he has been called to occupy.

At Pitesht, where there are now both a Lutheran and a Hungarian Reformed Church, he found a considerable interest in the Word of God, though with many drawbacks. He relates that a Roman Catholic churchwarden, who had been collecting money for the erection of a church, was led to adopt Protestant views, and handed the money over to the congregation.

Passing south by way of Slatina, Rosh de Vede, Alexandria, and Giurgevo, at all of which places he sold as much as could well be expected, he met with a friendly reception at Kalarash, from a professor who two years before had attempted to get him arrested. In that same town, your Colporteur sold some 20 Testaments to as many poor children,

at a reduced rate, himself bearing the loss, as no discretionary power is allowed to Colporteurs. It is right to add that this is by no means the first time that Mr. Michael has, out of his own scanty salary, practised liberality in this way. Passing through Bucharest, and proceeding north to Tirgovist and Curte de Argish, he describes a painful scene which many of our Colporteurs have previously noticed, namely, the conveying of the relics of so-called saints in solemn procession from one town to another, for the purpose, generally, of procuring rain. The prevalence of such things is, unhappily, very great throughout the principalities. At Pitarsht he met with an inquiring young priest, who was not ashamed to visit him repeatedly, and seek directions as to the use of the parallel passages attached to the new edition. He became greatly interested in the mode of studying the Scriptures which they afforded, and with the help of your Colporteur, investigated several doctrinal topics. After some time his father, who was also a priest, entered, indicating plainly enough by his manner, his uneasiness at the long *sederunts* his son had with the stranger. His son, with great confidence and alacrity, explained to his father what they had been doing, but though making no opposition, the father retired in manifest concern for the orthodoxy of his son.

On offering a German Bible to a Lutheran who lodged at the same house with him at Pitesht, the latter declined it, saying he had no need of it, as he belonged to the Lutheran Church, which was quite according to the Bible. Upon this Michael asked whether he had ever visited the Reformed Church, and what he thought of it. "The Reformed are quite wrong," said he, "for they have no altar, but only a table." "Nay," replied Michael, "in that they are right; for you will find, in the New Testament, that our Lord instituted the Supper while He and His disciples were sitting at table, and that the ordinance was originally held, and may, therefore, still be held in the evening." "That would never do," said the other, "for then people would come to it drunken, or, at least, stupid, and weary with the amusements of the day." "And what think you of people who do such things?" asked Michael. "Well, they are Christians; they have been baptized," said the other. "Friend," replied Michael, earnestly, "neither baptism, nor the Lord's Supper will in the least avail such people, for they are not Christians at all." Unhappily, we fear this man indicated the prevailing character of but too many of the Germans and Hungarians scattered up and down in Rumania. At Curte d' Argish he found a warm friend in the Director of the Seminary, who purchased a reference Testament, and declared himself in favour of free religious development, the best means of promoting which, he said, was the circulation of the Scriptures. Michael also met with a kind friend in a photographer from Transylvania, who purchased several volumes from him, and manifested great interest in his personal welfare, and sympathy with his toils. After visiting Rimnik on the Alt, he effected some sales at Calamanest, where there is a watering-place and two monasteries near it. Among those at the baths he sold, but could do nothing at the monasteries, as the inmates had the idea that the Prince wished to make all the people Catholics, and probably regarded your Colporteur as one of his agents. Michael had never been there.

before. At Okna, where there is a salt-mine, he sold but little, as only few, proportionally, could read; and some of those who could, openly said they did not wish to be made holy. At the monasteries, however, of Bistritz, Arnaut, and Ores, and in the town of the latter name, he sold a good deal. He had often visited the monastery of Ores before; and was always well received. On this occasion he lodged there, and was even invited to join their fraternity, and end his days there when no longer able to colport.

SMYRNA.—Dr. Thomson states that the account of sales furnished by the Rev. J. T. Wolters, who has so long and efficiently aided the Society's efforts in Smyrna and Asia Minor, is most satisfactory. The circulation was effected partly through the Depôts at Smyrna and Cassaba, and partly on a tour which Mr. Wolters undertook, as he has done for some years past, with the Rev. R. H. Weakley, of the Church Missionary Society, at Constantinople. It is to be regretted that no particulars of this journey have yet been furnished.

GREECE.

Greece has been in a state of continual political agitation during the past year, resulting partly from the revolutionary war in Candia; and very few sales of the Word of God have consequently been effected. It is true that the American Bible Society has now a separate agency; but, even taking the circulation of the two societies combined, it scarcely comes up to the standard which both hope and expectation had marked out. The total issues of your Society, from Depôts and by the labours of a Colporteur, have amounted to 778 copies, in addition to which 1,467 volumes have been furnished to the American Bible Society, most of which, it is reasonable to suppose, have been put into circulation. Dr. Thomson is unable to assign the cause, but he states that it is evident that something is retarding, in a most painful manner, the progress of Divine Truth in the kingdom of Greece, although there are not wanting some symptoms of progress. There are now in Athens three places of worship, in which Evangelical worship is conducted in the Greek language,

on the Lord's day. At least, as many Sabbath schools have been in active operation for about two years, besides other schools for the Cretans, whilst another encouraging feature is, that, in addition to the "Star in the East"—a newspaper of a decidedly religious tone, which has been in existence for about ten years—an illustrated child's paper has just been started, which, if it meet with due encouragement, will be productive of much good.

Mr. Dewar, who is your Society's Depositary at Athens, has taken much interest in the general work of spreading the Truth, and has undertaken two tours, some brief reports of which are here appended.

Of both tours Mr. Dewar has finished very full and satisfactory accounts. His first was far the more extensive, comprehending the towns of Amfissa, Galaxidi, Ægium, Naupactus, Patras, Missolonghi, Pyrgos, Andritzana, Karytena, Megalopolis, Tripolis, and Nauplia. The joint sales on this tour amounted to 202 copies, giving 101 to each of the Bible Societies, and the results were certainly satisfactory, both in agitating the question of the free circulation of the Scriptures, and in the successful vindication of the liberty to sell them publicly in spite of the attempt to prohibit this by the Bishop of Naupactus. The Bishop exhibited an energy worthy of a better cause; but Mr. Dewar and his friends telegraphed to Dr. Kalopothakes at Athens, who applied at once to the Government, through whose orders liberty was at length secured. That tour occupied from April 17th to July 17th, and I should suppose was one of the most successful ever performed in Greece. The second was commenced October 16th, and lasted about a month, during which time Mr. Dewar devoted his chief attention to Ægium, Patras, and Pyrgos, places which he had visited before, but whose importance warranted a second effort. It had been intended to visit Corfu, and some of the other Ionian islands, upon this tour, but the winter set in with a severity which compelled a speedy return. The number of copies disseminated was 37, small indeed absolutely, but for Greece by no means unsuccessful. The extent to which I have given extracts from the reports of the Colporteurs in Turkey prevents me from enlarging on this occasion, but I cannot omit to mention that Mr. Dewar met at Ægium with an old man of decidedly evangelical sentiments and enlightened views, who purchased a New Testament. His remarks on the corruptions both in the worship and doctrine of the Church, and on the character of its present rulers, were most just, so much so that the old man was regarded as an heretic; and it was only on account of the staunch orthodoxy of his son, a stalwart young man, that his father's opinions were winked at, as the weakness of his dotage. At Ægium, too, Mr. Dewar had some most interesting study of the Scriptures, especially of the Sermon on the Mount, with a physician of the town who had just been robbed, both of his surgical instruments and of 400 dols. That was on the

south side of the Corinthian gulf; the perils from brigandage on the north side are matter of general notoriety. At Patras, a poor priest, to whom Mr. Dewar sold a New Testament at a reduced rate, proved to be an upright, pious person, though of very slender attainments. He formed quite an intimacy with Mr. Dewar, and became much attached to him, strongly urging him to be baptized into the Greek Church. This, of course, Mr. Dewar declined, but observed, that if they both belonged to Christ they were one in Him, by whatever outward denominational differences they might for the present be distinguished. At Pyrgos the incessant rain for some days almost prevented his attempting anything. At last, however, he ventured out, and was happy to renew acquaintance with a tailor of evangelical sentiments, who materially aided his work both on this and on his first visit.

INDIA.

Another year has rolled its eventful course since this portion of the field which you are engaged in cultivating was passed under review, and it is no small mercy to be able to record that God has continued to our Indian empire the blessing of internal peace. Various, doubtless, will be the feelings to which the remembrance of such a mercy gives rise, according to the different stand-points whence it is viewed. The political economist will rejoice that the management of public affairs has been facilitated by the calmness and contentment which have prevailed. The philanthropist will take pleasure in noting a favourable opportunity for the development of material resources and the extension of human happiness, whilst the merchant will be equally thankful that trade has been prosperous and commerce uninterrupted. But what will be the feelings of the Christian when calling to mind the peace which God has given. He, too, can appreciate the joy which is bounded by an earthly horizon, but his first thoughts have reference to the glory of God, and the extension of the Redeemer's kingdom, and as he looks back upon the year that is past, he sees it to have been a gracious opportunity of gathering wanderers within the fold of Christ, and of making known to a people long degraded by the vilest superstition, the worship of the

only true God, and the way of salvation that is by Christ.

If Paul's spirit was stirred within him when he saw the city of the Athenians, wholly given to idolatry, and he rested not until he had declared to them Him whom they ignorantly worshipped, surely the followers of Paul cannot but experience deep sorrow of heart when they see not a single city, but a whole continent under the dominion of the god of this world, and feel that the influence of England as a Christian nation is not exerted as it ought to be to shed upon India the light of the Gospel, and to guide her people in paths of righteousness and peace. Your Committee have more than once enlarged on this subject in their report, and it is not their purpose now to do more than make this passing allusion to a national sin which they dare not conceal. There seems less probability than ever that Government should consent to give to the youth of India the only education worth having, because the only education which can satisfy the cravings of an immortal soul, but if the pity and sympathy of those who have access to a throne of grace can be drawn out in earnest supplication, it may be that God will yet interpose, despite the indifference and opposition of man, to rescue India from a mental culture, in which that knowledge which alone can sanctify and save shall have no share, and England from the fearful disgrace of seeing her subjects perishing by thousands before her eyes in the dark abyss of sin, and making no effort, as a nation, to stay their downward course, or teach them a more excellent way.

Your Committee are still engaged, to the extent of their power, in seeking to counteract this appalling evil; and though the difficulties which have to be surmounted are great, they desire to continue their work in faith and hope.

The plan for a special agency for India was tried in the Bengal Presidency for three years, under the superintendence of Colonel Lamb. Every effort was made to obtain suitable Colporteurs, and to induce the Missionaries at the various stations to spare some of their native converts—if only for a few weeks—to bear the Gospel message in a written form through the district in which their

mission was situated. But in every case the result was the same—no men could be spared—and at length your Agent turned his face homewards to seek once more that domestic enjoyment which he had so nobly sacrificed, in the hope of organizing a system in India which has been found so useful elsewhere. Colonel Lamb, however, never reached his native shores. Overtaken on the voyage by an illness, which told severely on a constitution enfeebled by a long residence in India, and still further weakened by anxiety resulting from the failure of his best efforts, he exchanged the staff of a weary pilgrimage for the palm of a glorious victory, and, through the merits of that Saviour whom he loved so well and served so faithfully, entered into rest.

CALCUTTA.—Several changes have taken place among the office-bearers of this Auxiliary, whose Committee record with sorrow the loss of their President, the late Bishop Cotton, and their Treasurer, the late James Galloway, Esq. The Right Rev. Dr. Milman, the newly-appointed Bishop, has kindly consented to accept the office of Patron, and Edward F. Harrison, Esq., that of Treasurer. The Rev. J. H. Broadbent has succeeded Mr. Chapman in the Secretariat.

The Auxiliary reports that the past year has been a very busy one, as far as preparation for the press and publication are concerned. The Bengali Bible, which hitherto had only been published in a large size, and latterly was only procurable in two volumes, has been printed in a much smaller type, and is said to be a beautiful specimen of typography. Editions of 10,000 Gospels of St. Luke, 5,000 Psalms, and 5,000 Genesis and Exodus, have also been added to the stock of Bengali Scriptures. A commencement has been made in the translation of the Bible for the Santhals. Through the instrumentality of the missionaries of the Church Missionary Society, their language has been reduced into writing, and many of the people are being taught to read and love the Truth. The Gospel of St. Matthew has already been issued, and will be followed by other portions as they become ready for the press.

A grant has also been made to the mission Orissa, to assist them in preparing a new edition of the Oriya Bible. The Rev. J. Buckley, of Calcutta, thus speaks of the work in which he is engaged:

I am thankful for what we have been able to do, considering the special hindrances we have had; while I should have been heartily glad if I could have reported that we had done much more. Since I wrote last year, Mr. Brooks, who for many years has efficiently managed our press, was compelled by sudden and severe illness to leave for England, and during his absence the management of the press has devolved on my colleague, the Rev. W. Miller, in addition to our other work; and this work, I may add, has been greatly increased by the terrible famine with which it has been visited in Orissa, and especially by the hundreds of famine orphans who have been committed to us. Notwithstanding all, we have been working on steadily, though slowly; and the proof now on my desk of the new edition of the book of Samuel ix. Copy is prepared to Jeremiah xxxiv., and a considerable part of the remainder has been partially revised. It is a work which I greatly delight, and I am cheered with the hope that, by the blessing of the Saviour, it will be extensively useful to the children of Orissa, when I have passed from earthly scenes to be for ever in His presence.

The issues of the year have amounted to 25,800, bringing up the total number of books circulated to 1,256,615. Viewed numerically, the distribution of the past year has been small, but it is satisfactory to learn that a greater proportion have been sold than in former years. From the most accurate information that can be obtained it is believed that about 15,000 copies were bought within the last twelve months, a proof that the Word of God is really being read with interest and increasingly valued. The following table gives a list of the various languages in which the Bibles have been issued:—

| | | | | | | |
|--------------------|----|----|----|----|----|------|
| Arabic | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | |
| Bengali | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | 15,0 |
| Chinese | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | |
| English | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | 3,1 |
| Do. for the Blind. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | |
| European | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | |
| Gujarati | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | |
| Hindi Nagri | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | 1,9 |
| Do. Kaithi | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | 3,1 |
| Mussalmani-Bengali | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | 1,6 |
| Oriya | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | |
| Persian | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | |

| | | | | | | |
|---------------|----|----|----|----|----|--------|
| Punjabi | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | 8 |
| Pushtu | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | 1 |
| Sanscrit | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | 290 |
| Tamil | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | 45 |
| Urdu .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | 174 |
| Do. Roman.. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | 98 |
| Do. Anglo.. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | 139 |
| Total | | | | | | 25,865 |

The Auxiliary has been able greatly to enlarge its Colportage operations. There has been for many years in Calcutta, in addition to the Auxiliary, a Bible Association whose special object it was to supply the inhabitants of the city with the Word of God. It has, however, found it very difficult of late to sustain its efforts in consequence of the deficiency of its funds, and having contracted a heavy debt to the Auxiliary, which it was unable to pay, an amalgamation of the two Societies has taken place. By this arrangement the debt has been cancelled, and the machinery rendered more simple, whilst no diminution has taken place in the amount of Christian work. Copious extracts are given from the journals of Colporteurs, but it would occupy too much space to transfer them to the pages of your Report. Suffice it to say, that the men employed appear to be discharging their important duties with efficiency and zeal.

The special effort, also, the object of which is to supply heathen schoolmasters with a New Testament and the scholars who can read with the Gospel, has been persevered in, and in many cases has been productive of beneficial results. One clergyman gives an account of 127 villages visited, in which 125 Testaments and 235 Gospels were distributed. In two villages no one could read, and in two others the people refused them. Another clergyman states that 330 villages and 195 schools had been visited in his district, and that 330 New Testaments and 1,681 Gospels had been given away. His observations on the work are worthy of note. He writes :—

It is impossible to overrate the importance of this work. By means of it, villages that have never been visited by the Christian preacher, are being put in possession of the Gospel of Jesus, which has brought life and immortality to light. Several of the schoolmasters and villagers, above referred to, saw the Word of God for the first

time in their life, when they received it from the hand of the Colporteur, and who can foretell what fruits the distribution of so many Gospels among such a large number of young lads is destined to produce? That some of the books thus given away are read, and read with attention, facts are not wanting to prove. A young man from Shayákáláh, who had previously received a copy of the New Testament, read it, and wishing to know and understand more of the plan of salvation, he came to my house about eight months ago. He stayed here for a day and a half, and then went back home. He was a Brahmin by caste. Three others from another village have promised to come to see me shortly, and with the same object in view. Thus it is that the Word of Life, though laughed at and rejected by many, is being read and pondered over by a few; and may we not hope that, by the blessing of God and the teaching of His mighty Spirit, it may prove to some of them at least the savour of life unto life?

The Rev. J. H. Broadbent, the Secretary of the Auxiliary, reports that in a district which he superintends 272 villages were visited, but only 76 schools found, showing that in three-fourths of the places no means of education were provided. The schoolmasters and headmen of villages were supplied with 277 Testaments, and the scholars with 885 Gospels. In three villages no one could read, in one the people were unwilling to accept the gift, and at two Government schools the boys were not allowed to receive the Gospel, the reasons assigned being that it was contrary to order, and that it would tend to disturb the minds of the young.

A special fund has for some years past been raised at Calcutta for the purpose of partially paying the expenses of Missionaries, when engaged in itinerating, and supplying them with Scriptures. The fund has, however, proved insufficient, a debt has been incurred, and no further grant can be made till this is liquidated. Your Committee have much pleasure in acknowledging the receipt of £100 from this Auxiliary towards the Building Fund.

ALLAHABAD.—The report furnished by the Committee of your Auxiliary at Allahabad, of their proceedings during the past year, gives satisfactory evidence that the work in which they are engaged is calling forth their warmest sympathies and their best energies. They recognise the fact that, notwithstanding all the efforts which have been put forth for the spread of the Gospel within

the limits of the provinces to which their labours extend, comparatively little impression has been made upon the native mind.

The Gospel has been extensively preached, the Scriptures have been translated, and thousands of copies circulated, mission schools have been opened, and the youth taught in them have received a Scriptural education, but the strongholds of Hinduism and Mohammedanism seem to frown defiance as persistently as before. And yet there are not wanting signs of the dawn of a brighter day. The entrance of God's Word giveth light; education is undermining, however imperceptibly, those systems which are founded on superstition and maintained through ignorance; and a native church, though weak in its infancy, is yet giving promise of rapid development in its maturer years. All these are tokens for good which stimulate to renewed exertion, and encourage the hope that the labour of those who are bearing the burden and heat of the day shall not be in vain in the Lord.

The number of Scriptures issued from the Depository during the past year has amounted to 16,296 copies, which is a slight decrease when compared with the issues of 1866. But this may be accounted for by the fact that Colporteurs have now been altogether restricted to distribution by sale, a plan which has been considered needful to prevent the recipients putting the books which they receive to an improper use. The printing operations of the Auxiliary, which are carried on at the Mirzapore press, under the superintendence of Dr. Mather, are thus summarized:—

As regards the Urdu-Arabic Bible, the Old Testament has been completed as far as the 1st chapter of Ecclesiastes, and the New Testament as far as the 23rd chapter of St. Luke. An edition of 2,000 copies of the Psalms has been printed, and 1,000 copies of the Psalms and Proverbs are to be bound together. The Committee have also sanctioned, at the earnest request of the Missionaries, the binding of 1,000 copies of the Old Testament from Genesis to the Book of Psalms inclusive.

The Urdu Bible, in Roman character, has been completed as far as the 3rd chapter of the Book of Proverbs

5,000 copies of the Gospel of St. Mark, in large type have also been printed, and are ready for distribution. Dr. Mather confidently expects that he will be able to complete the Urdu Bible, both in the Arabic and Roman characters, in the course of the year.

An edition of 5,000 copies of the Gospel according to St. Matthew, in the Urdu-Arabic, has been printed at the Allahabad Mission Press.

Dr. Owen, the editor of the Hindi Bible, has not been able, in consequence of other pressing avocations, to devote so much time as he would have desired to this important work. He has only reached the end of the Book of Proverbs, but he entertains no doubt that before another report is printed, he will be able to announce its entire completion. Editions of 5,000 copies of the Gospels of St. Matthew and St. John, and a like number of Genesis and of the twenty first chapters of Exodus in the Hindi have been struck off. The Committee are taking steps to revise the Hindi and Urdu-Arabic New Testament which will soon require to be reprinted; and for this purpose have sent a circular to all the Mission Stations included within the North-west and Central Provinces requesting that the Missionaries will give their opinion of the present translations, and of the need and best method of improvement.

The Colporteurs who were reported last year as labouring under the superintendence of the Missionaries at Allahabad, Agra, Allygurh, Azimgurh, Bareilly, Budaon, Benares, Cawnpore, Etawah, Futtahpore, Futtahgurh, Fyzabad, Goruckpore, Ghazeeপুর, Jubbulpore, Lucknow, Meerut, Roy-Bareilly, Shahjahanpore, and Sambhul, have been maintained, and three more are now labouring at Mynpoorie, Mynee Ta and Seetapore. Your Auxiliary regrets that so little notice has been taken of a circular sent in November to the Missionaries, requesting information concerning all facts connected with the work of colportage which has been brought under their notice. Only two or three have supplied any details, of which the following are extracts:—

Mr. Leupolt, who so efficiently superintends the Colporteurs in the Benares district, thus writes:—

"Your Colporteurs during the past year have travelled to and fro in the district assigned to them; according to orders, they have presented me with a list of the places which they visited, stating where they have been able to sell the Word of God. The sale has not been large, as having gone over the same ground before, they had previously supplied with Scriptures nearly all those that can and will pay. They continue to report that the Hindoos receive them gladly, but not so the Mohammedans; however, they are not discouraged. Both the Colporteurs being speakers in their own way, they make use of that gift to speak of Jesus wherever they have an opportunity, and thus they endeavour to make known the value of the treasure which they offer for sale, though the Book containing that treasure be not purchased.

"Considering the large number of Colporteurs, whom the Bible Society maintains, they do indeed a great work; for if the men they employ be of right mind, the Bible Society have, as it were, a kind of missionary body, who convey the Word of God to places where no living preacher ever enters.

"The Bible is read in Benares by many—by some, to find out if possible something to cavil about, and by some, to obtain instruction."

Mr. Brown thus speaks of the commencement of the breaking up the fallow ground in the Seetapore and Luckimpore districts:—

"During the last six months my Colporteur has visited nearly every large town and village in the Luckimpore and Seetapore districts, and has succeeded in selling twenty-one copies of the New Testament and eighty-eight Gospels. It must, however, be remembered that all these Scriptures and religious books have been sold to Hindoos and Mohammedans, in a country where readers are yet comparatively few, and where books until recently were distributed gratuitously to all who would take them. My Colporteur reports, that he is generally received very kindly, and frequently invited to sit down, and tell the people something about the Christian religion.

"There appears to be a growing opinion that Christianity must ultimately prevail in this country, and many wish to know more about it. Two rather intelligent Hindoos from a district village, having heard my native helper preach, told him they believed his message to be true, and asked him where they could obtain the Christian Shasters. He referred them to the Missionary, and the next day they came, and bought a copy of the New Testament in Nāgrī, and also a copy of the Sat-mat-Nirūpan, and appeared much pleased with their purchases."

The Rev. Mr. Hœrnle gives an interesting account of the thorough manner in which the Meerut district is worked:—

"The system of itinerating which I pursued last year has been slightly altered this year. I follow now the division of the district into Tahsils, of which there are six; I divide the Tahsíl into three or four parts, for each part I map out the journey of the Colporteur, so that he must visit every village in it; in each journey he goes over one part of the Tahsíl, and before he starts, I dictate to him the names of all the villages, in the order in which he has to visit them. He has strict orders, on no account to deviate from the route prescribed; one journey is generally accomplished in a month; and during that time he visits from 40 to 70 villages; thus every village in course of time will be visited by the Colporteurs. One Tahsíl has already

been completed, and a second nearly so. There are so many villages especially in the more distant parts of the district, which have never been visited by any messenger of the Gospel, Native or European that some such plan as this is absolutely necessary."

The following extract from a letter of, the Rev. Mr. Stewart, Jubbulpore, amongst other matters, touches upon the limited supply of efficient Colporteurs, and which, considering the large number of native Christians that are already employed as native pastor teachers, catechists, and readers, in proportion to the small native Christian community, is not to be wondered at.

"During the year now under review, we have not disposed of so large a number of books as we could have wished, but then it must be remembered that those which we did dispose of (with the exception of one single copy) were sold; I regard this as one very important point in our Colportage work. By selling the books we know our expenditure. But this plan, though excellent, should be followed up with care. I am strongly of opinion that the lowest possible price, which would serve to put the purchaser of our books beyond the suspicion of wickedly buying them for waste paper, ought only to be charged. Indeed, I would go one step farther, and say that it appears to me better to err on the side of charity, and, though selling be the rule yet distribution at a very nominal price, or even gratis, should be exceptions not very rare. If I were asked to describe the Hindoo population, with reference to the sale of the Scriptures, I should say it something after this manner. There is first of all a class who have got the means to purchase the books, but who want the will; their name is legion. Then there is a class who have got the will but who lack the means. These, I think, are but few in number, however, they must not be lost sight of. It is ours to meet their wants, and it was for them my remarks were intended, in connection with lowering the prices, or even distributing our books gratis. The great difficulty is in discriminating who these really are. Then comes a third class, who have got both will and means. These are the persons who purchase our books, but, alas, they may be counted by the ones or twos! These I consider are from amongst the poorer classes. It is truly astonishing, having purchased the books, how much they seem to appreciate them. As one instance, I remember one day when preaching in the bazaar, to have seen a common-looking countryman standing close by; he had in his hand an open book; he stood around him some half-dozen of his associates and friends, each gazing at it as earnestly as if he had been trying to decipher the hieroglyphics on the Rosetta stone. The man himself seemed delighted with his purchase, as if, in the words of the parable, he had been selling all he had, and with it bought the pearl of great price. Curiosity led me to ascertain what book it was. I had the happiness to find that it was a Portion of God's Holy Word, and from inquiries made of the Colporteur, I had the pleasure to learn that he had sold the man this book but a few minutes before.

"In this most important field of Colportage there remains much work to be done, and I regret to add, but few to carry it on. I am painfully reminded of this from the fact, that more than six months ago, two gentlemen from Cork desired me to engage two Colporteurs on their behalf, at the same time accompanying their instructions

with a money order, so that we might set about the work without delay; but alas! I have since been trying for Agents in vain.

Your Committee have made a grant of £500 to the North India Auxiliary for Colportage operations.

MADRAS.—The Madras Auxiliary was first established in the year 1820, and has consequently been engaged for the long period of forty-eight years in giving the Word of God to the millions of Southern India. Year by year its work has been extended, and the sphere of its operations enlarged, and marked progress has been the characteristic of its labours in almost every department; nor has there been any diminution of prosperity or success in the year now brought to a close; on the contrary, there is every cause for renewed thankfulness, and the Committee express their conviction that the further expansion of their work is only limited by the resources which they have at their command.

The issues of Scriptures from the four Depôts connected with printing presses have amounted to 113,585, being 20,378 in excess of those of the preceding year, the various languages included in these issues are shown in the following table:—

| LANGUAGES. | Madras. | Bangalore. | Mangalore. | Cottayam. | Totals. | Compared with previous year. | |
|------------------------------|------------------|-----------------|---------------|-----------------|------------------|------------------------------|-----------|
| | | | | | | Increase. | Decrease. |
| English | 2,517 | ... | ... | ... | 2,517 | 759 | |
| Tamil | 43,656 | ... | ... | ... | 43,656 | 12,423 | |
| Telugu | 33,637 | ... | ... | ... | 33,637 | ... | 2,378 |
| Canarese | 2,822 | 8,390 | 64 | ... | 11,276 | 6,097 | |
| Malayalim | ... | ... | ... | 2,624 | 2,624 | ... | 3,643 |
| Hindustani | 11,357 | ... | ... | ... | 11,357 | 319 | |
| Hindi | 1,350 | ... | ... | ... | 1,350 | ... | 263 |
| Balbodh | 4,650 | ... | ... | ... | 4,650 | 4,650 | |
| Modi | 2,500 | ... | ... | ... | 2,500 | 2,500 | |
| Arabic | 7 | ... | ... | ... | 7 | | |
| Hebrew | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | | |
| Greek | 3 | ... | ... | ... | 3 | | |
| Other European Languages ... | 8 | ... | ... | ... | 8 | | |
| Depôt Totals ... | 102,507 | 8,390 | 64 | 2,624 | 113,585 | | |
| Compared with previous year. | Incrs. 20,746 | Incrs. 3,394 | Decrs. 119 | Decrs. 3,643 | Incrs. 20,378 | | |

The sales effected from these four Dépôts have amounted to 9,636, which is 22,011 less than last year. But this decrease is chiefly due to a falling off in the purchases of the American Missions, and therefore does not affect the general work. The sales which have taken place in other Dépôts, and by means of Colportage, have reached the high number of 72,023 copies, showing an increase of more than 15,000 on those of the preceding year.

The large increase in the number of agents employed and of stations occupied in the year 1866, involved an additional expenditure of 10,000 rupees, and it has been thought expedient for the present not further to extend this work, but to seek rather to perfect its organization and maintain it in its efficiency. The number of Colporteurs employed in the Madras Presidency in Mysore and the Nizam's dominions is now 61. They have travelled during the year 80,000 miles; they have visited more than 8,300 towns and villages, and more than 352,000 houses, and at the lowest computation must have been brought into contact with at least a million of people. The system of free distribution through this instrumentality has almost altogether ceased, only 195 copies, or about three books per man, having been given away, whereas the sales have amounted to 59,580 copies, and have realized 2,286 rupees. A few extracts from the special Report on Colportage will serve to show how satisfactory is the progress which is taking place in the various districts occupied by your Agents.

THE TAMIL COUNTRY.—The work in the Tamil provinces presents many points of interest. The people are now more willing than they ever were to listen to the truth, and to purchase and read the Scriptures. Violent opposition to Christian teaching is rarely exhibited, and there are few who will stand up in defence of Hinduism in its entirety.

It cannot be doubted that the knowledge of Bible history and Bible Truth is spreading among the people, and that they often pervert this knowledge when arguing with the Society's Colporteurs. The objections urged against Christianity are taken from the Bible itself, or from the sceptical and rationalistic writers of the present age; and such, too, are the objections employed in the vernacular works professing to refute Christianity.

One circumstance, however, is very encouraging; the women listen attentively to the Gospel, and are not, as before, interfered with, when they do so, by their husbands. Many instances are reported by the Colporteurs of mothers buying Scriptures for their sons, often against the advice of the men present at the time. The Colporteurs meet with many who have read the books they purchased, and frequently with some who are regularly studying them.

I have heard of an interesting case in the Madura Jail, in connection with one of the prisoners, a petty zemindar, to whom a Bible had been sent by the Rev. J. Rendall. The reading of God's Word was blessed to his soul, and he was heard to say that the gaol had been made to him a happy place. No ordinary testimony to the power of the Truth is furnished by the attempts of the Brahmins to dissuade the people from buying the Scriptures, by telling them that they must become Christians, and lose caste if they read them. The dread of such a result is found to be so deeply rooted in the minds of the people in certain localities, as to justify the inference that great efforts have been used to prejudice them against Christianity. It is generally amongst these men that a Colporteur can do very little, and they are often so intolerant, that they will not allow him to stay in the verandahs of their houses. One Colporteur had to visit three villages before he could find any one willing to give him a place to stay in, or even food for money. A village Moonsiff, in the South Arcot district, actually delivered the Colporteur into the charge of the village constable, for having sold a book to his son in the public market without his permission, and only released him on his consenting to take it back again.

A special effort in the Trichinopoly zillah has been made. Mr. B. Deonis arrived at Trichinopoly from Kurnool in June, 1867, and was joined almost immediately by Colporteurs M. Shadrach and S. Joshua. With these men he has been working through the southern taluks of Trichinopoly and the Tondiman's dominions, in the course of three tours, each tour occupying about forty days. His first tour in June and July, and his last in November and December, have been very successful. In August and September he travelled into a district which has not been much explored by Protestant Missionaries, though it has long been under the influence of the Romanists: but he met with but little to encourage him. At some villages his visit created great alarm, and the people either hid themselves in their houses or fled from his presence. Mr. Deonis and the two Colporteurs have sold 1,857 books for Rupees 53-12-4, that is about three hundred books a month.

Amongst the Mohammedans the Colporteurs have been generally better received. A Mohammedan at Pondicherry bought a Bible from the Colporteur for the purpose of satisfying himself about certain passages which he met with in an intended refutation of Christianity, written by a Mohammedan. At a subsequent visit the man asked for another Bible for a friend, and declared that he was himself so far convinced of the truth of Christianity, that he would write a reply to this refutation, if some Christian of mark would undertake to publish it. The Colporteur at Madras also states that he is usually well

received by the Mohammedans about Triplicane, but his sales among them are small.

TELUGU COUNTRY.—The journals of the Colporteur, N. Paulus, of Rajahmundry, are full of much to encourage. He reports many instances of heathen persons avowing their belief in Christ and His doctrines. N. Paulus and B. Jeyaru have travelled together since June, and have visited a number of villages in the Godavery Delta on their tours in the present year, 1868, will, I trust, be longer, and take them farther from Rajahmundry.

Equally interesting are the accounts received from the Colporteur labouring in the Vizagapatam district, as showing that the heathens around Vizagapatam, Vizianagram, and Chicacole, appear to be awakening to the knowledge of the Truth, particularly those of the Rajah caste.

The Society's agents in the Nellore Collectorate have laboured faithfully and satisfactorily during the year.

The average monthly distribution for each man in the Vizagapatam Godavery, Kistna, and Nellore districts, during the year is 110 books and the total distribution, 13,539 books for Rupees 328-12-0.

The class at Masulipatam for training men for Colporteurs was examined by me in April, and I was able to speak favourably of the progress of five out of six of the young men. The Committee thought it desirable to dispense with the attendance of Zaccheus, who was too old to learn. All the students will, I trust, be fit to be employed as Colporteurs about six months hence. Mr. Thornton, the Principal of the Church Missionary Society's Vernacular Training Institution, has very kindly undertaken the supervision of the class since the death of the late Rev. J. E. Sharkey, by whom it was opened.

MALAYALIM COUNTRY.—The operations of the Society among the Malayalim people have been steadily carried on during the year under review, and the results are quite as marked as those of 1866. This portion of the Madras Presidency is very different, socially and physically, from its other provinces.

The Colporteurs in the Malayalim country are brought more in contact with individuals than with crowds, and this may partly account for their great success. Notwithstanding the high prices they charge 68 Bibles and 884 Testaments have been sold by the eleven agents against 19 Bibles and 396 Testaments in the preceding year. This result will only be fairly estimated when it is considered that the total distribution by the Society's Colporteurs in these districts, since 1854 amounts to 256 Bibles and 934 Testaments.

But the most interesting part of the work among this people is that which has been carried on in the Nagercoil district. The journals of the agents labouring there report results which surpass everything that we have hitherto had to record. We may hope that this is but the dawn of a brighter day for Southern India. I can only give a few of the facts referred to; the rest will be found in the extracts appended to this report. The Colporteurs write that they were permitted to witness the power of God's Word in the case of a Romanist who had

when under the influence of liquor, taken a Scripture Portion from them and refused to pay for it. They met him about a month after this event in the market of Thodduvetti, and were agreeably surprised to hear him ask them to read the fourth chapter of St. Luke's Gospel, and then begin to explain very intelligibly to the people Christ's temptation in the wilderness, and to exhort them to get the Bible and read it for themselves. His hearers, chiefly Romanists, were quite confounded when he said to them, "The two doctrines are alike; the Saviour we believe in is one; but there are some errors in Romanism, while in these books there are none."

The incidents which occurred in the course of a tour taken in July, when they accompanied the Rev. A. Arumanayagam, a native minister, are quite striking. In that journey, 127 heathen persons of the Shanar caste, and a number of Pariahs, either embraced Christianity for the first time, or repented of their apostacy from a prior profession of it, and returned to God. The Pariahs of a place called Mungalum not only promised to learn more of the Christian faith, but met together, both men and women, at one place on the Sabbath day, and falling on their knees prayed to God. The Colporteurs were present and prayed with them, after having exhorted them to stand fast in the Lord.

On the 20th July they had a most encouraging conversation with a few caste women, who showed great anxiety, and not merely curiosity, to know about the doctrines of the Bible. In more than one instance the profession of Christianity was accompanied with results that left no doubt about the sincerity of those who made it. The most remarkable case of this kind is that of the old man who presented a place built for a Devil temple at the cost of 150 Rupees, to the Mission, to be converted into a Christian house of prayer. His conversion must be regarded as a direct answer to prayer.

CANARESE COUNTRY.—The efforts of the Society in the Canarese country during the year may be classed under the heads Special and Ordinary.

The labours of the Colporteurs at Bellary, Bangalore, and Mysore, come under the latter, and those of Mr. James and the Colporteurs supervised by him, under the former head. The work in the Canarese provinces exhibits no very marked features. Many of the observations already made apply here, though perhaps in a more restricted sense. As education only recently engaged the attention of the local Government, and is still in a very backward state, the number of persons who can read is small as compared with the population of the country, a circumstance which, to a certain extent, affects the sales of the Colporteurs. At Bangalore and at Mysore they have, notwithstanding, sold a considerable number of Scriptures; the former 500 books more, the latter 600 books less than those distributed in 1866 in the same districts.

One Agent mentions an instance in which those who had purchased books from him brought them back and burned them before him, declaring that they did so because they would disturb their minds and make them desire a change of religion. He also speaks of the

Brahmins as being not only themselves opposed to the truth, but doing their utmost to thwart his labours.

In October, 1866, the Committee of the M. A. B. Society, acting in communication with the committee of its Bangalore Branch, sanctioned the employment of Mr. J. James and five Colporteurs who were to go under his orders, with a view to his travelling into those parts of the Canarese country least visited by the Missionaries. His appointment being regarded as tentative and special, they determined that it should not interfere with the plans for Bible colportage, which were already in operation. Mr. James experienced the greatest difficulty in obtaining men fit for the post of Colporteurs. After some hesitation he engaged three persons on probation for six months, and I sent him one from Madras under a similar understanding. I regret to say that only one of the four has proved worthy of the office. With this inefficient staff he has undertaken five tours.

During the first four tours, which occupied about three and a half months, and extended over 500 to 600 miles, Mr. James and his Agents under him sold upwards of 3,000 Scriptures. In the fifth journey, which lasted four months, he was accompanied by one Agent only, and distributed by sales 2,262 Scriptures, for 39 rupees. His journals afford many illustrations of the power of the truth, and prove, beyond question, that there is, even in the remotest districts of Mysore, an active spirit of inquiry, which will doubtless in time lead to the salvation of many souls, under God's blessing, to His glory and praise.

On his return from his tour in October, Mr. James wrote to me as follows:—"I am really sorry to say that I had not a sufficient number of books, or I could have disposed of hundreds more. I was obliged to stop the sales at Bididi, to enable me to work at the other five stages from Muddur to Bangalore. You would be surprised to see with what earnestness the people come for books."

The wonderful manner in which the seed of God's Word germinates and bears fruit in the hearts of men besides those who first receive it, may be gathered from the following letter received from the Rev. J. Clough, of Ongole:—

Some two years ago, more or less, an old man, a chuckler, had given to him the Gospel by Luke. He could not read, but having two sons, both young men, he decided that the younger one must learn to read, that he might find out the contents of the book said to be from God. After much effort the young man found one who would condescend to teach a chuckler to read. He studied a portion each day, and in due time was able to read the book to his father.

Last January, a year ago about this time, I passed through the village, twenty miles west from Ongole. It was about eight o'clock in the evening, and when about half a mile beyond the town of Bellur, I saw three men coming running. I called to my bandyman to stop them. The men came up, and without saying a word put into my hands a well-worn copy of the Gospel before mentioned, and a tract, "What

are you going?" I inquired all about their coming: we stopped then and there, and preached to them of Jesus and Heaven. The result:—The old man, then trying to believe, but full of errors, has been converted, and his wife and son, and son's wife, and, through their labours, nine others living in two villages near by. What a history has one small portion of God's Word made! But it is a sad fact that the young man who learned to read is still a heathen, and is now away at Tripputy, I believe. The other son is now here, full of faith and love.

The distribution of New Testaments to heathen schoolmasters, which was commenced in 1864, has been continued during the past year, and as far as regards the Madras Presidency may be said to approach completion. The work which in some cases has been brought to a conclusion, and in others yet remains to be accomplished, is thus described:—

In Bellary, it has been superintended by the Rev. J. B. Coles, who reports that nine taluks have been completed, and that six taluks yet remain to be visited, a work which is not expected to occupy much time. But should the neighbouring taluks in Mysore, Dharwar, and Hyderabad be visited under the superintendence of the Rev. E. Lewis, as proposed, the undertaking would still extend over a very considerable period. In Arcot, owing to the difficulty of procuring a suitable Agent, the work has been carried only for a short time under the supervision of Dr. Scudder: but it is hoped that it will be completed in the course of another year. In Tanjore, the work undertaken by the Rev. G. Heyne has been brought to a conclusion, 484 Testaments, in all, having been presented. At Ellore, the Rev. F. W. N. Alexander has included some copies of the Hindustani New Testament among the gifts made, and states that they are highly valued. All these gentlemen testify to the readiness with which these gifts have been almost unexceptionably received. Some few, however, chiefly Brahmins, have declined their acceptance.

Your Committee have much pleasure in announcing that the revision of the Tamil Old Testament, which is being carried on under the able superintendence of the Rev. H. Bower, has reached an advanced stage. The Books of Genesis, Psalms, and Proverbs have been printed, and are already in circulation. The Pentateuch, Ecclesiastes, and the Song of Solomon were finally passed by the Delegates in 1866, and Mr. Bower now reports that all the Prophetical Books from Isaiah to Malachi, together

with the Books of Job, Joshua, and Judges, have been carefully revised; that he hopes to complete the revision of the historical books by the middle of the present year, and that then a meeting of the Delegates will be summoned, when the whole of the Old Testament will be ready for the press. The sum expended on the revision of the Tamil Scriptures up to the end of the year has been 49,925 Rupees, of which 34,067 Rupees have been contributed by the Parent Society.

The revision of the Telugu Old Testament is also making satisfactory progress in the hands of the Rev. John Hay and the gentlemen associated with him. The Pentateuch, Joshua, Judges, Ruth, First Book of Samuel, and Psalms, have all been revised by Mr. Hay, and circulated among his colleagues for criticism, and there is every reason to hope that a good and acceptable translation of the Telugu Scriptures will thus be produced. An edition of the New Testament in Telugu with Marginal References, is also in course of preparation under the superintendence of H. Morris, Esq.

Proposals have been made and arrangements are in progress for the revision of the Malayalam Scriptures, with a view to procuring an improved version, in place of the one now in use, a work which all feel to be most desirable.

It will not be a matter of surprise to any who have perused the few preceding pages containing a record of the Madras Auxiliary, to learn that the duties of the Secretariat involve an amount of labour which requires the undivided attention of an active and energetic man. The question of the appointment of a paid Secretary has been more than once mooted during the last two or three years, and it has now been decided to make the experiment of combining the offices of Organizing Secretary and General Secretary to the Auxiliary. In this way, it is hoped that the duties of Secretary will be more efficiently discharged, and that the sympathies of many who have never yet contributed towards the important work of giving the Word of Life to the people of India may be drawn out and enlisted in so holy a cause. The wealth of this Presidency is ample to meet all the requirements of the

Auxiliary if those to whom God has entrusted it will turn their stewardship to a good account. The Rev. Goodeve Mabbs has been chosen by the Committee to fill the office of Secretary, and has entered upon its duties with an earnest desire to discharge them faithfully and to do all in his power to make the receipts of the Auxiliary commensurate with its expenditure.

A special report has been furnished of Colportage operations in the Deccan, conducted by the Secunderabad Branch, from which it appears that the Colporteurs have made various tours in the country round Secunderabad, and in districts to the North-East and West of that place. They seem to have no difficulty in selling the Scriptures in any part of the Nizam's Dominions which they visited. The vernaculars of the Western District are chiefly Canarese and Telugu. The Canarese inhabitants, however, do not understand the character in which the Scriptures are printed. They insist that it is the Canarese language in the Telugu character, and consequently the sales were confined to those who could read the Telugu. In the Northern District the language is chiefly Marathi. The men have met with no particular hindrance in the prosecution of their work. The Mohammedans are always willing to argue, and sometimes dissuade the people from buying. The Roman Catholics are the only sect who have recourse to violence, as though anxious to give practical evidence that they are not followers of Him whose disciples testified "the weapons of our warfare are not carnal." The price of the Scriptures has in this district been doubled during the past year, to prevent the paper being used for wrappers in the Bazaars, and it is well worthy of note that the Colporteurs all report that the increased price has not affected the sales. Very few portions of this country now remain to be visited, and it is considered by the Committee, that when one or two more journeys have been completed, three Colporteurs will probably be sufficient for the requirements of the work. A few extracts from the special report of this Branch are here appended:—

At Goolburjah, Samson and Lazarus met a Brahmin, "a learned

man and acquainted with the Scriptures, who declared his belief that Christianity is the only true religion." This remark is frequently met with, and in one place it is added by a native follower of one of the European regiments at Secunderabad, "that the Christian religion will soon fill the world, because it is true."

There are several cases in which the intention to become Christian is mentioned, but generally the fear of their relations is the determining cause. One man at Anuntaravoo declared his intention of coming to Secunderabad "to join the caste," as he termed it.

The Colporteurs say that in their journeys they are often received with much kindness by the people; a group generally collects when they are asked to read the Scriptures aloud. On such occasions expressions of approval are general. These readings are generally interrupted by some officious individual coming up and telling the people that they ought not to listen to the reading of Christian books; they will go mad or lose their caste, is generally the argument used.

On one occasion the remark occurs that the books bought on a previous visit were thrown into the wells; on another, that the books when burnt smelt of leather, showing that they had been committed to the flames. The Colporteurs state that a Mussulman burnt some books, and told the people that the smell proceeding from the books was the smell of pigs' skins, which had been used in binding in order to break the caste of the purchasers.

The country visited this year was generally more intersected by roads and open to external communication than that to which the Colporteurs traversed last year, with the exception of the return journey of the men who went to Jafferabad, which led through a very mountainous country.

Education, such as it is, appears to be of much the same local character in these districts as in that to the south, the cultivators being everywhere excluded from participation in the advantages of reading and writing, which the Comaties and petty officials are compelled to teach shall be taught to none but their own children. The non-residents, however, purchase books and take them to the Comaties to be read and explained to them.

The number of adult readers in a village is, therefore, usually equal to the number of shop-keepers and officials.

In the district to the west beyond the Nizam's frontier the contrast is stated to be very marked, schools being there established for the general population, and visited by inspectors acting under the British Government; while in the Eastern districts the state of education is stated to be lower than in the South, one caste, the Coya caste, represented as altogether unable to read.

During the year, 107 vernacular Scriptures were sold at the Colportage at Secunderabad.

Several Mohammedans have called and asked for the Old Testament or the complete Bible in Hindustani, neither of which we at present possess.

A Mohammedan butcher, who keeps a meat stall in the F. Bazaar, has made repeated applications for the Old Testament and has bought one of each of the separate Scripture Portions that

could supply in Hindustani. The man would not state his motive in making these purchases, but it has since transpired that he paraphrases parts of the various Books, especially the Book of Psalms, and, with others whom he instructs, chants or rehearses them at the Mohorrum festival, and in the streets on other occasions, as a means of earning money. It is said that he is intimately acquainted with the Word of God, and that he answers freely the questions which usually follow his rehearsals. The man has recently purchased a Hindustani New Testament, apparently with the same object. As far as can be ascertained, there seems to be nothing like ridicule or mockery in his proceedings.

BOMBAY.—The Committee of the Bombay Auxiliary express their conviction that they have much cause for gratitude to God for the amount of encouragement and success which He has afforded them in the prosecution of their labours. The two great difficulties which they have to contend with are the inability of a large portion of the heathen population to read, and the continued commercial depression which exists in the Bombay Presidency. A comparison, however, of the issues and receipts of the present year, with those of 1863, proves that if the progress has not been very rapid it has yet been steady and continuous.

In 1863 the issues only numbered 8,511, now they are 17,340; the free contributions amounted to 2,751 rupees, now they have reached the sum of 3,916 rupees. As soon as it was known that Bombay was to furnish a large portion of the troops which were to form the Abyssinian expedition, a request was forwarded to your Committee from the Bombay Auxiliary to send a supply of Gospels in the Amharic, to Aden, to meet the troops there, in order that some effort might be made to introduce the Scriptures into a country so little known and so difficult of access. The request was immediately complied with, but as yet no intelligence has been received which enables your Committee to supply any particulars connected either with the transport of these books into the interior, or with their distribution. At the suggestion of your Committee every European soldier, proceeding from Bombay to Abyssinia, had the offer made him of a New Testament, Gospel, or the Book of Psalms to take with him, in as portable a form

as possible. His Excellency the Commander-in-Chief to whom application was made for permission to carry out this plan, gave it his most cordial assent, and afforded every facility for the distribution of the books. Lieutenant-Colonel Dillon, Military Secretary to His Excellency, wrote the following reply to the request of the Committee:—

I am desired to express Sir Robert Napier's thanks for your note of the 8th instant, with which you forwarded copies of the Portions of Scripture bound and prepared in so excellent a form, with a view of permitting soldiers, however lightly equipped, to possess some portion of the Word of God.

Would you be so good as to convey to your Society, and to the Central Society in London, His Excellency's full appreciation of the spirit in which the welfare of the soldiers under his command has been provided for.

The following information has been furnished with reference to the printing operations of this Auxiliary:—

MARATHI.—In March the Committee resolved, on the suggestion of the Rev. Dr. Wilson, to print an edition of two thousand copies of the New Testament in two small volumes for the convenience of youths attending schools. The work is being re-printed from the edition of the Marathi Bible of 1857, under the editorial supervision of the Rev. Appaji Bapuji and Mr. Shao Daji. At the close of the year the printing of this work had advanced as far as the 10th chapter of the Gospel of St. John.

The subject of a new edition of the Marathi Bible has also engaged the attention of the Committee. After taking the opinion of the Marathi Translation Sub-Committee, it was resolved that the members of the Sub-Committee residing in Bombay, should be requested to take such steps as they might consider necessary for the improvement of the text of the last edition, and in furtherance of this end the Rev. G. Bowen was asked to superintend the printing of one hundred copies of Mr. Molesworth's Notes on the Marathi New Testament and of his Review of the Gujarati Scripture Vocabulary of technical terms, with the remarks made on the Notes and Review by certain members of the Marathi Translation Sub-Committee.

GUJARATI.—The Committee are happy to report the completion, at the Irish Presbyterian Mission Press, in Surat, of the printing of the large type edition of the Gujarati New Testament, consisting of 5,000 copies, which was begun there towards the end of the year 1863. The edition is being bound with materials supplied by the Parent Society, and copies are now available. It is estimated that the whole cost of this edition will amount to about 10,000 Rs., or 2 Rs. per copy.

It has been agreed to sell the Testament at the low price of six annas per copy, to bring it within the reach of the poorer natives of Gujerat.

The Committee desire to record the expression of their gratitude to the Rev. R. Montgomery, the Rev. J. Wallace, and the Rev. J. V. S. Taylor, for the amount of time and attention devoted by them to the carrying of the above work through the press.

The issues from the Bombay Auxiliary were in the following languages:—3,158 in English, 12,005 in Marathi, 820 in Gujerati, and 1,357 various. Three new Colporteurs have been engaged during the year, and in order to promote the sale of Scriptures through independent agency, the rate of discount upon English Scriptures has been raised from 10 to 25 per cent. The sales of the Colporteurs seem, on the whole, to have been very satisfactory. At Nagpore they amounted to 396 copies, at Surat to 1,239, and at Indapoor to 891. In addition to this there were sold from the Surat Dépôt 520 volumes, and six complete Bibles were presented to the editors of the native newspapers and magazines. A few extracts from the journals of Colporteurs will serve to show how gradually ancient prejudices are being dispelled, and the minds of the natives opening to the knowledge of the Truth:—

March 26th.—I went to the bazaar of old Jalna, where I saw a Deshmukha. I read to him the 1st chapter of St. John. He heard it very attentively, and said that the Christian religion is a true religion, which God has appointed for the world, because it tells us about the one true, unseen God.

April 3rd.—Went to the Sadar Bazaar, where a Marwadi shopkeeper asked me to show him a book. I gave him a copy of John's Gospel; he read some pages. I explained to him the meaning of it. He liked it so much that he bought two copies, remarking that whatever is said in this book seems to be quite correct and true.

May 11th.—I went to the bazaar where I was called by some Marwadis. They asked me to show them my books, and when they saw that I had some written in their own language (Gospel of Luke in Marwadi), they were mightily pleased, and said, How good the English people! are they have published books in all languages.

July 8th, Shetfala.—I found a number of men gathered at one place where a Guzar's child had died from the effects of snake bite. This place is full of snakes, for the people do not kill them, thinking that they are objects of worship. There is a temple in this village dedicated to a snake god. I read to the people the 3rd chapter of Genesis which

shows the subtilty of the serpent, the devil, who beguiled our first parents. When they heard it, they observed that I was correct in saying that there was no sin in killing snakes of any kind; and to my surprise they actually killed, after a short time, the cobra which had bitten the Guzar's boy.

August 7th.—At Umrud some women came to my wife, and when they saw her reading a book, they were astonished at it.

10th, in Kalthan.—The patel of this place asked my wife to read and, as she did so, about 100 women came to hear her. They were all listening to her attentively.

October 12th.—At the Kurdi station, the Postmaster bought a copy of the New Testament in English, and began to read it attentively. He was a Brahmin. Some of his companions said, Do not read that Book; it contains magic. It might lead you to Christianity, for in Sholapoor it has led two Brahmins to become converts to the religion.

November 18th.—I read at Kalthan, a village six miles from Indrapur, a parable of Christ, and explained it to those who were seated in the chowdi, and who listened to it attentively. Some began to say that it was very strange that I who once was the lowest of the low should now be able to read and teach them. I opened my Testament and read to them the passage:—"God hath chosen the foolish things of the world to confound the wise, and God hath chosen the weak things of the world to confound the things which are mighty."

The Bombay Report furnishes, as usual, some very interesting letters written by different Missionaries, and bearing on the subject of Scripture circulation. They supply a good deal of information which cannot fail of yielding encouragement to those who are longing and praying for the break of the Gospel day in that distant portion of England's vast empire.

Rev. C. Isenberg, Hyderabad, Sind, November 23rd, 1867:—In our Mission School the New Testament is being read in English by about 40 or 50 boys; and I have good reason to believe that some of the former pupils of our school are reading and studying it; as they are convinced that the Bible is God's Word, but are kept back by prejudice and fear from openly professing their conviction. It is a sad fact that not a single Sindhee has hitherto embraced Christianity. Our Catechist here is seated all day in the Bible shop in the bazaar reading and conversing with people. The great *sine qua non* in spreading the Scriptures in this country has not yet been fulfilled. The Bible has not yet been translated into Sindhee. I am sure that when we can offer it to the people in their own language, they will accept it much more readily, both Hindoos and Mussulmans. I am at present closely occupied with translating the Scriptures into Sindhee; and I trust the Lord may give me strength to finish this glorious work.

Rev. R. G. Wilder, Mulkapoor, Kolapoor Districts:—Your circular finds me engaged in this village work, trying to make known the blessed truths of our glorious Gospel to those who have never heard them before. After my best endeavours to unfold and impress these truths on the minds and hearts of my hearers, it is a great comfort to be able to leave some portion of God's Word in the hands of one or more readers in each village to deepen and perpetuate the impressions thus awakened. Our circulation of Bibles and portions of Scripture in the current year has been 817 volumes, equal to 328,600 pages. May the Lord bless His own Word, and make it mighty in pulling down the strongholds of sin and superstition. In my preaching tours this year I have been able to visit 297 villages, and wherever I go I find eager listeners. This place has a population of some 5,000, and is the capital of one of the most prominent chiefs of the Kolapoor State. At the chief's invitation I held my Sabbath service yesterday in his Durbar, and found some 250 of the principal citizens present, and among them the Shastris and most intelligent men of the place. It was a choice opportunity for the Gospel message, and the attention and ready assent of the chief and others to the truths presented, impressed me afresh with the feeling that we do not sufficiently rest on God and the Divine adaptation of the Gospel to all human hearts and consciences in our efforts to win this people to Christ, and do not cherish sufficiently large expectations of speedy and glorious results.

Rev. Narayen Sheshadri, Jalna:—I have had from time to time most encouraging accounts of the distribution and usefulness of the Scriptures in the districts where they have been circulated. Your Colporteurs under my superintendence and direction have visited most important places both on this and the other side towards Indapoor. Last November I paid a flying visit to my old friends in Bombay, Christian and non-Christian, and the way in which some of the most educated and enlightened of the latter spoke of the Bible and Christianity was most astonishing. Here are a few notes from my journal: "Called on —; had a most agreeable chat on various subjects connected with the religious and social condition of our people. Pointing to the Dnyaneshawari of Dnyanoba, a most abstruse and metaphysical work on theology, and the Bhagwat Puran, almost as difficult as the other, copies of which were lying on the table, he said: 'I read a chapter in these books, and then a chapter in the Bible, and ask my friends which is simpler, which at once comes to the heart? One out of five hundred is not able to understand the so-called sacred books of India, while the Bible is so simple and so convincing that it at once comes to the heart. I say to them, Take the latter, because it is so well suited to your nature; let the question of its Divine origin be settled afterwards.' Observing his backwardness to admit the latter point, I said to my friend—'How would you account for Matthew, Mark, Luke, and John, evidently very simple, uneducated men, fishermen and tax-gatherers, producing a far more suitable book to the wants and circumstances of men than Dnyaneshwar and Vyas, confessedly two of the master minds of India?' The remark seemed to stagger him not a little.

Another seeing a copy of the Bible Society's last Report with me says of his own accord: 'I know why Europeans are superior to natives, because of the morality that that book (meaning the Bible) contains. This gentleman also holds a most important post under Government. Another, as well informed and enlightened of my countrymen as any I know, remarked to me as follows: 'But who ever the two *savans*, Renan and Strauss, may say, I, for my part, like Cowper's humble cottager, believe that Christ did exist, and did exist for the world's eternal good; and although there is much in my way towards embracing his ennobling and life-saving religion, yet I feel proud in confessing that I heartily regard him as the real Saviour of mankind.' Now, five-and-twenty years ago even the most intelligent and foremost of my countrymen would have instinctively shrunk from expressing their views in the way that hundreds of them do in our day.

CEYLON.

COLOMBO.—This Auxiliary has not considered it necessary to issue a report more frequently than once in three years. Your Committee have recently received the report published in 1867, from which it appears that the total sales from January 1, 1864, to December 31, 1866 have amounted to 3,125 copies, the great proportion of which have been in the English, Tamil, and Singhalese languages. A Pocket Edition of the Singhalese New Testament is now being printed in small type, and as the sheets pass through the press they are carefully revised by a Committee appointed for the purpose. The Gospel of St. Mark, to the extent of 2,000 copies, has also been published, and is obtaining ready circulation. During the whole of last year two Colporteurs were employed, one a Tamil man, the other a Singhalese. The former of the two was very successful, and sold a large number of Scriptures in the various languages spoken in Ceylon. A book-store also was opened in a prominent position in the Fort of Colombo, the sales from which have been such as to give encouragement. But not only has the town been taken care of, but so thoroughly has the surrounding country been visited, that the Rev. W. E. Rowlands, the Secretary, states it as his conviction that there is not a town or village of any importance, within the range of the Auxiliary,

which the Bible has not been offered to all who were willing to purchase it.

In a recent communication, Mr. Rowlands has asked your Committee to bear the expense of bringing out a New Edition of the Pentateuch and Joshua in Singhalese, and also to make a grant of Bibles and Testaments for the use of the sailors who frequent the Hospitals at that port. To each of these propositions your Committee have yielded a willing assent.

A short time since an application was made to your Committee to make a grant of Scripture Portions to Lieutenant Molesworth, now stationed at Trincomali, for sale or distribution among the people of that locality. A supply has been sent out, which it is hoped will be adequate to Lieutenant Molesworth's immediate requirements.

JAFFNA.—Intelligence has been received from the Rev. J. Kilner, explaining the circumstances under which the intercourse of the Jaffna Auxiliary with your Committee had been for a time suspended, and at the same time applying for a grant of money for colportage, which has been readily made, to the extent of £100. One hundred reams of paper have also been sent out for printing purposes.

KANDY.—No communication has been received from this part of the Island, though it has been earnestly requested and anxiously looked for. The high price at which the "Church Missionary Intelligencer" represents the Tamil Bible as being sold to the poor, renders it very desirable that some arrangement should be made by which the Scriptures should be brought within more easy reach of those whose wages do not admit of their paying a large sum. It may be that this end has been gained, though no intelligence of it has reached your Committee.

MALAYSIA.

SINGAPORE.—Several long and interesting letters have been received from the Rev. B. P. Keasberry, to whom the

Committee are much indebted for the full and frequent information which he supplies. The Malay New Testament, both in the Arabic and Roman character, which were reported last year as nearly completed, are now ready for circulation. Mr. Keasberry was about to open correspondence with residents in Penang, Malacca, Java, Sumatra, and other parts of the Indian Archipelago, with a view of interesting them in the distribution of the copies, but it was difficult to find suitable materials with which to work for the attainment of such an end. He also purposed sending some Scriptures to Borneo, Java, Sumatra, and even to the Cape of Good Hope, as he heard there were many Malays there who could read. It is very encouraging to meet with such a paragraph as the following in the course of Mr. Keasberry's correspondence, "Many of our boys and girls who can read well, have purchased themselves copies of the New Testament since I last wrote to you." He also mentions some interesting conversions among the Babas, or native-born Chinese, two of whom was about to admit into the Church by baptism. The principal merchants, shopkeepers and clerks are drawn from this class.

CHINA.

The duty which at the present time devolves upon the Christian Church, in connection with this vast empire, one which invariably requires great grace faithfully to discharge—it is that of patient continuance in well-doing. Any who would undertake the task of communicating to its many millions a knowledge of Divine Truth, must expect to attain his object by a very slow and gradual process. He has to contend with an ignorance which has been the growth of ages, and which it is all the more difficult to dispel, because nurtured by pride and self-sufficiency; he has to encounter prejudices which have taken so fast hold of the minds of the people, and have grown with such wild luxuriance in the uncultivated soil of their secluded life, that he must not be discouraged if the labours

years is expended in clearing some little plot of seed of the word may take root, or in discovering solid ground for a foundation on which to rest principles of the doctrine of Christ. It would be idle for the sceptic, when visiting such a country to follow in the track of the Missionary or Colonel failing to discover any result of their self-labour which he could appreciate, to brand them as enthusiasts, and convert into ridicule their efforts to save soul from death. But such an estimate is not either false, but one which he knows he cannot meet the husbandman when he had just completed the process of ploughing, and harrowing, and sowing, and, pointing to the dry clods of earth which were scattered around, ask whether these were the fields of corn of which he had heard so much. He would not wonder at the builder as he was digging deep through some slimy stratum, to obtain a sure foundation, and removing the rubbish which encumbered the site, and casting aside these operations, because he saw no signs of the building which his imagination had traced. He would not mark the gold digger in his arduous toil of digging and sifting, repeated with a perseverance which he would have exhausted the patience of a less practised man, interrupting him at the very commencement of his work, to seek to divert him from his purpose, because he saw particles of shining dust for which he was searching, were not at once apparent. Why then, in the usual husbandry, or in the erection of a spiritual edifice, or in delving the mine of man's corrupt nature to discover some shining particles of grace which God has hidden there, should a different test be applied? Is it worth a life-time of patient perseverance to dig for a single brand from the eternal burning, and quench it in the ocean of a love which passeth knowledge.

The Committee are anxious to keep in view these imprinciples, and to impress them on the minds of the people; because undue expectations might lead to disappointment, and discouragement. It is not which they have to submit of their work

in China calls for devout gratitude to God, but it is a report of seed-time, not of harvest. The weeds are being cleared, and the ground broken up, and, as far as present resources can reach, the Scriptures are being freely circulated. Scarcely any instances of hostility or of opposition have occurred, and as it has become a general rule to sell the books at a low price, rather than dispose of them by gratuitous distribution, there is every reason to hope that the small sum which the natives give for the purchase of this inestimable treasure is a proof that they set some value upon it, and also a security against its wanton destruction.

Mr. Wylie has completed another year of arduous labor in the service of the Society. His intimate acquaintance with the habits and manners of the people, and the facility with which he speaks their language, render him a most valuable and efficient worker in this portion of the Lord's vineyard. Nor are these his only qualifications. The deep interest which he takes in the progress of the Society's work may be gathered from the fact that family circumstances have for some time required his return to England, but he has consented to forego such claims upon his attention, pressing though they were, that he might devote himself unremittingly to the great object on which his heart was set, at least till five years had expired from the time of his appointment. The number of Colporteurs now employed under the superintendence of the correspondents with whom Mr. Wylie's mission is connected amounts to twenty-nine. Two or three of these are Europeans, but the greater proportion are natives, and it cannot but be acknowledged to be a subject of thankfulness that these have for the most part been faithful to the trust reposed in them. It is difficult when occupying so large a field as China, to collect statistical information from all sources and at a given time, so as to enable the Agent to furnish reliable returns of the Scriptures which have been put into circulation during the year. Mr. Wylie has, however, taken great pains to accomplish this object. His returns show that he is a man of method and of business habits, and though he does not profess that they do more than furnish an approximately correct state-

ment, yet the details are so copious and particular that it is evident they can be safely trusted. The issues of the past year amount to 75,491 copies, and exhibit an advance upon those of last year of 11,927 volumes.

A few extracts from Mr. Wylie's correspondence will serve to illustrate the nature of his work, and the active enterprise with which he engages in it. Under date Peking, February 22, 1867, he writes:—

On January 5th I wrote you from Tientsin. Having made arrangements for carrying on a system of colportage on a new footing, Mr. Wellson was occupied for some nine days, going through the city with the native assistants, and sold 895 New Testaments, while Mr. Jansen, our newly-engaged Agent, was similarly occupied for four days, having sold 323 New Testaments, and 357 Parts. The aggregate receipts for the two were 35,894 cash, or between £8 and £9 sterling. They have only visited about half the city yet, leaving the remainder to be visited by Mr. Jansen at intervals, when he may be at home from his journeys. Before leaving Tientsin, I was desirous of trying the result of a journey or two through the province; and accordingly Mr. Wellson and Mr. Jansen left on the 16th with two carts each, and a native Colporteur, Taeping, also accompanying Jansen to initiate him into our method of working. The latter took a short tour through seven cities in the neighbourhood, and returned on February 4th, having sold out his stock of 888 New Testaments, and 674 Parts, for 31,198 cash, or between £7 and £8.

On the 12th, however, he again started for a more distant tour through the prefecture of Ching-ting, taking two carts and two of the Tientsin Colporteurs with him. Wellson started for the provincial prefecture of Paou-ting, comprising 15 cities, from which he had not returned when I left Tientsin.

On the 17th of January I set out on a three-weeks' trip, accompanied by one of the Tientsin Colporteurs, and visited all the cities in the prefecture of Tientsin besides four others. These cities and the adjacent towns are of a very miserable character, generally, and having been all visited before, my success was not very great; but on my principle of going thoroughly over the province, I thought they should not be neglected. My sales amounted to 323 New Testaments and 1,120 Parts, for 20,732 cash, or about £5.

On the 13th inst. I left Tientsin by cart, and reached this on the 15th.

Colportage here also required to be put on a better footing, and having met the Corresponding Committee on the subject, it was resolved to place the native agents under the direction of Mr. Wellson, whom I expect up here shortly.

You may remember I told you some time ago of having sent a supply of books to the American Methodist Mission at Foochow for California. It may be gratifying to you to learn the fate of at least one of these in a quotation from the *California Christian Advocate*, which,

announcing the reception of the books, says :—" A Christian I at Santa Clara procured a Bible for the Chinaman in their care and he reads it every day : even if it is late in the evening when work is done, he does not retire to rest without reading his Bible. What an example to multitudes not called heathen ! If all factories who employ Chinese help will only provide for them some copies of books, encourage them to read, invite them to be present at worship, and lead them to the sanctuary, no mortal vision can display the good results of such attention."

In a letter dated Peking, April 4, 1867, Mr. Wellson mentions several incidents of peculiar interest.

Mr. Wellson arrived here on the 9th of March, bringing with him Tae-ping and a Colporteur, Fan Tsing-shih, from Tientsin. I mentioned in my last that he had gone on a journey to Paou-ting-foo. He returned to Tientsin about the 18th of February, having met with fair success. He visited 1 prefectural, 3 departmental, and 9 district cities, besides 14 towns and villages, having sold 4 Old Testaments and 1681 New Testaments, for 50,072 cash, about £18. He left Tientsin again on the 27th of February, and between that city and the capital visited 1 departmental and 3 district cities, besides 11 towns and villages, selling 569 New Testaments for 17,026 cash, about £4. Since his arrival here he has been selling through the city, and on the 1st of this month had disposed of 5 Old Testaments, 694 New Testaments, and 1,100 Parts, for 34,460 cash, about £9. He is diligent in the work.

An interesting circumstance occurred the other day in his work. He found a shopkeeper in possession of an old copy of the Bible. The Testament in eight volumes, preserved in the original packet. Looking at it I found it bore the date 1813, so it is a copy of the first edition by Morrison. The possessor said he bought it at the sale of the household property of a family. I suppose it had been brought up here by Dr. Morrison in 1817, when he came in the suite of Mr. Amherst. I believe very many of the Christian books that are now in circulation are thus carefully preserved, though doubtless many have been destroyed.

You may remember I sent you a translation from Hangkow (Orphan) of a document which Wellson found them placarding the walls within the city of Jaou-chow. In the same letter I told you that Tae-sew had met with difficulties at Kan-chow-foo. Since that, two very inflammatory placards have been issued, vowing vengeance on the destruction to any foreigner venturing to appear there. All this together with a letter on the subject from the Roman Catholic Bishop at Kew-Keang, especially referring to our operations, have been forwarded to our Minister here, Sir Rutherford Alcock, by Mr. Hug, the consul at Kew-Keang, who is also a Roman Catholic. I have had several interviews with Sir Rutherford on the subject, and am glad to have had the opportunity of explaining the matter. I have given him a summary of my recent journey from Hangkow thro

Ho-nan, in which he seems to be rather interested. I believe he has sent all the documents home to the Foreign Office.

In my letter of January 5, from Tientsin, I told you that I had met with some of the Jews in the ancient city of Kae-fung-foo, and that they had proposed sending some of their boys up to Mr. Edkins at Peking, in order to be instructed in the Hebrew language. Last week three of the Jews arrived here, bringing a youth with them to be taught Hebrew, and desiring also to be instructed themselves in the Christian religion. They have brought with them three of their sheepskin rolls, each containing a complete copy of the Pentateuch in Hebrew. Mr. Schereschewsky, a Christian missionary of Hebrew lineage, who is living here, is all on the *qui vive* to go to visit the ancient colony at Kae-fung, where he hopes to establish a mission.

A more extensive gratuitous distribution of the Scriptures, has occasionally been urged upon your Committee as an imperative duty, nor have they shrunk from its performance wherever they have been convinced that the desire to possess them was thwarted by poverty. They, however, feel convinced that a small payment, as a test of sincerity, is a great safeguard against imposition, and they rejoice to find that the extensive experience of their Agent in China entirely coincides with the judgment they have formed. Mr. Wylie is anxious to do all the good he can; but, at the same time, to avoid all the evil possible, and it would tend to bring dishonour upon God's Word, were it given to those who only value it for the paper it contains, and the gain they might make by its sale. There need be no fear that whatever can be done with prudence and discretion will at least be attempted. A liberal offer was lately received by your Committee from a merchant at Leeds, to place at your disposal the sum of £1,000 as a first contribution towards a fund for chartering a vessel to navigate the great rivers of China, with a view of carrying the Scriptures into the interior. The whole subject was referred to Mr. Wylie for consideration, and he was much affected with the warm sympathy for the spiritual destitution of China, which had suggested the proposal. He, however, pointed out that there were already steamboats on all the navigable rivers which could be employed at a trifling cost compared with that of chartering a vessel, besides which no foreign vessel would be allowed to proceed beyond the ports open to foreign trade. Nevertheless, the expense of locomotion is very great, and if a fund were raised to

defray the cost of transit from place to place, as well as of the freight of books, he was of opinion that he could employ such a sum most usefully. He felt that the success of the work depended upon its being carried on in a quiet and unobtrusive way, so as to conciliate the Government and not unnecessarily offend the prejudices of the people. After enumerating the various Colporteurs who are employed in the Society's service, Mr. Wylie thus closes his interesting report:—

Such, then, is the force that has been in the direct service of the Society, and though I do not believe that we can by any means estimate the result of their labours, yet the figures present a palpable evidence of a very large amount of actual work done. Looking at the probable diminution of our European agency during the present year, I am sometimes apprehensive that we shall not be able even to maintain the present rate of circulation; but more mature reflection suggests the vanity of such apprehensions. If it is necessary that the work should be carried on, "the Lord will provide" the men. Should His will be otherwise, it is surely our wisdom to submit to Him who cannot err. Bearing in mind that there are two other agencies actively engaged in the work—the Scottish National, and the American Bible Societies—we have reason to be thankful that the spiritual claims of China are so far acknowledged. Still it behoves the Christian Church, by faith and zeal, by prayer and personal sacrifice, to come to the help of those who are engaged in the work. We are sowing the seed far and wide. A vast number of reapers are required to gather in the harvest. I rejoice to hear that the Church in America is awaking to a sense of its responsibility. Will British Christians be less sanguine, or allow themselves to be outstripped in that work which they have had the honour of initiating?

SHANGHAE.—The issues from this Dépôt comprise 90,028 volumes, which is an advance of 10,000 upon those of the preceding year. These have been circulated over the Northern, Western, and Central Provinces of China, including large sections of Manchuria and Mongolia. They have for the most part been sold at a low price, which has, however, helped to defray the expense of distribution. Mr. Wylie, having made Shanghae his head-quarters during the greater part of the past year, has been able efficiently to direct and superintend the Colportage, which has been carried on from that centre. Mr. Johnson has furnished an account of one of his tours, which will give some idea of the nature of the work. It

is a great mercy that it can be carried on without opposition or persecution :—

Journey in the Keang-soo and An-whai provinces :—

July 9th.—Left Shanghai by boat for the northernmost part of this province (Keang-soo). Our boat was hired to take a good supply of books and ourselves directly on to Tsing-keang-poo, a district on the southern bank of the Yellow river, about 400 miles north of Shanghai.

July 20th.—Arrived at Tsing-keang, and on the following morning proceeded to a small city called An-tung-heen. The road lay principally along the bank of the Yellow River, until we came to a small walled town called Ching-kung, where we sold a few books amongst the shop-people; the rest of the inhabitants were mostly donkey-drivers, and a few country people who seemed very poor, and pleaded ignorance of the written character; but from this place the road lay through fields, and for ten miles was mostly inundated, so that we were obliged to walk bare-footed, and in some places up to our knees in water. At night we put up at a small village near the city, but were badly off for food. All we could get was five eggs between three of us, and some dough, which was cut into strips, boiled, and served with a little salt. The next morning we crossed the Yellow River, wading through the water knee-deep, our wheelbarrow with books being carried over. The city of Au-tung is very small, and thinly populated, its one street, from the magistrate's residence in the centre of the city, to the east gate, is composed of a number of shops built of brick, as are most of the houses in this direction. The people were in most instances unwilling to buy our books, and for a pretext would say, "We have bought your books at other places," or "We've no money," though none showed evidence of knowing anything about the glorious Gospel of our blessed Lord. Though our sale was small, yet we have cause to rejoice that we are able to go about from place to place, speak to the people in the courtyards of government officials, and sell books before their doors, without opposition, whilst from Paul down to our own time, and even here in China, Christ's followers have met with so much persecution, though it is now mostly confined to Roman Catholic countries.

July 29th.—Set out from Tsing-keang in a north-easterly direction towards the sea-coast. We crossed the Yellow River by ferry at Wong-ke-ying, where there was plenty of water, and numerous craft of all sizes. A few miles farther up it communicates with the Grand Canal at a place called Yang-ke-atsong. We now wheeled our books a short distance, and embarked on board boat on the Ting Canal. Towards evening we stopped at a small market-place, Shekea Ferry, where we sold a few books. Soon after I went on shore the people brought their sick for me to heal,—one a cripple from birth, and another an old woman upwards of seventy years of age, at the point of death; but all I could do was to direct those that were in health and vigour to the great Physician of souls, who alone is able to relieve present suffering and future remorse. The following day we visited two hamlets, where we met with a good reception, and from thence arrived at a town called

Tao-shan. This town was not large, but well populated, and a large number of boatmen bought our books, so that we had a good sale.

August 1 and 2.—Visited a salt mart on the sea coast, called Pan-poo, in the district of Haichow. Great quantities of salt come from this place, which supplies two of the south-western provinces (An-whai and Ho-nan). We sold a large number of copies amongst the traders in this commodity, and, having finished our stock, returned, having purposed visiting a part of the An-whai province by water, which at this time of the year only is available.

After passing Pow-ying we crossed a lake of the same name, when we came to a much larger city called Hung-tiz-hoo. The first place we visited in An-whai was a town called Keang-heh-bah, on the north-eastern bank, and in the district of U-e-heen. The place is small but busy, having a good port, where the numerous craft plying on the lake put in. The following day, having a fair wind, we crossed the lake, a distance of fifteen miles, and thence to a district called U-e-heen. This place had been of considerable size before the rebellion; but had suffered much from the insurgents. There were a number of Mohammedans here, who were friendly.

Twenty miles from this we visited a small place in ruins called Keo-shun. It had formerly been a city, but is now converted into a military station, and occupied by a mandarin, whose business is to search for pirates, and protect the shipping on the lake. There were not many people here. After sailing twenty miles farther on the lake, we came to a small port called Shwan-kew, and from there to Who-ho-keen. The people here were not numerous, but received us favourably; nearly every family bought our books.]

A most interesting communication has been received from the Rev. W. Muirhead, which furnishes in so concise a form the information most needed concerning the progress and hopes of Christianity in the land of his adoption, that it cannot but afford satisfaction to every reader. It will be observed that it closes with some important intelligence concerning the state of Japan, and the prospect of Scripture distribution there:—

It is to us exceedingly gratifying that the Word of God is thus being carried through the length and breadth of the land, and aiding in the enlightenment and conversion of its numerous people. Though the effects of it may not be specially apparent, it is helpful in securing the end in view, and the more the country wakes up to the influences now brought to bear upon it, in the providence of God, the more the Bible will be regarded as it ought to be. Every year we find that barriers are being removed, and increased facilities enjoyed in connection with our work. There is a growing acquaintance being formed by the people with all Christian effort, and the time is drawing on apace when this great empire shall be included not only in the

nations but in the pale of Christendom. The agencies that are working to enlighten and transforming China so as to secure the one result, is active in relation to the other. A vast change is taking place in the political world here, in the bearing and aspect of the present with reference to foreign countries, and there is the feeling of its influence being felt in the extensive opening of the country to commercial and other intercourse. All this is destined to make a powerful impression on the people at large, to break down the exclusive and hostile spirit, and pave the way for the reception and acknowledgment of the Gospel of Christ. We shall want a far more extensive organization than has hitherto been contemplated, to meet the needs of China's teeming millions, and the more that they see of the Bible and the tract distributor, advances on his present course, he will the more readily anticipate the future, and the more rapidly approach.

It is a pleasure to see that the Bible Society has been so ably represented in the work of this land, and the work engaged in is not to be considered as any more than other means and operations that have been going on, and which are proving mighty in their effects on the general condition of the country. China is a field of such vast extent, and so different in its character and constitution, that it is only after years of labour we can expect to see any great or important change. This is apparent in many respects, when compared with the former days, in the case of not a few still living, and events are proceeding at a far more rapid rate. We take courage from the fact that we look forward to brighter and better times for China, in a point of view, as by no means in very distant prospect. There are no native Colporteurs engaged by us in this neighbourhood, so that we are unable to send any local report from Shanghai. The surrounding country was so long occupied by missionaries and their distributors, that it has been thought proper to operate in the interior provinces. Every available place has been visited here, and it is possible to obtain copies of the Scriptures at the principal depots. It may be mentioned that by such efforts a considerable knowledge of Gospel truth has been spread abroad, and inquiry is made it is found that the people generally are acquainted with it to some extent. Daily the Scriptures are read and heard on in the hearing of many, and as this obtains in various parts of the country, the influence connected with it is extended

much pleased with the information that I gleaned of the use of the Scriptures in Japan some months ago. Mr. Verbeck, an American missionary there, spoke of the gratifying intercourse he had with many persons on the subject. Numerous copies have been distributed far and near, and are known to be carefully read and I had the opportunity of conversing with several intelligent persons who were much interested in the book, and made many inquiries in regard to it. Mr. Verbeck has disposed of the Chinese Scriptures to parties in high position, and it is reported that along with other religious books, it is being examined with as much interest as in other parts of the interior, as various matters of

European science and art. Whatever the motive be, the thing is satisfactory, and promises to be of advantage in the end. Gr and important changes are imminent in that country, and the influence of the Bible will be felt in connection with them. The edicts against Christianity have not been openly repealed, but the train is being laid for this desirable event. No difficulty is felt in talking with individuals on the subject in a quiet way, some of whom eagerly purchase the Scriptures for their own use, and for transmission to their friends in other places. It is in contemplation to translate the Bible into the Japanese language by the missionaries now in the field, but this will be the work of many years. Meanwhile the Chinese version of it is highly appreciated, and can be read with the greatest facility by all scholars; it will be of great service when a Japanese translation is undertaken.

HONG KONG.—The correspondence from this station during the past year has been rather scanty, but that which has reached head-quarters has been of a most satisfactory and encouraging kind. The Bishop of Victoria, who previous to leaving this country had an interview with your Committee, and promised to do what he could towards furthering the interests of your Society, has lost no time in redeeming his pledge. A public meeting has been held, under the presidency of the Governor, with a view of forming an Auxiliary, in which the members of the Corresponding Committee might be incorporated. His Excellency spoke warmly in favour of such a scheme, and of the general work to which your efforts were devoted. The Bishop of Victoria moved, and the Hon. the Chief Justice seconded the first resolution, whilst the second was advocated by the Hon. Parry and the Rev. R. Lechler; the former, as a merchant, spoke out most boldly, and avowed his sentiments in a manner which was most gratifying to the clergy, whilst the latter, as a minister, whose experience in China ranged over a period of twenty years, was most distinct in his testimony as to the readiness of the Chinese to receive favourable impressions from the Word of God. May it not be hoped that this meeting is only a prelude to many more of a similar kind, and that an example has been set at Hong Kong which the other principal towns in China will not be slow to follow.

Mr. Wylie has been able to devote part of his time to a visit to this locality, and is much cheered by the prospects

of increased efficiency which the new organization holds out. The issues during the year have amounted to 16,433, which, when compared with last year, show an increase of nearly 5,000 volumes. A curious fact has been ascertained in the course of recent correspondence, viz., that it is much cheaper to send Bibles from China to be bound in England than to bind them there. Sheets to compose one thousand volumes are now on the way to England, and it is calculated that after paying £25 for freight, and £50 for incidental expenses, there will be a saving on the transaction of £150.

The Rev. R. Lechler, who superintends one of your Colporteurs, reports favourably of his work, though during part of the year he has been laid up with fever. One of his tours was accomplished in company with a native evangelist, and at a market which was much frequented by the common people he succeeded in disposing of several copies. Soon, however, the novelty wore off, curiosity subsided, and then opposition began. At another central town, to which they resorted, a placard was posted on the walls by the Chinese, which after recounting the substance of their own belief, thus concluded :—

These are mysterious things, but learned people from olden times have transmitted them to us, and we revere them as Gods. How shall we now sufficiently express our surprise at the fact, that amongst our own people there are such as adopt the religion of the foreign barbarians, and do not blush, for mere gain's sake, to come to us, offering the books of the barbarians, as well in the market towns as in the villages, drawing large crowds, and speaking to the educated as well as to the rustics, of one Jesus, saying, He was a Saint, and of Shangti, who was alone God. The worship of the God of the barbarians would exclude all worship of ancestors as well as of our gods; the efficacy of Geomancy would be reduced to nothing, and what would be the benefit? Would this be a way to riches and honour? Would our progeny be increased thereby? Woe! woe! The foreign barbarians do not know the duties of social life; but this is no reason why we should be so forgetful of our duties. Would it not be like the tree forgetting its root, and the stream forgetting its spring? Should we discontinue to worship our ancestors we should be inferior to the beasts, because we see that even they have an idea of filial duty, and how should we, rational beings, become forgetful of the same? Scarcely any one reads these books of the barbarians, nor believes the doctrine they teach, and though there be a few fools who do so, they will get their evil reward for it.

The Rev. C. Krolczyk has employed the Colporteur committed to his care as usual, and has distributed 2,8 volumes. He states that it is rarely possible to sell Scriptures in his district, except in places where foreigners have never been. An indiscriminate gratuitous circulation in former years has made the people disinclined to purchase and when the Colporteur asks a price, however small, they suspect him of cheating, and of wishing to appropriate the money to his own use.

From Canton your Committee have received a report from the Rev. A. Hanspach, who directs the operation of three Colporteurs. He also speaks of the difficulty of selling the Scriptures. Still the issues during the year have amounted to 5,500 volumes, the Colporteurs have been generally well received; some inquiries into the nature of the Christian faith have been reported, and 1 Hanspach has baptized twenty converts, some of whom he thinks may fairly be claimed as the fruit of Colportage.

In announcing a circulation through the Colporteurs under his supervision of 1,210 volumes, the Rev. J. Wolfe of Fuh-chow, speaks very encouragingly of the labours of these men. They are in the habit of accompanying the missionaries in their itinerating tours, and have helped materially to spread the knowledge of the Gospel in that part of the mission field. He states that the heathen generally throughout the country receive Scriptures with pleasure, and that there is reason to believe that great good has been done by the wide-spread diffusion of the Scriptures which has taken place. So much do the missionaries value the services of these men, that in proportion as they extend the sphere of their own labours they desire an extension of the work of Colportage. Mr. Wolfe has been engaged in revising or retranslating the New Testament in the Fuh-chow colloquial, and has applied to the Corresponding Committee at Hong Kong to print for him. They have, however, referred him to your Committee, to whom no communication has yet been made on the subject.

From Lilong your Committee have received intelligence through the Rev. W. Bellon. It is still a day of struggles with this mission, but not therefore to be despised.

The Colporteur has been employed among the Hakka population. These are a people who were attacked and expelled from the district which they inhabited by a neighbouring tribe, and only returned last year with the help and under the protection of the Governor of Canton. The consequence is that they are very poor and miserable, and that the only possibility of distributing the Scriptures among them is by gift. Mr. Bellon mentions that in his Catechist School he had a literary graduate as teacher, whose home was in Sin-lin. In December last this man went home to try and recover some property, and made it a special request that the Colporteur might accompany him to distribute the Word of God, which was unknown in that locality. The request was granted, and they took with them 1,000 Gospels and 200 New Testaments. At the latest dates no intelligence had been received from them. Previous to starting on this expedition the Colporteur had circulated 650 Gospels in the surrounding villages.

The account received from Amoy is of such an interesting character that the letter of the Rev. J. Stronach is given in full. The issues have amounted to 738 volumes :—

Up to the end of July two Colporteurs were employed, but finding in August an opportunity for establishing a new station in the village of Teo Chhu, in the large district of Mohang, the native place of Thau (to whose zeal in Bible-distribution and preaching I have more than once alluded in my reports), I thought it advisable to employ him regularly in that station, where through his earnest efforts twelve of his neighbours have professed Christianity, and I had the privilege of baptising them in September, October, and December. Along with Him, the other Colporteur, he has been engaged in distributing Scriptures in various districts, chiefly in the above district of Mohang, the neighbouring one of Tongan, with its widely scattered and populous villages, especially those surrounding Kwan Khan and Anbin (stations of the London Missionary Society), also in the large departmental city of Cheang Chin and eight of the surrounding villages, and latterly in the district of Hin-an, in the department of Chwan Chin (or Chin Chew) to which district (about one hundred miles distant) Hin accompanied me on my recent eleven days' tour, so that I can personally testify to his zeal in following up his Bible-distributing labours by appropriate explanations and exhortations. In my last report I spoke hopefully of a station opened in that district in April, 1866, and my hopes have been more than fulfilled. Not only have twenty-seven consistent converts been baptised in Bopien, the village in question, but through their zeal the Gospel has been carried to three villages,

six, seven, and ten miles distant, in all of which the villagers have expressed strong desires for regular Divine Service being established among them. In two of these the desire has been complied with, and in Tong-san, the most distant of these, fifteen of the villagers publicly shewed their contempt for idolatry in the school-room which they gave up to me as a chapel, by breaking the idols in my presence and in that of many of their fellow-villagers, and trampling them under their feet. This singular manifestation has been brought about chiefly by the zeal of one of these fifteen villagers, who has long attended Divine Service at Bopien, and whom I employ as an assistant to Hin, in carrying parcels of Scriptures at the small salary of four dollars a month. I hope the labours of these men will soon be followed by a still more extensive blessing.

JAPAN.

A letter has been received from the Rev. Dr. Brown, of Auburn, in the State of New York, who has been resident in Japan about eight years, setting forth the progress which American Missionaries, who alone occupy that field of labour, have made towards the translation of the Scriptures in Japanese. It contains matter of such deep interest and importance that it is given almost verbatim :—

The spoken dialect is not a very difficult one to acquire, but to read and write Japanese are by no means easy attainments. The written characters of China have been borrowed by the Japanese, and to these they have added a syllabary of their own invention. One must therefore learn to read and write both languages, in order to become master of the Japanese, and familiar with its literature. To the foreign student of the language it is unfortunate that the Japanese have imported the Chinese system of writing, especially because the Chinese and Japanese languages are so unlike in their structure, that the borrowed characters can only be used in a Japanese way—that is, they can only be put into Japanese sentences in such order, and with such terminal affixes and intervening Japanese words as the Japanese tongue requires. In short we have two intermixed systems of writing throughout, a symbolic and a syllabic one, and neither of them congenial to the other. With this task before us, it may well be supposed that no Missionary in Japan feels himself to be master of the language, as yet. There is much and extensive reading to be done by all of us before we shall be able promptly to decide many questions that arise in the work of translating the Bible. We desire to make a faithful and idiomatic version for Japan. One question that has given rise to much debate and division in China has been

settled for us in Japan. The term for God is not debateable. The Japanese word for God is Kanu, and the corresponding Chinese, as used by them, is Shin. That difficulty, therefore, is removed from our way.

The Missionaries all feel that the first want in our work is a Japanese version of the Bible, in a style of diction at once intelligible to native readers, of all classes, and not offensive to the taste of the learned, and at the same time conveying the truth in the manner of the Inspired Word. To accomplish this we have been working separately for some time past at the translation, intending, after we had thus completed some portions of the Scriptures, to the best of our ability, individually, to compare, criticise and revise each other's work, and then fix by common consent upon some one version, that we might print for circulation among the people. In this way Rev. Mr. (now Bishop) Williams, Mr. Verbeck, Dr. Hepburn, Mr. Ballagh, and I, have each gone over several books of the New Testament, and some of the Old. I cannot now say how much my colleagues have thus translated. Before I left Japan, last May, I had translated the Four Gospels, giving two of them four entire revisions, and another, two. I also made a rough translation of the Book of Genesis. When my house was burnt, in April of last year, all my books and papers were lost in the fire, with few exceptions. Fortunately I saved the versions I had made of the Gospels by Matthew and Mark, by having lent them to some Japanese friends who wished to read them. These portions happened to be those which I had revised four times, and I left them with my colleagues there, to do with them as they might think proper. Since I left Japan the brethren at Yokohama have met two hours each day in the week, to work at the translation. When I last heard from them they were about finishing their revision of Matthew. Mr. Verbeck, who is one of the best Japanese scholars in the country, is away at Nagasaki, and cannot therefore unite with them in their daily meetings. Nor can I say how much he has done at the work of translation. I only know that by his diligent study and reading in Japanese literature, he is qualified to render most valuable assistance in it. What or how much Mr. Goble has done I cannot say. The Rev. Mr. Ballagh lost all his translations in the fire that occurred at Yokohama, in the autumn of 1866. Dr. Hepburn had translated some parts of the Scriptures, but his principal work has been, till last year, the preparation of a Japanese-English and English-Japanese Dictionary, which is a very valuable acquisition to our missions.

All educated Japanese can read Chinese books more or less, and hence while we have been unable to give them the Bible in their own language, it has been a most providential thing that we could present them with a Chinese version or versions. Even in this form the Word of God has been sought after by the higher orders of the Japanese, and has produced (we believe) fruit unto eternal life. Not long since Mr. Verbeck wrote, saying, that in the space of two months he had sold at Nagasaki, to those who came to him for them, some 2,000 copies of the Scriptures and religious books and tracts, in Chinese, many of which were to be sent to the newly opened port of Oōsaka ;

and more recently he tells us that four Buddhist priests have been studying the Bible with him, to find out what Christianity is. Romanism is feared and suspected by the upper classes of Japan. We have told them always "Search the Scriptures," until they recognise us as Bible Christians; and the Truth by various means and in various degrees has found its way to many of the educated minds in that country. It has awakened a desire to know what Protestant Christianity is, as distinguished from the Roman Catholic doctrine. Some even in high places have by means of the Chinese Scriptures, and slight instruction from Missionaries, been led to embrace Christ as their Saviour. Not a few young men of rank have come to the conclusion that they need the Bible in Japan, to raise them up to the plane of Christian civilization, enlightenment, and liberty. It is probable that my brethren now there, will ask for an appropriation from the American Bible Society before long, to enable them to print one or more books of the New Testament. The Bible now is the great want of Japan. A great work of Divine grace may be looked for there, when we can put the Scriptures in their own tongue into the hands of the people.

I forgot to mention before, that there is no obstacle in the way of dialects to be met with in Japan. It is true that in different parts of this country there are some variations of speech—a sort of *patois*, but a Japanese from any part of the country can understand his countrymen of any other part; and in books there is no occasion to introduce any *patois*. A book published at Yeddo is equally intelligible to the native of Nagasaki, and of the "capital of the Taikun." There are no dialectical differences in Japan corresponding to those of China.

I am glad to learn that British Christians are turning their attention towards Japan. It is, to my mind, one of the most interesting and most promising fields of Missionary labour open to the Church of Christ. Mind is not stagnant in that country. Causes have been at work there, in past times, which kept it from sinking into the quiescence so generally characteristic of Pagan lands. And the new political and commercial relations brought about between Japan and Christendom have served to awaken fresh activity in the intelligent of the ruling classes. They are eager to learn; more eager to acquire knowledge from abroad, than to profit, in respect of wealth, by means of trade. May God's people recognize the times in which they live and what God would have them do in such an age; and may you soon have the privilege of publishing the word of God for the Japanese.

AUSTRALIA.

It too frequently happens that in the enjoyment of temporal mercies, man forgets the source from which they flow, and neglects to make them a channel of thanksgiving from a grateful heart to a gracious God. Hence we see

often find the flow of these mercies suspended, or their stream diverted, a fruitful land turned into barrenness, and its people brought low through affliction and sorrow; the voice of joy and gladness hushed, and a scroll of Divine Providence unrolled, on which is written lamentation, and mourning, and woe. Not that God takes pleasure in the suffering of His creatures, but He has two important lessons to teach them, which are hard to learn, save in the school of practical experience: the one is, that every blessing which cheers the present life is at His disposal to bestow or withhold as seems best to His infinite wisdom; and the other, that man does not live by bread alone, and that he must not labour so earnestly for the meat that perisheth, as to forget that meat which endureth unto everlasting life. The past year has in many parts of Australia been one of severe trial and suffering. The agricultural districts of New South Wales have in the first instance been visited with heavy floods, which laid waste the country, and carried desolation in their course, and these were succeeded by long-continued drought, which withered the crops, and silenced the usual joy of harvest. Many families have in consequence been plunged into deep poverty; the price of stock has fallen so low that its sale can no longer be effected, except at a ruinous loss, and those who a while ago were advancing with the flood-tide of prosperity, are now experiencing a reverse of fortune, and drinking bitter draughts from the cup of adversity. Your Committee rejoice to hear that under these circumstances there are many who are recognizing the hand of God, and bowing with humiliation and reverence beneath the stroke of His rod. They also feel that there is much cause of thankfulness for the rapid development of your Society's work in this colony, and for the extensive circulation of that Book which supplies spiritual instruction and heavenly consolation, and reveals both the medicine to cure sin's sickness, and the balm to heal the many wounds which sin inflicts. Your Agent, Dr. Tucker, reports that the Branch Societies have become so numerous, that he is unable to visit them all in the course of the year, and that many more might be formed, could the needful help be afforded to organise and set them

in motion. In addition to many voluntary helpers whom I has enlisted in the service, he has encouraged some of the Auxiliaries and Branches to engage for themselves speakers from their own locality, to represent the Society and advocate its claims ; but so few have time to make themselves acquainted with the details of your Society's operations, as to supply the requisite information at public meetings that it is almost hopeless to sustain an organization in vigour, or to revive it when drooping, except through the instrumentality of regular and official visitation. Very useful help has been afforded, by individuals taking charge of small Depôts where the population was thin and scattered. Many Bibles are sold every year through this agency, and Dr. Tucker has received returns from one district comprised in an area of twenty-five square miles showing that the sales had amounted to between one and two hundred copies. Speaking of special efforts for the supply of Scriptures to the inhabitants of thinly peopled districts, Dr. Tucker observes :—

During the past year we have had some special efforts made among those who are not reached by our Branches and Depôts in the scattered population of the country. In Tasmania the work of Colportage has been often well done, and now only an occasional effort required, as the whole population is within reach of the Branch Committees. In South Australia there is even less occasion for this kind of instrumentality. The sales are kept up yearly by the Depôt and by many voluntary workers, and the people may be said to be generally supplied with the Scriptures. But in Victoria there is great need amongst the diggers, and in some of the agricultural districts, of this peculiar agency. We have been able every year to do a little effective work. This year many hundred copies of Holy Scriptures have been sold by a Colporteur amongst the population around Ballarat, and within about thirty miles. This work has been conducted under the charge of the Committee in Melbourne or in Ballarat and in New South Wales we have had some hundreds of copies of the Bible sold in a similar manner. Amongst the colliers at Newcastle there has been again a visitation conducted by the Committee there. The population is within about ten or twelve miles of the city. After the flood I sent a good man amongst the families on the banks of the Hawkesbury, and he found many of them in a most deplorable condition. In several instances, the saturated dwelling, to which they had immediately returned, had occasioned fever, and there were many deaths. The exhortations of a Christian man and the words of his sympathy were useful and acceptable, and he sold many Bibles or New Testaments, but to those who were in need he gave some Portions of Scripture. The journal of his visits mentions some cases

touching distress, and many of pious resignation to the Divine will. In prosperous seasons these districts have been always ready to aid the funds of the Society, and our Branches at Penrith, Richmond, and Windsor are amongst the most regular and earnest of our Societies. These towns were surrounded by the flood, and hundreds had to escape to them. I think there is reason to hope that this effort was productive of great and lasting spiritual benefit to many families. I have also been able to send a Colporteur through some wide portions of what is called the Riverina district, where there are large pastoral stations. He went during the sheep-shearing, when there are so many men collected from other parts of the colony, and sold a considerable number of copies of the Bible or New Testament. From what I have seen of the interior, I think that this kind of work would be very useful if we could extend it through a large portion of the country, from the Murray northward, through Queensland. We need a complete and vigorous effort made amongst people who never see any Christian teacher, and it would be useless to attempt this without sufficient equipment. I find it difficult now to send a sufficient number of copies to any more distant place to supply a Colporteur, who soon disposes of all he can carry with two horses; and if we could visit the interior of the colony with an American waggon, having a good supply of Holy Scriptures, and taking an extended journey, I am persuaded that great good would be done in supplying many people with the Bible, and in opening some new Depôts. This would involve a little increase of expenditure, but it is a work that would not require to be repeated often.

SYDNEY.—The Report of the New South Wales Auxiliary for the present year is also a jubilee memorial, and is chiefly occupied with a brief review of that Society's progress from its early infancy to its present mature growth. The names of the Revs. Samuel Marsden and the Venerable Archdeacon Cowper, are still had in honoured remembrance, as having been among its earliest supporters; and the firm hold which it took of the soil of that Colony, is traced to the warm interest which they evinced in its proceedings, and the talent and influence which they brought to bear upon its operations. The Right Honourable the Lord Teignmouth, then President of the Parent Society, was the first to suggest the formation of the Auxiliary, and on the 7th of March, 1817, the first meeting was held under the presidency of His Excellency Governor Macquarie, which resulted in the announcement of donations to the amount of £227, and annual subscriptions to the amount of £73. A sub-committee was soon after appointed of twelve gentlemen,

chiefly laymen, who undertook the duty of visiting every house in Sydney, with a view of obtaining subscriptions and of ascertaining to what extent the inhabitants could read, and were supplied with the Word of God. Within two months they accomplished their task and brought up their report, from which it appeared that the town contained 920 dwellings, inhabited by 3,734 persons; that of these 2,429 could read, and had among them 924 Bibles and 365 Testaments. They obtained subscribers for 174 Bibles and 28 Testaments, and distributed gratuitously 94 Bibles and 9 Testaments. They also collected £37 in donations, and £60 in annual subscriptions. The issues of the first year amounted to 429 Bibles and 554 Testaments. If such an Agency could be obtained, and such a spirit of zeal and activity could be manifested in every locality with a population of 3,700 persons, not only would the work of supplying our home population be speedily accomplished, but ample funds would be forthcoming wherewith to send the message of the Gospel to the further parts of the world. Nothing of special moment occurred in the history of the Auxiliary until the discovery of the goldfields in 1851, when thousands of adventurers flocked to Australia, with the expectation of obtaining a share of the rich spoil. It was for the benefit of these, scattered in various districts, that Colportage was first employed in the Colony, and through its instrumentality, 9,000 copies of the Word of God were circulated in six years, at a cost of £1,200; towards which expenditure, the Parent Society contributed £400. In 1856 the Rev. M. H. Becher and Thomas Charles Esq., visited the Colony as a Deputation from the old country, and were instrumental in exciting much interest. They formed forty New Societies, and revived many which were drooping and in danger of decay. Since then many of these branches have formed themselves into separate Auxiliaries, and have become centres around which other organizations have revolved, and to which they have been attached. The Branch Societies connected with the New South Wales Auxiliary are now twenty-six in number, besides which there are four auxiliaries formerly associated with Sydney, but now maintaining an independent exist-

ence, and working efficiently and harmoniously for the promotion of the same great cause.

The issues from this Auxiliary since its formation have amounted to 121,016 copies, and the Free Contributions remitted home have reached the sum of £9,326 8s. 1d.

The Jubilee was celebrated by three meetings.

First a breakfast was given in the Masonic Hall, at which your Agent, Dr. Tucker presided, and expressions of welcome to visitors, sympathy with the Committee, and thanks to the ladies were proposed and responded to.

At the Mid-day Meeting, the Right Honourable Sir John Young, K.C.B., was in the chair. Whilst the Evening Meeting was presided over by the Honourable George Allen, M.L.C.

The supply of their own population with the Word of God, is not the only service which the Committee of this Auxiliary have rendered to the cause of truth. The following statement of the printing operations in which they have been engaged occurs in their Jubilee Memorial:—

The New Testament and Portions for the Savage Island have been printed in Sydney, by the New South Wales Auxiliary, and the Committee has also undertaken to print the Maré New Testament now first translated. The South Australian Auxiliary has printed in Adelaide some extracts of the Old and New Testaments in the Narniyari dialect for the aborigines on the Lower Murray and the Coorong, and has also undertaken to print the Lifu New Testament, now first translated, for the Loyalty Islands.

Since the above was printed, the Annual Report of the Auxiliary has been published, and from this it appears that the edition of the New Testament in the Niue has been completed and forwarded to Savage Island.

Information has also been received from the Rev. E. Rogers, to the effect that the Testaments have reached Samoa, and will be forwarded thence by the first opportunity. He also gives an extract from a letter written by the Rev. W. G. Lawes, of Savage Island, who states that the people are eagerly looking for the arrival of the new books, and that there is every reason to believe that the whole of them will be fully paid for. He adds:—

You can form no idea how intensely we long to see them. }
 God bring them to us in safety, and make them messengers of
 and peace to many Savage Island hearts.

The income of the Auxiliary has amounted £1,501 15s. 6d., of which sum £500 has been remitted the Parent Society as a Free Contribution, and £850 on t Purchase account. On the retirement of Sir John You from the Colony, an address was presented to him expre sive of respect for his character, and gratitude for t lively interest which he had ever evinced in the wo of the Bible Society and for the support and patrona which he had extended to the Sydney Auxiliary.

His Excellency Earl Belmore, who has succeeded f John Young, has kindly consented to become the patr of the Auxiliary.

Your Committee have once more made a liberal grs of Bibles and Testaments to this Auxiliary for the use Sunday Schools. They have, however, recommended, t wherever practicable, the children should be encouraged purchase a Bible of their own, which they are likely to val more and preserve with greater care than one belonging the school stock.

NEWCASTLE.—The Rev. E. C. Pritchard, who has be appointed Secretary of this Auxiliary in the room Mr. Bain, reports favourably of its action during t past year. Colporteurs have been employed in t colliery districts, who have been very useful in conve ing the Scriptures to many who would otherwise ha had great difficulty in procuring them; and three n branches have been formed, each of which will be a cent of light in the locality in which it is situated, and source of strength to the Auxiliary with which it connected. One of them has already obtained subacri tions to the amount of £17, which enables Mr. Pritcha to forward the sum of £70 as a Free Contribution. This the same amount that was remitted in 1866, but sin then great distress has prevailed, and money is a so easily obtained for charitable purposes. The f mation of two other Branches is in prospect, the organ

zation of which, it is hoped, will be completed in the course of the year. Dr. Tucker attended the anniversary of this Auxiliary, and subsequently delivered a lecture on the subject of the Bible Society, both at Newcastle and at Waratah.

PARAMATTA.—The Rev. R. L. King has remitted £100, as a Free Contribution from the Cumberland Auxiliary; of this sum £30 has been collected by the Liverpool Branch, which has also sent £5, as a donation to the Building Fund. A similar sum is sent for the same purpose from Paramatta. The Committee have lately engaged the services of a Bible woman, who has already obtained many subscribers, and of whose further success a good hope is entertained. Mr. King having taken charge of a diocesan training college for the ministry, has removed to Liverpool. Such an important occupation of course engrosses much of his time, and prevents his taking an active share in the management of the Paramatta Branch, but his interest in the Society remains unabated, and his zeal, it is hoped, may provoke many of the students for the ministry to tread in his steps.

MAITLAND.—The Hunter River Auxiliary still maintains the same prosperous position as before. No diminution of activity or zeal is perceptible, but every effort is made to support the great work in which your Society is engaged in a systematic and liberal manner. A sum of £300 has been remitted for the general objects of the Society, independently of which Mr. Blair, who was one of the first to take an interest in the circulation of the Scriptures in that colony, has remitted £11 10s., as his own private subscription, £1 of which he gives to the Building Fund, and the remainder he wishes to be divided, half in support of the Society's work in Italy, and half in Ireland, of which he is a native. The number of Scriptures circulated has amounted to 424 copies, and the Committee have been engaged in correspondence, with a view of opening Dépôts in the localities where there is no probability of forming a Branch, and of employing Colporteurs in distant places where the population is scattered.

Dr. Tucker has again visited several branches of the Auxiliary, and held public meetings, which have been numerously attended, and at which much cordiality of feeling towards your Society has been evinced.

GOULBURN.—Frequent allusion has been made by Dr. Tucker in his correspondence to the state of this Auxiliary. The extreme distress which has prevailed in the district by which some have been ruined, and many impoverished has been one reason why so little has been done towards the collection of funds during the last few years. The prospect, however, is now brighter, and the Committee have taken action, with a view of re-organizing their Society. Dr. Tucker, under date June 22, states that the public meeting had been well attended, that the Bishop of Goulburn and other Protestant ministers advocated the cause of the Society, and afterwards met him and the Committee for the purpose of taking counsel concerning the opening of Dépôts in the surrounding district, and the employment of Colporteurs, where their aid seemed to be required. He entertains the hope that this once active Society will now work with renewed vigour. A month later, the Rev. Jol Ayling remits the sum of £86 7s. on the Purchase Account and adds, that operations have been resumed under the most favourable auspices, and with every probability of enlarged success.

QUEENSLAND—BRISBANE.—This colony, like many others, has been suffering from great depression, occasioned by pecuniary difficulties, which has been felt, more or less, by all classes. Where religious effort has been dependent upon the voluntary principle it has been maintained with great difficulty. The Bible Society has, however, been able to be an institution worthy of the most cordial support, and its operations have neither been suspended nor become stationary. The ladies have been especially active, and a Bible woman has been employed by them, who has carried the Word of God from house to house, and devoted her attention to the spiritual necessities of the poorest and most destitute. The support of this woman is independent of the funds of the Auxiliary, which has

only advanced a small sum by way of loan. A Free Contribution of £50 has been received in the course of the year, which would have been larger but for the desire of the Committee to clear off their debt on the Purchase Account. A renewed application has been made for a grant of Scriptures for school purposes, which your Committee have met to the extent of 150 Bibles and 300 Testaments.

IPSWICH.—The correspondence from Ipswich during the year has consisted of one short letter from Mr. Whitehead, in which he remits £40 for the General Purposes of the Society, expressing at the same time his regret that the sum is not larger, and asking for a fresh grant of Bibles and Testaments for school purposes. Your Committee have willingly acceded to this request, and a supply of 50 Bibles and 100 Testaments has been sent out.

VICTORIA—MELBOURNE.—This Auxiliary has long been struggling with adverse circumstances, from which it has found some difficulty in disentangling itself. It was, however, announced last year that this object had been gained, and the anticipation was indulged, that besides meeting the claims of the colony it would now be able to render substantial aid to the Parent Society. This expectation has not yet been realized. All the money remitted from the Victoria Auxiliary has been on the Purchase Account, though several Branches in connection with it have made it a channel through which to remit their Free Contributions. In this way £50 has been received from the Brighton Branch, £15 from Warnambool, and £10 from Learmouth. A museum has been opened at Melbourne, for the preservation of objects of permanent interest, and upon the application of your Auxiliary there, your Committee have had much pleasure in presenting to it some of the versions of Holy Scripture published by your Society, which would serve to illustrate its work, and draw out towards it the sympathy of many Christian hearts. The issues have amounted to 12,063 copies.

CASTLEMAINE.—This Branch, which two years ago constituted itself an independent Auxiliary, has as yet made no remittance for the general object of your Society.

PORTLAND.—No intelligence has been received from Portland since May of last year, when a remittance was sent on the Purchase Account, and a hope expressed that before the expiration of the year a Free Contribution might be expected. None has however reached your Committee. The Rev. S. Kelso stated that an effort was being made to establish Branches in the various townships, and that there was a prospect of seven being formed.

GEE LONG. — The only information concerning this Auxiliary during the year has been a letter from Mr. Stephen, who has written, in the absence of the Secretary, to order a supply of books, and has remitted £71 on the Purchase Account.

BALLARAT.—A distinct Auxiliary has now been formed in this town, and has entered upon its labours with much energy. Some slight difficulty arose in the first instance in consequence of the Bible Society and Tract Society having been amalgamated. Your Committee have, however, always acted upon the principle that the Bible must not be confounded with any Christian literature, however pure it may be, and that the organization through which it is circulated in any locality must be confined to that one object. There may be great difficulty in young colonies, where Christian workers are few, in maintaining this principle; but it is one of such paramount importance that your Committee have thought right to run the risk of any inconvenience rather than to encourage the breach of a rule, the retention of which its integrity is of essential moment. The Christian friends at Ballarat under whose auspices the work has been carried on, have now entered into the views of your Committee on this subject, and have adopted the plan proposed to them. The result of the first year's operations has been most successful, and has exceeded the most sanguine expectation. The sales have amounted

4,500 copies, and it is expected that they will yet reach a higher figure, and that the Auxiliary will be able not only to pay all expenses, but to remit some portion of its subscriptions as a Free Contribution.

SOUTH AUSTRALIA.—ADELAIDE.—The Committee of this Auxiliary have continued their work with unabated zeal during the past year. They seek to extend it to every township, village, and hamlet, and even to prosecute it in those remote parts of the province, where no church is to be found, and where no messenger of salvation invites the weary and the heavy laden to come to Jesus for refuge and rest. The issues have amounted to 8,259 copies, which has been an increase of 324 on those of the preceding year. A Depôt has been opened at Blinman, in the far north, and the Rev. J. P. Buttfield, sub-protector of the aborigines, has kindly undertaken its superintendence. A Free Contribution of £600 has been remitted to the Parent Society, besides a similar amount in payment for Scriptures. A grant of 150 Chinese Testaments has been placed at the disposal of the Melbourne Auxiliary, for the use of the Chinese at the gold diggings of Victoria; in addition to which 500 volumes, chiefly Bibles, have been placed in the bedrooms of the various hotels in Adelaide, which may serve, with God's blessing, as so many friendly counsellors to speak a word in season to the many strangers who for a while are separated from the blessed privileges and hallowed influence of a Christian home. These simple facts tell with greater power than any mere verbal profession of the activity and watchfulness which are brought to bear upon the operations of this Auxiliary. They verify the assurance, which the report contains, of a desire to enter heart and soul into the prosecution of the noble work of carrying the Bible into every home, and making every son and daughter of the human family acquainted with the records of a heavenly Father's love. The work of printing the Scriptures in the Lifu language, which the Committee of this Auxiliary have undertaken, has not yet been commenced, in consequence of the non-arrival of the Rev. Mr. Macfarlane who is to correct for the press; but

as soon as this difficulty is overcome, prompt action will be taken with a view of furnishing these inhabitants of Western Polynesia with the Bible, in their own tongue, as speedily as possible.

WESTERN AUSTRALIA.—A hope was expressed in the last Report that ere long some plan of systematic organization might be undertaken in this colony; but, as yet, no one has been able to devise any system of combined action. As is often the case, the simplicity of the object is so great that it is passed by in a desire to attain great things which are out of reach. Female instrumentality has, however, often been employed with much success, and a letter received from a lady in Picton sending a subscription of £2, and £10 for the purchase of Scriptures, seems to open a new door of hope. The gentle persuasion of female influence may yet accomplish that which man's less sanguine nature has been unable to effect. Another lady, writing from Moorlands, and also forwarding a subscription and a sum of money in payment of books, expresses an expectation that a Committee will soon be formed, and place themselves in connection with the Parent Society.

TASMANIA.—HOBART TOWN.—The report of the Tasmanian Auxiliary takes a brief but comprehensive view of the origin of the Bible Society, and of its gradual development, until almost every land was penetrated by its agents, and almost every language employed in conveying to fallen man the revelation of Divine love. One, however, of the most interesting features of this report is the long list of subscriptions which it contains, showing how large a number of persons there are in this colony who sympathize with your work, and who give of their substance as God has prospered them to aid in its prosecution. The sales during the past year have amounted to 1,974 volumes, and have realized £166 9s. 3d. The sum of £300 has been remitted to the Parent Society as a Free Contribution and £100 on the Purchase Account, besides which, an additional sum of £10 10s. has been paid on account of the Building Fund. The above donation was accompanied

by a few lines which Mr. Dear has forwarded, and which may serve to encourage others to acknowledge God's gifts by a liberal return to Him of what He has so freely given to them. It is far better to put talent out to interest than to hide it in a napkin.

My dear Brother,—Soberly, you think the best way to retain riches is to keep their wings clipped. And the very best thing for one of our land stewards to do is, to invest freely in the Bible Society's funds, the interest being good and the security the very best, happiness here and a mansion hereafter. "Honour the Lord with thy substance, &c." "Seek first the Kingdom of God, &c." "Bring the offerings, &c."

The windows of heaven have been opened. We did invest last year, and we have just finished picking one of the best crops of hops we have ever had. Praise God for it! may all be devoted to His glory. Amen.

A thank-offering for a good crop of hops.

Mr. and Mrs. E. Shoobridge and family £10 10s., for new Bible house, London; for General Fund: Valley Field £5 5s., Bushey Park, £5 5s. Total £21.

LAUNCESTON.—No intelligence has been received from this Auxiliary during the past year, which gives any information of the progress of its work, beyond the fact contained in a letter from Mr. J. Aikenhead, that it was proposed to send a Colporteur to the north coast of the island, where a considerable population had recently settled. From the report of the Cornwall Auxiliary which reached your Committee, it appears that during the year of which it furnishes the account, 872 Bibles and Testaments were sold at the Dépôt. The receipts have been £388 18s. 7d. The sum of £100 has been remitted to the Parent Society on the Purchase Account.

NEW ZEALAND.

Your Committee are not without hope that tranquillity is gradually being restored to this colony, and that the fearful effects of war will soon be obliterated. It is impossible too strongly to deprecate the continuance of a struggle which must tend to alienate the minds of the

natives from British colonists, and which renders it very difficult for them to discern between those who come bearing the olive branch of peace, and making known the message of salvation, and those, who ranged under a hostile banner, carry devastation and death wherever they go. It is, however, pleasant to find from natives who have come to Auckland from long distances in various directions that though the minds of the aborigines are far from settled, with reference to peace, yet that a large proportion of those who have become acquainted with Christianity retain the knowledge and worship of God, and adhere to the Bible as a revelation from heaven. This is a fact full of encouragement, because it shows that the Gospel of the grace of God has been accepted by the New Zealander as good news, and it adds the Maori race to that cloud of witnesses who can be summoned to prove that it is the power of God unto salvation to every one that believeth, and that the same Lord over all is rich unto all that call upon Him. The last corrected sheets of the revised New Testament, in the Maori language, have now been received, and a very short time will elapse before the complete Bible will be issued from the press. Your Committee are deeply indebted to Archdeacon Maunsell for the interest which he has taken in this work, as the persevering energy with which he has combated, and finally triumphed over all obstacles. The Archdeacon's son has also devoted much time and labour to the same object; and Mrs. Colenso, whose intimate knowledge of the language enabled her when in England to assist in correcting the proofs of the Old Testament, has since her return to Auckland, rendered valuable aid in transcribing the corrected copy. The Rev. T. W. Meller, your local editorial superintendent, and the Bishop of Lichfield, late Bishop of New Zealand, are now reading the proofs.

Several letters have been received from Archdeacon Maunsell in the course of the year; the following is the one written by him upon the completion of his labours:—

I have the pleasure of sending by this mail the last portion of the Maori New Testament, namely, from 2 Tim. iv. 14, to end of Revel

tion. I have forwarded portions in duplicate by each mail (the Suez and Panama), and trust thus that each part has reached you in duplicate. I send one copy of this last part now by the Suez mail, and will send the other copy by the Panama.

God has most graciously favoured us; sickness has not interrupted our work for a day. Our Revision Committee met as appointed, and Mrs. Colenso's invaluable help, as a copyist, arrived just as it was wanted. By her aid we completed our copies before the year 1867 was ended, and without any charge either to you or to your Auxiliary.

I believe that we have made some very important and valuable improvements in this edition, and now say, in reference to Scripture translation, *nunc castus artem quo depono*.

I never in my early missionary life, when looking at this gigantic work, dared to realize the thought that I should be permitted to do so much in it; neither when compelled to leave my field of labour, did I hope, in these times of war, that I should be able to present this, my parting gift, to the cause.

Glory to God in the highest is all I would now say; and after labouring so many years in your service, I affectionately bid you farewell.

AUCKLAND.—The Report of this Auxiliary commences with an ascription of praise to God, though it is accompanied with the acknowledgment that the year has been one of commercial distress, extensive pecuniary loss, and severe suffering; so that outward circumstances, however depressing, do not affect the inward joy of the believer, nor the hungering after spiritual food of those whose souls have been quickened by the grace of God. Though for want of sufficient funds the Committee have been constrained to relinquish the employment of a Colporteur, yet in eleven months the issues from the Dépôt have amounted to 1,087 volumes, of which 949 have been sold at full price, and only 138 have been distributed gratuitously; some through the City Mission and Sunday School Union of Auckland, and others for the use of native prisoners and military settlers. An efficient band of lady collectors has been enlisted in the service, and to their zeal and energy the Auxiliary is indebted for a large proportion of the funds that have been raised. The settlers at Waipu have again collected the large sum of £43 1s. 4d., which has been remitted to England as a Free Contribution. Your Committee cannot express too warmly their admiration of such self-denying liberality, which whilst struggling in a distant land against the reverses

of fortune, yet evinces sympathy for those who are destitute of the Word of God, and sets apart from its penury a goodly sum to help forward the great work of circulating the Scriptures throughout the world.

NELSON.—Two remittances have been received, which have accompanied orders for a fresh supply of books; the letters containing them have been of a simply business character. It is very tantalizing for those who supply seed wherewith to crop the soil, when they open letters from these distant localities, to look in vain for an account of the result of their labour. It would be cheering to know that some fruit had ripened, and that some shocks of corn had been gathered within the heavenly garner.

WELLINGTON.—No intelligence has reached your Committee from this Auxiliary. The Rev. J. Harding, through whose zeal it had been revived, so that a Free Contribution of upwards of £23, was announced in your Report 1866 has now removed to Wanganui, which is 150 miles distant from Wellington, without any direct communication between the two places. He finds it preferable to procure the Scriptures which he requires direct from England, and has remitted £30 for that purpose; whether the natives in that locality or the colonists value the Bible or value the treasures of grace and wisdom which it contains, or bring forth fruit unto holiness does not appear from the correspondence.

CHRISTCHURCH.—Very scanty information has been received from this very interesting field of labour, but a Free Contribution of £100, and a similar sum in the Purchase Account, remitted by the Rev. T. R. F. are satisfactory evidence that the friends of the Society have not grown weary in well doing, and that they wish to bear a part in the great work which has been set before the world for its field. The last report received bears strong marks of warm sympathy with the good cause, and a large-heartedness which only Christian love can kindle. It casts its eye over the more distant range of the Society.

operations, whilst it does not fail to notice the wants of the neighbour nearer home. Rangiora, Hokitika, and Kaiapoi will be recognized as the names of native places; and of these it is reported that either Depôts have been opened there or are in course of being established; or that large sales have already taken place. The lady collectors have worked most assiduously, and the sums paid in by them form a total of considerable amount.

OTAGO.—A remittance of £25 on the Purchase Account has been received from Mr. Dick, of Dunedin, who describes the Auxiliary as stationary. He trusts that a fresh start will soon be made, and that by means of Colportage a wider circulation will be effected.

SOUTH SEAS.—GEORGIAN GROUP.

TAHITI.—The Bible still continues to supply the inhabitants of these distant islands with a safe guide amidst all the errors to which they are exposed, and a sure ground of hope in the prospect of eternity. The sale and distribution of the Scriptures progress steadily, and the strong attachment of the people to the truths of the Gospel remains unabated, and forms a security against the seductions of Popery, which it is not easy to over-estimate. Games and sports, and feasts, are all alike tried to seduce the natives from their allegiance to Him whom they have learnt to love and to serve; and though through the weakness of the flesh some are attracted and drawn aside, yet for the most part they soon become convinced of the emptiness and folly of these things, and return to the sound and wholesome food which they had been tempted to forsake.

The circulation of the year has amounted to 730 copies, for which a sum of £72 12s. has been received. The Rev. G. Morris, of Papeete, in forwarding the account of sales during the past year, states that more than 100 of the above copies have been distributed among Roman Catholics, and a large number also have been granted for

the use of Schools. He furnishes some instances of the power and sufficiency of the Word of God, in seasons of extreme need, which will be read with interest.

We have recently had some pleasing instances of the power of God's Word to dying individuals. I was called in to a young Scotchman in the last stage of consumption. He had imbibed infidel notions, but I brought before him the fact that they were powerless to save, while the Bible alone gives us hope in the hour of death through faith in Christ Jesus. He subsequently rejoiced in the hope set before him in the Gospel. Another, a young American, although he had no formerly been a professor, had a Bible sent him from his sister in California, which he prized and told me he liked to read. He died rejoicing that he was going to his Father's house, that hath many mansions. Another, a young woman that had been a sad wanderer was brought to a death-bed. At one of my last visits she pointed to Bible, saying it was what I had given her, and she was glad to know that, although she had been a great sinner, Christ is a great Saviour.

NAVIGATORS' ISLANDS.

SAMOA.—Several letters have been received from this group of Islands during the year, but none of them contain intelligence of much importance beyond the fact that the demand for the Scriptures, though not of course as large as formerly, yet continues steady, as indeed may be proved from the fact that, within the year, the sum of £349 has been received as the proceeds of sales. The Rev. H. Nisbet, who, in conjunction with the Rev. G. Pratt, has completed a fresh revision of the New Testament and Psalms, has returned to England to recruit his strength. Your Committee purpose printing this new revision under the supervision of Mr. Nisbet. Mr. Pratt intends to continue the revision of the Old Testament with the assistance of the Rev. A. W. Murray, and will endeavour to make it as perfect as possible.

HERVEY ISLANDS.

MANGAIA.—Only one short letter has been received from the Rev. W. W. Gill, in which he forwards a further remittance of £20 on account of the second edition of the Rarotongan Scriptures.

LOYALTY GROUP.

OR SAVAGE ISLAND.—No direct communication
 received during the year from Niué, but the

Rogers, of Sydney, has forwarded an extract
 letter received from the Rev. W. G. Lawes, dated
 1867, in which he states that there is every pro-
 that the edition of the New Testament in the
 of that island will be fully paid for by the natives
 whom it circulates. The extract is as follows :—

I am right in supposing that the Committee have under-
 printing of the entire New Testament, of which the MSS.
 ordered to Sydney a year ago. If so, we are again indebted to
 is help and sympathy. The people are eagerly looking for
 of the new books. There is every reason to believe that the
 them will be fully paid for. The circumstances of our natives
 very different from what they were a year ago. Cotton is being
 cultivated, and is a regular export. They have, moreover, a
 pig amongst them, so that the market is tolerably sure. But
 matters I will write you, when I have the great pleasure of
 giving the receipt of the new books.

NOTE.—The following letter from the Rev. S. M.
 furnishes an account of the progress made in
 the Scriptures in the Maré dialect. Some delay
 occurred in consequence of Mr. Jones, who was to
 send the press, not being able to leave for Sydney
 till a date as had been anticipated. It has been
 determined that he should proceed to England and
 manuscript with him. Mr. Creagh also conveys
 satisfying intelligence that the New Testament in
 the Maré dialect had been completed as far as the 2nd
 parts.

very encouraging to us who are in the Mission field to
 see the readiness with which your Society meets all our
 requests for help. We have only to make known our wants, and
 they are supplied. I have been requested to communicate to
 the thanks of this Mission for the grant of 100 reams
 of paper and also for the steps your Society has taken towards
 the Maré dialect of the New Testament. We are now

giving the translation a thorough revision, and we trust that Testament in this language will, when completed, be equal to in the South Seas. We have found it of great advantage to the first edition printed here. Of course our first attempt language would be crude and imperfect. It will afford me very pleasure to see the new edition of our Testament. I hope that of the British and Foreign Bible Society will not draw a from the Samoans, and anticipate as good a return for that Samoa is a most fertile group of islands; cocoanut oil might to almost any extent, and so much food growing spontaneously natives have abundance of time to attend to oil and arrowroot. It would be bad of Samoa if it did not repay to the Society has been laid out. This I am sure they will do. The Mission will feel in honour bound to encourage the repayment, and over, they are under no foreign government, and hence are no restrictions. Now these islands afford a striking contrast to Samoa. The natives have to labour hard for their food; no food spontaneously, except indeed cocoa-nuts. The cocoa-nuts are very small, and unproductive; and moreover, we are under the Colonial Government, which has prohibited the preparation of nut fibre, nor are we yet sure that we shall be allowed to print books. We have asked for permission to do so, but the answer is not coming. All traders and those who keep stores have to pay a sum—£40 per annum—for their license; whether or not we regard it in the same light as traders remains to be seen. I mention these things to show the possibility of our having to print books away instead of selling them. I know, however, that the kind and generous Society you represent will not begrudge to the people of these islands the Word of Life, but will rejoice to co-workers with ourselves in a cause so noble.

Mr. Jones on getting to Sydney at the end of the year, will communicate with the Secretary of the New South Wales, and it will be for him, in connection with the Committee there, to make all the necessary arrangements under your instructions. I shall Mr. Jones to write to you, and send copies of the work completed.

NEW HEBRIDES.

ANITEUM.—The Committee are much indebted to Rev. J. Inglis for the long and interesting communications which from time to time they receive from the Missionaries. They are not sufficiently aware how much this strengthens the hands and cheers the hearts of the

are labouring at home, to be informed of the various phases of Christian work in distant lands, and to hear how God is there advancing the cause of Christ's kingdom, and gathering wandering sheep within the refuge of the Good Shepherd's fold. It is not the least striking evidence of the work of grace in the hearts of these islanders, that an Auxiliary to your Society has been formed in the New Hebrides, and that whilst last year it contributed to your funds a sum of £16, this year it has remitted £30 6s. as a Free Contribution. Mr. Inglis writes as under :—

On this island we have been prevented by various causes from proceeding with the translation of the Old Testament as fast as we could wish. The historical books are nearly all translated as far as 1 Samuel, also Job, the Psalms, Jonah, and part of Daniel. We think of getting the first half of the Old Testament prepared as soon as possible, so that it may be printed in a volume about the same size as the New Testament. On both Erromanga and Fatè the missionaries have made considerable progress in translating.

This last year has been another of severe trial to this mission. In the early part of the year dysentery broke out in Tanna, spread extensively, and proved very fatal, and as usual in such cases, the feelings of the heathen became strongly antagonistic to Christianity. In June, whooping-cough appeared for the first time on Aneiteum. This was the beginning of our winter, and hence the worst time of the year for such a disease. It continued with great severity for four months, and was very fatal among children and grown-up persons of delicate constitutions. We had upwards of 100 deaths on this island. In August an epidemic resembling diphtheria broke out on Erromanga, and carried off great numbers of the natives, both Christian and heathen. When about at the worst, the heathen became much excited, and threatened to kill the missionaries. For two months the mission premises had to be watched, and guarded night and day. These epidemics, however, have passed away, and the public health is at present unusually good.

Although for two years in succession a severe epidemic has each year passed over this island, in the former case cutting down so many of the strong, in the latter so many of the young, although this year so many mothers have been written childless, yet there has been no going back to heathenism, no unreasonable repining. The spirit manifested by the people has to a large extent been in accordance with the language of Job,—“The Lord gave and the Lord hath taken away, blessed be the name of the Lord.”

Within the last twelvemonth, we have had about eighty new members added to the fellowship of the Church. The people have evinced their interest in the Gospel as much as ever in all the usual ways. In addition to this a striking instance occurred about

two months ago. When the "Dayspring" returned from one of her voyages, it was found that the foremast was so much decayed, that it would be unsafe to go to sea again till a new one was put in its place. No time was to be lost. A tree was selected in the forest, cut, and rough hewed,—the natives near the harbour working willingly; but to get it down to the shore was the great difficulty. On the Friday, Dr. Geddie and I sent messengers to all the chiefs and teachers on our respective sides of the island. Early on Monday morning the whole island was in motion, and by noon 300 of the most athletic men on Aneiteum were on the spot, every village had sent its quota; ropes had been obtained from the ship, and in two hours it was dragged by sheer force from the mountain gorge where it was felled, to a boat harbour on the shore; in two hours more it was floated and towed to the anchorage. The work done by the natives was equal to a saving of £50 to the ship (the mast in its rough state would have cost that in Australia); while the promptitude and heartiness with which it was done, added greatly to its value. In less than three weeks from the time the vessel arrived she was away on another voyage. It is doubtful whether the same work would have been done in less time either in Melbourne or Sydney.

Within the last eighteen months I have translated the whole of the book of Job, read it, and given a running commentary on it, at the rate of a chapter each Sabbath, with a special reference to the trying dispensations of providence through which the people were passing. The natural theology of this people bears a striking resemblance to the theology of Job's friends, viz., God is just; he punishes sin; therefore great sufferers must have been great sinners, if not openly at least secretly.

From what I have observed and learned, I have reason to believe that the main drift of the book and the comments which I offered upon it were generally understood, and that it supplied them largely with suitable topics both for instruction and consolation. The book of Job is perhaps the oldest in the canon. The development theory receives no support from history. The human mind like the human body is the same in all ages. The book of Job met the felt spiritual wants of eastern sages four thousand years ago, and it is meeting some of the most pressing wants of southern savages at the present day. And why? Because all Scripture is given by inspiration of God, and is profitable; the Bible, the whole Bible is Divine, and contains the infallible remedy that meets all the felt wants, and removes all the felt evils of our common nature.

FIJI ISLANDS.

Ample reference was made in the last Report of your Society to the effect produced in Fiji by the reception of the whole Bible, in the language of those islands.

short communication received from the Rev. J. Carey shows how much the Scriptures are valued, and what beneficial effects they are producing upon the hearts and consciences of those who read them.

Rewa, Fiji, 13th February, 1867.—At the last Annual Meeting of the Missionaries labouring in these islands I was requested to send you the following Resolution, which was very warmly received and unanimously passed :

“That the hearty thanks of this Meeting are hereby unanimously presented to the Committee of the British and Foreign Bible Society for having secured for Fiji the whole Word of God in one strong and neat volume, the first shipment of which has lately arrived.

“To our Native Missionaries, Local Preachers, Class Leaders, Sabbath School Teachers and Members, this Book will be a shining light in the midst of much heathen darkness and superstition.

“The arrival of the entire Book will mark the beginning of a new age for Fiji, and we, as a body of Missionaries, will do our utmost to place this ‘pearl of great price’ in the hands of every converted Native of these islands.”

As this Resolution expresses the real feelings of every Missionary in the group, I will not trouble you with any remarks of my own, further than to say, that, as one man, we believe this precious Book of God has a living power in it, which the Holy Spirit is using for the direct conversion of many who, but a little while ago, were the victims of a most revolting heathenism.

A very large number of our members and Local Preachers, when speaking of their conversion to God, have attributed that blessed change not to the Word preached or taught, but to the Word read by themselves in their own houses and in their own tongue.

While, therefore, this fact will encourage us to make the Bible the broad foundation of all our Missionary operations in these lands, I feel sure it will also help, among numerous other evidences of good in various parts of the world, to rejoice the heart of every promoter of your great Society, the glorious achievements of which can never be known till that day when God shall “make up His jewels.”

Two letters have been received from the Rev. S. Rabone, of Sydney, in which he remits £225 17s. 5d., as a further instalment of the amount realized by the sale of Scriptures in the Friendly Islands, and £57 8s. the proceeds of the sale of the Fijian Scriptures.

MAURITIUS.

The report which has been received from this Ministry, is written, as might be expected, in a tone of solemnity, as well as of humble resignation to the will of God. The fact that in the short space of nine months forty thousand of the inhabitants of the island have been carried off by fever, is well calculated to awaken feelings of awe and reverence in the minds of the people and to lead many to recognise the hand of God. It is but natural to suppose that the Committee and Auxiliary have received this afflictive dispensation as a fresh summons to diligence in the Lord's service. The sun of thousands has set so rapidly, and their lives of death closed in so suddenly, that the call to "work whilst it is day," and the assurance that "the night comes when no man can work," could neither of them be disregarded. At the same time, it was hardly to be supposed that the special work of Bible distribution by means of Colportage, could under the circumstances be carried on with the same success as before, or that the purpose which had been entertained of extending the usefulness of the Auxiliary by means of increased organization, could be effected. Several of the members of the Committee fell a prey to the virulence of the epidemic. The Colporteurs, though their lives were spared, yet suffered from severe sickness; and even the Secretaries, however anxious to advance the work of the Society, found it necessary to make that, and everything else, secondary to pastoral work, which in the fever-stricken island required all their time and energy to overtake. Still the opportunity of circulating God's Word has been preserved. The Colporteurs when released from sickness have been employed in their usual work; and although the establishment of Branch-Depôts has been necessarily for a time deferred, yet the object is by no means abandoned. The circulation of the year has amounted to 100,000 copies, a large proportion of which has been in Indian dialects. A suitable bookcase having been

vided by the officer in charge of the hospital, it has been furnished with a good supply of Bibles in various languages, a boon of which many have already availed themselves, and for which they have expressed their thanks. Your Committee cannot but deeply sympathize with those Christian friends who have been placed in such trying circumstances as the members of this Auxiliary have experienced, and would express a sincere hope that it may please God, both to remove this severe affliction, and to sanctify it to the good of all who have witnessed it, and have yet been spared from its destructive power.

MADAGASCAR.

Your Committee have no information to communicate concerning the work of Scripture circulation in this island. The best intelligence which they can give is that the Christian religion is tolerated, and that the Queen, though herself a heathen, has never shown any disfavour to the Christians, or interfered with the worship and teaching of the Missionaries. On the contrary, her two adopted children have been placed under Christian instruction, with particular directions that they should be taught all that Christian children ought to learn. Questions relating to Christianity are often discussed in the Palace, and the Rev. W. Ellis gives it as his opinion that the influence of the Gospel is extending there. Your Committee have had much pleasure in presenting a copy of the Malagasy Bible to the Queen, as well as to her Prime Minister and Treasurer. The gifts were accompanied by suitable letters from your President and one of your Secretaries, to which the following replies have been received:—

Antananarivo, Oct. 31, 1867.

To the Right Honourable the Earl of Shaftesbury, President of the British and Foreign Bible Society.

My Lord,—I have received the letter which you wrote on the 6th of July, 1867, to the Queen of Madagascar, to present a copy of the Holy

Scriptures, in the Malagasy language, from the British and Foreign Bible Society to the Queen.

I have delivered to the Queen your letter, and have presented the Bible, and the Queen commanded me to thank you for that Bible.

The Queen invokes the blessing of God to be with you. May you live, and have happiness, my lord,

(Saith)

RAINILAIRIVONY, Prime Minister.

To the Rev. S. B. Bergne.

I have received the letter which you wrote to me on the 18th of July, 1866, and according to your request I have delivered to the Queen your letter enclosed for her, and the Holy Bible delivered to me by the Rev. Mr. Toy.

I have also received the Bible given by the Society to myself. I thank you for that excellent gift, and for your earnest prayer for the benefit of our country.

May you live, and may the blessing of God be with you. And hope that the teaching of the Bible here in our country will be beneficial to it. May you live. Happiness to you.

(Saith)

RAINILAIRIVONY.

SOUTH AFRICA.

CAPE TOWN.—In consequence of the Annual Meeting of this Auxiliary having been held later than usual, its report only embraces a period of eleven months. The issues have, however, amounted to 5,445 copies, which show an increase of nearly 1,000 upon those of the preceding year, though thirteen months were included in its accounts. The total issues of the Auxiliary have now reached the large number of 105,338, and the total remittances made to the Parent Society amount to £12,943. The Rev. G. Morgan reports the whole of the work to be in a healthy state. The Committees of the older Associations are prosecuting their labours steadily and successfully, whilst several new associations are following their good example, and occupying fresh ground. Mr. Morgan adds that the claims of the Society are becoming more and more appreciated in many parts of the colony, and that wherever they are clearly explained to the people, they are sure to meet

with a hearty response. Your Committee have again to acknowledge the receipt from Cape Town of a Free Contribution of £250, whilst £450 have been paid on the Purchase Account.

PORT ELIZABETH.—The Treasurer of this Auxiliary, Mr. Selwyn, has remitted £25 as a Free Contribution. No details of any work are given, but Mr. Macintosh the Secretary states that an effort is being made to increase the local issues, in which he hopes to be successful.

GRAHAM'S TOWN.—Your Committee have to acknowledge the receipt of a third donation of £20 from this Auxiliary to the Building Fund. Mr. J. Walker, in forwarding this contribution, states that it is the intention of their Committee to raise the amount to £100, and that they hope to do this in the course of the present year. Great credit is due to the members of this Auxiliary, for the successful way in which they have managed their monetary affairs. A few years ago they were burdened with a heavy debt; now that debt is paid off, and they are able to contribute towards the general object which your Society has in view. The sum of £175 has been received on the Purchase Account.

NATAL.—PIETERMARITZBURG.—A remittance has been received in the course of the year from this Auxiliary, amounting to £35; of this sum, £20 has been sent as a Free Contribution, and £15 on the Purchase Account. The Rev. F. Mason informs your Committee that Depôts have been opened in several of the upper districts of the Colony, and he hopes, when the population becomes more numerous, that Branches will be formed in all these localities, which will tend much to advance the cause of the Bible Society, and to facilitate the circulation of the Scriptures. The annual meeting has been held, which though not well attended, has had the effect of arousing the attention of many to the importance of your Society's work. The new Committee have entered upon the duties of their office with great earnestness, and are anticipating an enlargement of their Society's operations.

D'URBAN.—A change has taken place in the officers of this Auxiliary through the removal of Mr. Dixon to Pietermaritzburg. The Rev. W. H. Mann has succeeded him in his office.

MOUNT COKE.—Your Committee have but little information to communicate concerning the progress of the work in this portion of their field of labour. They have received several communications during the year, but none bearing directly upon the operations of the Society. The Rev. J. W. Appleyard has favoured them with a copy of the pamphlet which he has published on the subject of the Kafir Bible, but they have nothing to add to the observations which they made, bearing upon that disputed point last year. They sincerely hope that a spirit of love and forbearance will prevail among Christian brethren who are interested in supplying the Kafirs with the pure Word of God, and that they will unite in such a revision of the present edition as shall render it as faithful and idiomatic as possible.

NAMAQUALAND.—The last Report announced that the New Testament in the Namaqua language, which your Committee had undertaken to print at the request of the Rhenish Missionary Society, under the editorial superintendence of the Rev. G. Krönlein, was complete, and that 4,000 copies had been sent out to South Africa. They have arrived at a most opportune time, for war has broken out among the various tribes, and several Mission stations have been laid waste, so that the Missions have been obliged for a time at least to forsake them to seek refuge elsewhere. The Rev. G. Krönlein, who was induced in consequence of these disturbances, to return to his sphere of labour more speedily than otherwise would have done, writes from Beerseba on the date July 9th, and furnishes the following interesting information concerning the welcome which awaited him and the joy with which the New Testament was received by the natives.

I promised you when I paid you my last visit in London, that

having finished the printing of my New Testament in the Nama language, that I would write to you about the reception the sacred volume met with here. May the Lord bless you and your generous Society for your assistance in publishing the book; it cannot be in vain, according to the promise of our Lord and Saviour. About a month ago we arrived here after an absence of nearly 2½ years. I wish you and the members of your Committee could have been eye-witnesses of the kind and joyful reception we met with at our station, as it would have shown you the mutual love and confidence which exists between us and our poor people. As soon as our wagon was seen passing the sand-downs which enclose our place, the people rang the bell, the school-children led by their teacher came in procession to meet us, singing excellent hymns. When they reached our wagon we stopped. I jumped down and embraced my fellow-labourer who was with them. One of the girls stepped forth out of the crowd and presented a hymn of welcome in their language. I read it. It was full of expressions of gratitude and joy for our sound and safe return to them, and of wishes for our future stay and labour amongst them. When we approached our dwelling, the young male adults of the station who stood on our church hill, fired some salutes, to express their sentiments about the happy return of their "gei-khā-khāol" (old pastor), a title of honour. As soon as our poor tired oxen were out of the yoke, the people came running from all quarters to shake hands with us. They did it with tears in their eyes, and some of them even kissed our hands for joy. Afterwards we went up with them to the neat and pleasant House of the Lord, and praised Him together for His love and guidance. Some of them were very eager to see the books, and were very much pleased with them; others we had to persuade to use their own language which they had abandoned, in favour of the Dutch. In our general conference, which we held from the 24th of June till the 30th of the same month, my fellow-missionaries all accepted the books with pleasure, and were much pleased with the execution of the work. We resolved to introduce them as soon as possible into our congregations. May the Lord's blessing rest upon us! Our poor country is at present in a miserable state; the war has spoiled a great deal of our work. I met here different brethren and sisters who were obliged to leave their stations, and to take refuge at Beerseba. I am using all my influence with the chiefs for the restoration of peace. The beginning of my exertions is promising. I have already gained over four chiefs for this noble work of peace. By this circumstance we are already safe in the southern part of our country. If these four chiefs will remain true and faithful, then I hope that the central and northern part of Namaqualand will soon be quiet too, as the success of the whole war was on the side of the natives in the south (especially the Beerseba natives, who behaved very humanely and Christian in every respect). Therefore the restoration of peace, humanly speaking, lies in their hands; but we do not know what unexpected occurrences may thwart our best plans and aims; the Lord himself must interfere before all will be set right again. We regret, in consequence of this destructive war, the withdrawal from four stations,

Rehoboth, Gobabis, Hoachanas, and Gibeon; the last-mentioned station is almost destroyed by the enemy. We have just ventured to send one brother back again, but we do not know if he will succeed in gaining ground or not. He is a man full of courage and energy. My heart is bleeding when I look upon our poor country and people as I see how much the last war brought them down from their former state, and what a few years in this respect can accomplish. But I do not doubt that a better time will follow the present. My eye is turned upon Him who has all power in His hands, and will not forsake His people for His holy name's sake.

KURUMAN.—The edition of the Sechuana New Testament which your Committee undertook to print last year, under the editorial superintendence of the Rev. T. W. Meller, has been completed, and 980 copies have been placed at the disposal of the London Missionary Society. It is hoped that this small edition will be sufficient to supply the wants of the Mission until the resolution upon which the Rev. R. Moffat has been engaged and concerning which he is seeking to obtain the current testimony of his brethren, is ready for the press.

Mr. Moffat has recently remitted through the London Missionary Society the sum of £50, being the proceeds of the Scriptures sold by him since the date of the last remittance.

WEST AFRICA.

LAGOS.—The Rev. L. Nicholson has remitted the sum of £19 19s. 1d., of which £6 is on account of Yoruba Testaments, which have been sold, and the remainder in payment of Scriptures which he orders. These have been sent, and the Rev. A. Mann, in acknowledging their arrival, states that in consequence of the disturbances in Abbeokuta, through which many were driven from that town with the loss of all that they possessed, he has ventured to make some few grants to a small amount. Amongst others, he has supplied students of the Training Institution in connection with the Church Missionary Society. The first volume of the Old Testament in the Yoruba language has now been

completed as far as the Book of Ruth, under the editorial supervision of the Rev. C. A. Gollmer, and 500 copies have been placed at the disposal of the Church Missionary Society. Mr. Gollmer expresses a hope that the remaining portion of the Old Testament will soon be furnished, so as to complete the whole Bible.

ODUMASE.—The Rev. J. Zimmermann has written to express his warm thanks to the Committee upon the completion of the Old Testament in the Gã dialect. He states that the Rev. G. Christaller has proceeded with his translation of the Old Testament into Otji as far as the Book of Esther, and that he has carefully revised the New Testament in the same language as far as St. Luke. The following extracts from his letter show what are his views concerning the future of Africa :—

With pleasure I received yours of the 23rd of March, with the announcement of the arrival of four cases of Scriptures, and especially the complete Old Testament in Gã, of which I hope soon to see a portion here. We thank you and your Society heartily for this new grant of the Scriptures for our work, and hope that, by the help of the Lord, we and our people may be enabled to repay at least a small part of the very large expense your Society incurred for our little church in Western Africa. I am fully convinced Africa will by-and-by repay all she owes to Christian Europe. I also know, by experience, that our Africans, if properly directed, will not be behindhand. Africa is geographically the most compact and inaccessible part of our globe. It is not so easy to make an impression on it; but when once a great impression is made, the whole continent in its compactness will feel it; and I am fully convinced, that as Africa is the last of the continents, and the most difficult to be thoroughly permeated by Christianity, so when once all the forces of the Christianity of the rest of the world are concentrated on her, the progress will also be the more wonderful. The country is still in a very restless state, but I am glad to say that the English authorities have begun to move in the right direction now, and we already feel the good effects of it. We hope soon to begin a Missionary station in Adã, on the River Volta, where a new congregation is springing up.

EAST AFRICA.

ABYSSINIA.—There is one country in the vast continent of Africa which has attracted universal attention during the last few months, and your Committee desire to make special reference to it, because the action of your Society in connection with that country serves not only to illustrate the importance of such an institution, but to show the merciful guidance of an ever-watchful Providence. When Mr. Stern left England some years ago for Abyssinia he received both a supply of Amharic Scriptures, and a vote of money, to assist him in meeting the expenses of transport. Since then no other channel has been open for the introduction of the Word of God into the land. Notwithstanding this, however, your Committee were led within the last two years to print the Gospel in the Amharic, separately; and this they did at the St. Chrischona Institution near Basle, under the editorial superintendence of Dr. Krapf. As soon as the Government determined to send troops to Abyssinia for the rescue of the captives, your Committee opened a correspondence with Dr. Krapf, to consult him on the best means of taking advantage of this expedition, for the purpose of introducing the Gospel among the people of that country. His reply contained the information that he had been offered the post of interpreter to the expedition, and that he had accepted it on condition that he should be at liberty to superintend the labours of any Colporteurs whom he might employ for the circulation of the Scriptures along the route which the troops might take. Dr. Krapf accompanied the expedition, and your Committee placed at his disposal whatever Scriptures he might require, and authorised him to draw upon them to meet the expenses of their distribution. Whilst these plans were being matured in England, your Auxiliary in Bombay, as has been noticed elsewhere, was making similar preparations and wrote to your Committee, asking them to print some Amharic Gospels, and to send them to Aden to meet the troops which were to assemble there. Providentially, the

printing had been already accomplished some time previously, so that your Committee were able at once to comply with the request. What has been the result of this effort your Committee are not yet in a position to state, but they have faith to believe, that He who put into their hearts good desires, will bring the same to good effect. No incidents could better serve to illustrate the importance of your Society's work, and the readiness with which those who are officially connected with it, whether at home or abroad, adapt themselves, under the guidance of God, to the varying circumstances which often call for prompt and energetic action.

SOUTH AMERICA.

BUENOS AYRES.—Your Committee are unable to do more than furnish a very brief statement of the progress of your operations in this district during the past year. Owing to the prevalence of cholera, which in Buenos Ayres alone had carried off more than 2,000 persons in the course of six weeks, and in other provinces of the country was raging with even greater violence, rigorous quarantine regulations had been enforced, and all intercommunication had almost ceased. Mr. Corfield states that business was completely paralyzed, that sadness had everywhere gained a complete ascendancy, and that never had such heavy affliction befallen the country before. It is pleasant, however, side by side with such grievous intelligence as this, to find it recorded that the sales of the year have more than doubled those of 1866, and are far in advance of those of any previous year since Mr. Corfield's first acquaintance with the River Plate District. The sales from the Dépôt have amounted to 532 volumes, and those effected by colportage to 4,147 volumes, making a total of 4,679 copies. Three Colporteurs have been employed, and the aggregate of the time during which they have pursued their vocation has amounted to thirty-five months, which, omitting Sundays, gives to each an average sale of about five books daily. This is a very

satisfactory result, especially since it appears that during the first six months, these men were sent long distances into the country, south and west of Buenos Ayres where the Scriptures had never before been seen, consequently no great desire for their possession can exist. The fact that in the city and suburbs the sale in eight years had amounted to 25,000 copies, was an additional reason why a larger circle should be embraced in your operations, and your Agent should now seek to supply the destitution of more distant, if less promising localities.

MONTE VIDEO.—The strict quarantine regulations above alluded to, have prevented Mr. Corfield from receiving the usual details of your work in that locality. He reports that the Colporteur who has hitherto been stationed there is about to resign his appointment. Rev. S. Adams, the British Chaplain, has again remitted the sum of £23 12s. 7d., of which £22 17s. 2d. is the amount of annual subscriptions, and 15s. 5d. the proceeds of the sale of Scriptures.

CHILE.—The chief intelligence received in connection with the work of your Society in this Republic has reference to the Depot at Valparaiso and the sales that have been effected there. They extend over a period of seventeen months, and amount to 1,152 copies, for which £64 5s. 7d. have been received. This shows a considerable advance on the issues of previous years, and must be very gratifying to the local Committee, under whose superintendence the work is conducted. The labours of the Colporteur have also been successful, from May, 1866, to November, 1867, he has sold 1,152 volumes.

PERU.—Mr. Corfield has not received any very recent information as to the extent of Scripture circulation in this district. He computes that about 500 copies have been disposed of in Lima since his last visit, but he presses his conviction that a more permanent residence than has yet been attempted, in the countries occupied

the Pacific Coast of the great Continent of South America is needful, in order to develop their resources, by establishing *Depôts*, and organizing a system of colportage, wherever favourable openings present themselves. At present, your Committee have been compelled to rely upon the individual efforts of Christian men, whose time and energies are often too much occupied with other employment to allow of their seeking opportunities of usefulness in connection with the circulation of the Scriptures. Mr. Corfield closes his report with the following pertinent observations:—

I have handed you from time to time the encouragements and drawbacks, which are met with, in the prosecution of our work in these dark lands. Any Protestant settling himself in Popish countries, immediately perceives the absence of that devout regard, which elsewhere is given to the Inspired Scriptures. To him, such a revelation of God's will in Christ is the beginning and ending of all his hopes and all his fears. Not so, however, the Papist, whose deference to Church action and ecclesiastical rule, is the primary condition of eternal safety. Can it be wondered at, if we often feel surprise and gratitude at finding that God's Word is largely purchased by those of opposing views? No surer proof of the value of the Scriptures is needed, than the readiness with which men once awakened lay hold of them for light and guidance. The Bible afterwards becomes both moral and spiritual food; hence we are at a loss to know how, in its absence, the mercy and love of God can be fairly conceived, much less heartily embraced. And even where the Word itself is but partially accepted, who doubts the relative good accruing to society by its unrestricted circulation? Ours then, is the happiness of circulating that Book, which maketh "wise unto salvation."

THE BRAZILS.—The work of your Society, thus far, in this country is, for the most part, a work of faith. It is not permitted to those who are engaged in sowing the seed of God's word, to see much fruit of their labour; and however anxiously those who watch for souls are expecting the joy of harvest, that season has not yet come. Your correspondent, Mr. Holden, speaks of the employment in which your Colporteurs are engaged as "rowing against the stream," the chief encouragement to which is to be found in the command and promise of Him whose incentive to diligence is not success, but love. Hence the need of weighing all we do in the balance of the sanctuary. If the measure of our efforts

were the desire of the people for the Scriptures should soon weary in well-doing, for they that hunger and thirst after righteousness are few in number; if the measure of our efforts is the need of the people, then there is no lack of stimulus, for it is difficult to exaggerate the extremity of that need. The Gospel, however, making some progress, both in Rio de Janeiro and San Paulo, and the demand for the Scriptures necessarily increase as souls are awakened to a conviction of sin, and a desire for its forgiveness. When a place is first visited by your Colporteurs, if no party intervenes to stir up opposition and enmity, there is a great desire on the part of the people to avail themselves of such an opportunity to possess the Bible; this desire is not unfrequently the offspring of ignorance and curiosity, rather than of sorrow for sin, and a longing after forgiveness. In other words the Spirit has yet been poured from on high, and until that takes place the wilderness cannot be changed into the fruitful field, nor the desert rejoice and blossom as the rose. This summary of the year's work, though not rising to the level of man's expectation, yet yields results which we can appreciate, and for which it can render praise. Eleven Colporteurs have been employed during the year for a longer or shorter period, and the issues amounted to 1,753 Bibles, 3,143 Testaments, and 1,941 Portions, making a total of 5,837 volumes. Some of our Colporteurs have been far into the interior, and were several months cut off from all communication with the home, and had great difficulties to contend with in their report, which one of them has sent home, dated from Barra, on the Rio Grande, contains lengthy details of work which do not vary much from day to day. The following extracts afford a specimen of a man's experience:—

We have gone about the street offering the Bible. In this town it is difficult to get access to the houses, for many persons live in the back of them, who never appear in the front, so that one is obliged to avail one's self of the children to send in the books, to know if they will buy; and thus, through their medium, we have occasional opportunities of speaking with the family. John sold two Testaments and one New Testament.

In these past days we have been in the streets offering the books, and have found occasions to converse, and even in many houses they have called us in to read the Gospel; we have only missed selling more New Testaments on account of the want of money. We have sold two Bibles and five Testaments.

To-day we have been in the street with the books; and I have been in three houses reading and explaining the Gospel. These people like to hear the Gospel read; the town is not one of the most ignorant, but there is much indifference.

These two days we have been in the streets of the town, and some persons who have already bought the Bible and like it, and do not tire of enquiry about salvation, have been attacked by the schoolmaster, who calls them Protestants, without having anything else to accuse them of. When they were assembled this morning, in a house, taking out diplomas as electors, the said schoolmaster attacked them there; and they told him that, seeing the nakedness of his cause, they only waited till a minister of the Gospel should come here to preach the Gospel to them, and that then they would immediately pass over, for the Romish Church was without foundation. While the electors were assembled to-day in the chapel of the Rosary to vote for deputies, I passed some of them who were outside under a shed, and, as I offered them the Bible, they made many enquiries about image worship, and whether the crucifix should be adored; I had then an opportunity of showing them God's message, and how God desires to be worshipped (John iv. 23). Then there arose a questioning among themselves concerning idolatry, in which the president of the election took part, of whom Lieut. ——— required that he should show, from the Gospel, some support for image worship, which he, being unable to do, begged that they would speak no more on the subject.

On the Thursday we left the Saco dos Bois before sunrise, and at ten o'clock arrived at a place called Farzendingha, which is situated at the foot of a great mountain. We needed animals to ascend the mountain, and as the place is very small, having only five houses, there was no one, for the moment, who could hire us animals; but at night when the men came home, we arranged it. The women manifested curiosity as to what we had with us, and when we showed them the Bibles, and read to them some chapters of the Gospels, they liked it, and themselves read, asking us much about the meaning of the Gospel. In fact, it was a pleasure to be with these people. At night we had a meeting with the families, and it was gratifying to see the readiness with which the young men listened to us. We prayed and sang some hymns.

To-day we went out into the market with our books to sell; and have been all day reading and explaining in some houses and in the streets the good news of salvation by means of Jesus, and have sold three Bibles and five Testaments.

Here, and in the town of Barra, there is a custom on Wednesdays and Fridays during Lent, that several men come out at night and sing some funeral chants, whose tone is frightful, what they call the lamentations of the souls. They sing in a loud voice a Pater Noster, and an Ave Maria on behalf of the souls in pur-

gatory, another for the exaltation of the Catholic faith, and the peace of Christian princes, and the extirpation of heresy, another for navigators, &c. &c. They do all this in different places, repeating the same with good and well-trained voices, but very funereal; as when this is ended, they pray on their knees, "Lord God, mercy Lord God! I have sinned! Lord God, mercy!" thrice repeated. They do this after all the inhabitants of the town have retired to rest. Behind these lamenters come others, fifty or sixty paces behind, with white handkerchiefs on their heads, so as not to be known, till under the chin, and a white petticoat from the waist, the feet bare and the rest of the body naked. During the time that the others sing they flagellate themselves so lustily that one hears the sound of the scourge of small chains of iron, which they beat against the sides. They call these men the penitents. In the town of Joazeir they had already told us of these things; but we had formed no conception of it till we witnessed it. Yesterday we did not go to see, but heard the lamentations; and to-day, when John went to take coffee with a friend, they showed him the petticoat of a penitent, which was so saturated with blood, that there remained scarcely any white; and as we came from breakfast we saw some houses doors splashed with blood, and, on enquiry, were told that they were splashes from the blood of the penitents. To-day we have continued to show in some houses the truth of the Bible, and have sold two.

DEMERARA.—The Rev. W. T. Bowen made this one of his points, in the tour that he took last year to review the interests of the Society. It was not without some difficulty that a Public Meeting was held at Georgetown, but it was eventually so successful, that every encouragement has been given to a repetition of the same experiment. The Governor, at the request of the Committee, took the chair, and a collection was made amounting to £22. The Archdeacon also took the opportunity of putting into Mr. Bowen's hands a subscription of £10 10s. There seems, therefore, every probability that the Auxiliary will be able to extend its aid to the circulation of the Scriptures throughout the world. Your Committee have made a grant of Scriptures to the Rev. E. Bhoose for the use of the coolies, many of whom are converted, but are too poor to buy the Bible, though they prefer reading it rather than the tracts which are circulated among them. Mr. Bowen also held a Meeting at Berbice, where £3 was given at the doors, though a notification had previously been issued that there would be no collection.

A remittance has been received from the Rev. J. Ketley, which includes a sum of £9 7s. 6d., for the Building Fund, £5 4s. 2d. of which was contributed by his co-secretary, David Anderson, Esq.

WEST INDIES.

Your Committee have been most anxious for some years past that a more efficient organization of your Society should take place in the West Indies, and that its important work should be more largely developed. Twice they have made an attempt to attain this object, but twice they have been disappointed, though each time in a way which constrains them to bow with reverence to the will of God. In the first instance, the Rev. W. M. Robertson, who went out from this country, was overtaken by the hand of death almost as soon as he had commenced his labours; and since then, the Rev. W. T. Bowen, a clergyman of Barbadoes, who had all the advantage of knowledge of the country and experience of the climate, and who has discharged the duties which devolved upon him with great efficiency and zeal, has been obliged to inform the Committee that his health is failing, and that the constant excitement and fatigue of his work are telling so prejudicially upon his health, that the medical men whom he has consulted insist upon the necessity of immediate and entire rest. The interruption of your Agent's mission just as he was beginning to make acquaintance with his district and become interested in his work, is a cause for much regret, but the labour already bestowed has not been in vain: the way has been prepared for further progress, and a flame of Christian zeal has been lighted in many hearts which will not easily be quenched, and the full effect of which has yet to be manifested. Your Committee most sincerely sympathize with Mr. Bowen in his present trial, and trust that it may please God of His goodness to

arrest the progress of his disease, and to restore him health and strength again.

Mr. Bowen has been very actively engaged during the greater part of the year, and his correspondence has been both frequent and copious. He has visited Tobago, Trinidad, Grenada, Demerara, Antigua, and St. Kitts, and though, as will generally be the case in such a journey and for such a purpose, the way has not always been smooth, yet results have been attained and effected, which ought both to excite gratitude and stimulate to renewed exertion. What these have been will be best shown in noticing the various islands to which Mr. Bowen's travels have extended.

Your Committee acknowledge with deep thanks the liberality of the Royal West India Mail Steam Packet Company, who have most kindly undertaken to convey without charge any cases of books which the Society may require to send to the West Indies. Such a noble example is worthy of frequent imitation.

TRINIDAD.—The Rev. J. T. Law, who is the Treasurer of the Auxiliary, gives a satisfactory account of the progress of the work in this Island. The issues during the year have amounted to 1,154 volumes, in various languages, and the character of the Annual Meeting is favourably noticed. A remittance of £55 has been received, of which £20 is presented as a donation to the Building Fund. Your Committee are much indebted to their friends for this token of their liberality, and trust that an example has thus been set which will have the effect of prevailing on others to do the same. The Rev. W. T. Bowen visited Trinidad in August last, and held a meeting which was well attended. It is gratifying to find that since the formation of the Auxiliary in 1836, the donations, subscriptions, and collections, have amounted to so large a sum as £1,166, and as this has chiefly been spent in supplying the wants of the native population, there is every ground of hope that no destitution of the Scriptures can exist among them. Mr. Bowen took the opportunity of his visit to San Paulo to go down the coast to San Fernando. A public meeting was held which

consequence of the shortness of the notice, was not a large one. The collection was only sixteen shillings. A Branch, however, was formed in connection with the Trinidad Auxiliary, and subscriptions were promised to the amount of £8 17s. Mr. Bowen also visited Tacarigua, where there is a valuable institution for the protection and education of the orphans of Indian immigrants, who often lose their parents on the voyage. The home contains 52 children. The time of year was not favourable to a meeting here, but the Rev. H. Richards, the rector, promised to endeavour to form a Branch Society as soon as possible.

TOBAGO.—The visit of Mr. Bowen to this Island has been productive of beneficial results. He was successful in enlisting in favour of your Society the sympathies of the Lieut.-Governor, who promised not only to take the chair at a public meeting, but to interest himself in the affairs of the Committee. The Pamphlet entitled "Church Missions and the Bible Society," had the effect of overcoming the scruples which had prevented some from co-operating with your Society. A meeting, which was tolerably well-attended, resulted in a collection of £2 15s. 10d., and annual subscriptions were promised to the amount of £12 13s. 8d. The island is very thinly peopled, which renders the services of a Colporteur most useful. Your Committee have had much pleasure in voting £10 towards his expenses. The sum of £15 has been remitted on the Purchase Account.

BARRADOES.—Your Agent for the West Indies having his head-quarters here, is able to devote a good deal of time and attention to the development of your work in this Island. He has not only worked through the instrumentality of the Auxiliary, but he has also endeavoured to establish Branches, by which local influence may be drawn out, and local benevolence stimulated. The collection at the annual meeting, which included a donation of £4 3s. 4d., amounted to £11 18s. 6d. A

Branch has been formed in the parish of Christ Church in the district of St. Patrick, which gives promise of success, and may at the same time be a signal for revival of others which have been long dormant. Various signs of life may be traced in this Auxiliary, through the correspondence of your Agent. The employment of Colporteurs, the supply of prisons, and police-stations and stations of the fire-brigade, with the Word of God, are all alike evidences that the Auxiliary in Barbadoes is intent upon discharging its important duties with care to itself, and for the advantage of all around; this expression not being limited to the narrow circle of its own insular home, but embracing every creature to whom the Gospel is to be sent. Your Committee have acknowledged the receipt of £25 as a Free Contribution in addition to £100 on the Purchase Account. The total have amounted to 2,184 copies, which is the highest number yet reached during the last six years. The following appeal contained in the report of this Auxiliary is one which might advantageously be printed and circulated throughout the world. It does equal credit to the head and heart of its respected author:—

Before leaving this part of the report, which relates to our Auxiliary, and passing on to speak of the world-wide labours of our noble parent, the British and Foreign Bible Society, we cannot omit to make an earnest appeal to all Christians of every denomination in the Island to join heartily in the work, which we are seeking to accomplish by supplying at a cheap rate, or providing gratuitously, the people of the Island with the Scriptures; and of assisting, by a yearly contribution, the Parent Society, in the vast undertaking of placing a copy of the Bible in the hands of every human being in every part of the world. In advancing the objects of a Society so catholic in its character, who love the Lord Jesus Christ in sincerity, can cheerfully and scientifically co-operate. Let us endeavour to realise the grand object of the work, in which we are permitted to take part, and the unspeakable value of that Book which we are privileged to circulate. We know what the Bible can accomplish, we must ourselves personally experience its converting and saving power; and we must be men, in the privacy of their homes, and in the common events of life. For the blessings which result from the possession of the Scriptures are not to be computed by what appears on the surface of society. There is a quiet under-current of happiness, which is generally unobserved, but which greatly swells the amount of good to be traced to the Bible. We must go into families, and see

burdens are lightened, and afflictions mitigated, by the promises of Holy Writ. We must follow men into their retirements, and learn how they gather strength from the study of the Sacred Volume, for discharging the various duties of life. We must be with them in their struggles with poverty, and observe how contentment is engendered by the prospect of riches which cannot fade away. We must be with them on their death-beds, and mark how the gloom of the opening grave is scattered by a hope full of immortality. And we must be with them—if, indeed, the spirit could be accompanied in its heavenward flight—as they enter into the Divine presence, and prove, by taking possession of that inheritance which the Bible offers to believers, that they have not followed cunningly-devised fables. The sum of happiness conferred by revelation can never be known, until God shall have laid open all secrets at the judgment. We must have access to the history of every individual, from his childhood up to his entering his everlasting rest, ere we have the elements, from which to compute what the Bible has done for those who receive it into the heart. And in disseminating, year by year, this precious volume, our Auxiliary is engaged in a work, the results of which cannot be measured or described. May we never allow that work to languish for want of support, but may we now pledge ourselves to contribute more than we have ever done before, to the sacred cause of Bible dissemination; and let us pray more fervently for the continued blessing of the Almighty, not only upon our own Association, but upon that grand Institution, with which it is our privilege and honour to be connected, the British and Foreign Bible Society, and upon all its Auxiliaries, in all parts of the world.

ST. VINCENT.—Mr. Dalrymple, the Secretary of your Society in this island, has had a severe attack of fever, and been obliged to leave for change of air, consequently no communication has been received from him. As, however, he chose Barbadoes as his convalescent home, Mr. Bowen had the opportunity of seeing and conferring with him. Some matters of rather a delicate and perplexing nature needed to be discussed, and when the time comes for action, the cause will have lost nothing by this delay.

DOMINICA.—A report of this Auxiliary has been forwarded, from which it appears that the Dépôt is still maintained in efficiency, but that the issues have been small, amounting to seventy-six volumes. Almost all in the island who care to read the Scriptures already possess them, and it is not easy to effect sales in any other direction.

Mr. C. A. Fillan has furnished an interesting account

of the public meeting postponed from September, is held in January last. He mentions that Roman Catholics were present at it, and that one good result which always flows from such gatherings, is the kin feeling which is promoted between the various Protestant bodies. Mr. Fillan remits the sum of £17, of which £10 is a Free Contribution.

ANTIGUA.—The only communication received from this island during the year, has been a very brief note enclosing a remittance of £10 from Bishop Westoby in payment for Scriptures received and sold by him in St. John's.

ST. THOMAS.—The fearful hurricane by which St. Thomas has been visited, has not indeed paralyzed Christian energy, but it has occasioned so much suffering and distress, as to render the collection of any money bestowed in charity, except for local purposes extremely difficult. Mr. Bowen notices this, and states that it would be useless for him to attempt anything in that direction at present.

ST. KITTS.—The Auxiliary in this island is now generally well supported. There seems a want of unanimity and of united action. There are, however, a few friends who still regard with a friendly eye the good work in which your Society is engaged, and are anxiously looking for the promised visit of the Rev. V. T. Bowen, in the hope that he may be able to revive the flagging energies of those on whose support he may reasonably depend. The Rev. G. Heath has remitted the sum of £4 6s. 7d., being the amount of the collections at several Moravian chapels, and £2 16s. 10d. being the donations of a few friends.

JAMAICA, KINGSTON.—The sum of £126 10s. has been received from this Auxiliary on the Purchase Account but no information has been furnished of the progress of the work.

NEW CARMEL.—The Westmoreland Mountains Association

liary has remitted the sum of £8 as a Free Contribution, and £22 on the Purchase Account. Where the Scriptures are highly valued and freely purchased, the duty of assisting to send them to the heathen and the poor is invariably recognized.

FALMOUTH.—An order for Scriptures and a remittance in payment for them, are the only communications received from this Auxiliary. The Rev. J. Aird has written from Falmouth, applying for a grant of Scriptures for the hospital and prison, which your Committee have gladly made. He speaks also of efforts to strengthen the Ladies' Association, which it is hoped may be successful.

LUCEA.—The sum of £3 has been received from the Hanover Auxiliary, as a contribution to the Building Fund, and Mr. Collymore has written to say that a vigorous effort is about to be made to enlist the sympathies of Christians in behalf of your Society.

The Rev. T. Lea reports that the Auxiliary is doing its work steadily, and as far as opportunities occur, successfully. He states that all Christians rejoice in the common ground which the Bible Society affords for united effort in the cause of the Redeemer.

GRENADE.—Your Agent has paid a visit to this island in the course of the year, and has endeavoured to set on foot an Auxiliary, by holding a public meeting. The Administrator had consented to allow himself to be nominated president, and to take the chair at the public meeting. He was, however, prevented doing this by ill-health, and in the absence of speakers to support the various resolutions, much of the labour of speaking fell upon Mr. Bowen. How far this effort will be successful remains to be proved.

HAYTI.—In consequence of the disturbed state of this island, there has not been much progress in the sale of the Scriptures which your Committee consigned three years ago to the care of the Rev. W. H. Webley, of

Jaemel. He has, however, furnished a detailed account of this grant, showing what books have been sold or given away, and what is the stock still in hand. He has also remitted £17 1s. 4d. on account. The services of the Colporteur, who was an old man and not equal to the hard work and long journeys which his calling rendered necessary, have been discontinued.

THE BAHAMAS. — The most cordial letter has been received from the Rev. H. Cheesbrough, in which he expresses the deep interest felt by the members of the Auxiliary there, in the work of your Society, and the welcome which your Agent may expect when he can make it convenient to visit them. He encloses a cheque for £25 as a contribution from the Bahamas Auxiliary to the Building Fund, stating that it would have been much larger but for the depressed state of trade in the colony, and the distress caused by the hurricane with which it was visited in 1866. Such liberality merits the warmest thanks of your Committee.

GRAND TURK. — Several communications have been received during the year from the Rev. M. M. Dillon, and all of a most gratifying kind. In their last Report your Committee had to record the sad ravages caused in this island by a most fearful hurricane, which levelled most of the buildings on the island, and destroyed a large amount of property. Several grants of Scriptures have been made to meet this pressing emergency, and to supply the destitution of the people. It would not have been a cause for much astonishment if, under the circumstances, but few sales had been effected, and a gratuitous distribution had been the only one possible. Of the six letters, however, written to your Committee by Mr. Dillon, in the course of the year, five have contained a remittance, and the sum total has amounted to £35. It is no matter for surprise after this, to hear that the attendance on the means of grace is largely increased, that a general awakening is witnessed, and that a glorious harvest for the Church of Christ is expected.

MEXICO.

The work upon which your Committee have to report in connection with their Mexican agency is necessarily of a very mixed and limited kind. The state of siege which lasted during a period of ten weeks caused a suspension of all business, and an interruption of all communication. Shops were shut, and in the midst of great cruelty and oppression, men anxiously awaited the result of the struggle which was then going on. The Dépôt of your Society was obliged to be closed like other places of business, but it is a cause for deep gratitude, that your Agent was unmolested, and that no contribution was exacted from him, as was the case with all merchants and storekeepers. Mr. Butler represents the country as being entirely prostrate, and its commerce paralyzed. He, however, hopefully regards its condition from a religious point of view, and expresses his conviction that the day is not far distant when it shall be pervaded by Gospel light, and when its people shall rejoice in the glorious liberty of the children of God.

Among the promising symptoms to which he alludes, he makes special mention of the gradual decline of Popish ascendancy and priestly rule. The Roman Catholic superstition is no longer supported by the State, nor are the priests allowed to interfere with the liberties of the people. The use of the Church Catechism has also been discontinued in schools supported by the State, and there is a general feeling in favour of a higher morality than that to which hitherto the nation has been accustomed. If this be so, then is the work of your Society most opportune, for where can purer ethics be found than those which are taught in the School of Christ?

It is a remarkable fact, that the Governor of one of the States, who received from Mr. Butler a present of a New Testament, afterwards bought 200 copies for the use of the schools in his own immediate locality, and

inquired whether other books of a religious tendency could not be furnished him for the same purpose. This request was communicated to the Committee of the Religious Tract Society, who immediately sent out book to the value of five pounds, to meet the wants of one who seems not far from the Kingdom of God. Another encouraging fact which Mr. Butler mentions is, that some native Indians, for many leagues south of Mexico, are in the habit of assembling every Sunday to read the Word of God, and to unite in prayer.

The issues of Mr. Butler's district, during the limited period that he and his Colporteurs have been able to work, have amounted to 3,535 volumes; a result which, taking all the circumstances of the case into consideration, is most satisfactory. The method in which the work has been conducted, and the effect produced by it, will perhaps be best understood by a perusal of the following extracts from Mr. Butler's report, in which he gives an account of several journeys undertaken by himself and his Colporteurs, for the sale of the Scriptures:—

Our first journey after the termination of the siege was to Chalco, Miraflores, Tlalmanalco, Ameca, Zoyatcingo, and Asumba, all of them lying in a line to the South, the last-mentioned place being about sixty miles from the capital. Ponce de Leon and myself took this journey, and you will be interested in knowing that we never passed a school without calling upon the master, whom we generally found to be in favour of the introduction of the Gospel among his scholars, and anxious for the adoption of some better system of education than that hitherto existing.

The sales were small, owing to the people being much impoverished by the late civil struggle, but we found in Ameca and Zoyatcingo small societies of natives holding regular meetings for mutual instruction in the Holy Scriptures. These meetings first commenced while the siege of the city was going on, and I arranged with a member of the meeting in Ameca, to open a Dépôt in his house for the sale of the Scriptures. I have since received from him a first remittance of 6 dols. 30 cents, for sales effected. He writes me that many copies have been disposed of to poor people who could not pay for them at the time of purchase, but that they are paying in very small sums, and that he hopes soon to be able to make me another remittance.

We have also a Dépôt in Zoyatcingo, held by a person from whom I have lately received a letter informing me that he will call upon me soon with money for books sold.

next journey that Leon and myself took was to Toluca, the capital of the State of that name, lying about fifty miles from this, although we offered the Bible to all, we made but few sales. When I went alone to a place called Tenango, as I was obliged to go to Mexico, and although he did but little, yet he recovered dollars from a man with whom our last Colporteur, Brehm, was for sale on commission. He also deposited some Scriptures in all village called Calamallo, with a person who promised to exert efforts in disposing of them.

Don Bonilla, having been now engaged, was sent off to Mexico and Guanajuato, two important cities lying towards the north. After an absence of fifty-four days, he returned, having sold in those places and their vicinity, 102 Bibles, 114 Testaments, and 246 tracts, amounting together to 246 copies of the Scriptures. And I now went off to Puebla, and placing our table in the Portal of that city, we displayed our books in the same place where two months before they were seized. I was taken before the Governor for the offering them for sale. Although the late Emperor decreed toleration, yet those whom he put in office seemed to think it proper to circulate the Scriptures, and acting on this supposition, seized every opportunity of persecuting those engaged in the work. I am happy to say that in this fanatical and bigoted city, a great change for the better has taken place. The *empleados* vie with each other in bringing their friends to our recommending our books, besides purchasing for themselves. We do not confine our operations to the Portal de Palacio, but went from house to house over about two-thirds of the city, meeting everywhere a marked improvement in public sentiment regarding "La Verdad y la Noticia." Many persons now admit the soundness of the idea of publishing the pure words of Holy Scripture without commentaries, and full explanations of men, although at first they did not fully understand this, and to a great extent this has been the difficulty we have to contend with. You may rest assured that the good work is progressing, which will be some consolation to you, in the face of our pecuniary outlays.

On two occasions, we visited factories situated on the outskirts of the city, and on one of these journeys we came upon a man reading the Testament, who appeared to be acting as overseer of some men engaged in mending the road. Ponce de Leon immediately arrested the man on possessing such a book, but he began to abuse us, saying that Protestants did not believe in the Virgin Mary, when we showed him what we did believe concerning the Virgin, I took the book from his hand, and turning to the first of Luke, read the words of the angel Gabriel. "Now," I said, "all Protestants believe in the Virgin, and what becomes of your assertion?" He answered, "I am taken in that; but," said he, "you do not believe that the Virgin is the mother of God." It so happened that an Indian was passing at the time, and pointing to her, I asked him whether he could believe a creature could be the mother of the Supreme Being, who made all things both in heaven and earth. He answered saying, "Then the Father is God, the Son is God, and

the Holy Ghost is God," whereupon I said, "Let us refer to the little book, and see what it says," and taking it again and turning to the first epistle of John, I read, "For there are three that bear record in heaven, the Father, the Word, and the Holy Ghost, and these three are one." The man admitted at once that the Virgin was not the mother of any of these three, and I then showed him the first chapter of the Gospel of John, and principally the 14th verse, which says, "And the Word was made flesh," and upon telling him the Virgin Mary was merely the instrument in the hands of God, by which the Word was made flesh, he was entirely overcome by this simple demonstration, and seemed quite grateful for the service we had done him. We went on our way rejoicing, in the humble belief that a good impression had been made on the man's mind.

Soon afterwards we reached two large factories, where we made satisfactory sales, and returned to Puebla the same day. The result of our eleven days' work in and around that city amounted to 64 Bibles, 279 Testaments, and 41 Portions, or together 384 copies.

Twenty miles to the south-west of Puebla, and at the foot of the Volcanos, lies the pretty little town of Atlisco, which we did not forget to visit, taking good care to be there on a market-day, when the Indians come in from all sides, bringing donkeys loaded with fruit, which they sell very cheap. We were there amongst them with our Bibles, and have no doubt some of them at least carried back with them to their villages words which holy men of God, being moved thereto by the Spirit, wrote for our instruction. Most of those who purchased from us were townspeople, and even on the next day when we canvassed the place from house to house, we had plenty of buyers, although the people knew well enough the books were prohibited. One man, a blacksmith, declared to me that he would read his Bible although the priests excommunicated him from head to foot, in which he was seconded by his poor old father, a man upwards of seventy years of age. Our sales in this place were 20 Bibles, 112 Testaments, and 12 Portions together 144 copies.

UNITED STATES.

There have been many circumstances during the last few years, which have tended to call forth the sympathy of your Society towards the brethren on the other side of the Atlantic, and to lead them to reciprocate your feelings of kindness and good-will. And if now the excitement of war has passed away, and the cheerful notes of the Jubilee trumpet are no longer heard, there is all the more leisure in the calm which has supervened to review the position which each Society occupies, and

the relations of amity and mutual esteem by which their intercourse ought to be marked. They seem to have been set of God in the Old World and in the New, for the furtherance of the Gospel, and for the diffusion of the Truth throughout the world; and every fresh triumph which each achieves over the powers of darkness, by introducing the true light where it had never shone before, ought to be hailed by every follower of Christ as a gain to the cause of godliness, and welcomed as helping forward the advent of the kingdom of the Prince of Peace. It is with such feelings that your Committee have heard of the blessing which God has vouchsafed to their kindred Society at New York, and of the marvellous manner in which He has enlarged its resources and prospered its efforts. Its receipts, which last year had reached the sum of £141,219, have this year exceeded that amount by £5,752; and this, be it remembered, notwithstanding depression of trade, failure in crops, high taxation, and increased cost of living. This shows a soundness of religious principle in the hearts of a large body of Christians, which ought to call forth deep thankfulness to God. The issues of the American Bible Society have amounted in the course of the year to 1,257,960 volumes; and since its establishment to 22,667,926 volumes. With reference to its domestic work, the Society has undertaken for the third time to supply its home population with the Word of God. This plan formed a part of its Jubilee scheme, and was introduced to the notice of the Christian Church, in an address from the Board of Managers, of which the following are extracts:—

No patriot, philanthropist, or Christian, can take a careful and comprehensive view of the future of this country, without being most profoundly impressed with the immensity of the human interest, for weal or for woe, involved in it. Our principal reliance for the reformation of the people, and the perpetuity of our institutions is, and must be, upon the Christian religion. God must be our supreme authority, His Word our principal statute-book, His grace our salvation. To make universal the knowledge of God, and of His will, and His grace in Christ, therefore becomes the first great interest of the nation. This can only be done by placing the Holy Scriptures in the hands of all the people. The American Bible Society has twice done

this work as fully as it could then be effected. Within fifty years with the aid of its auxiliaries, it has distributed over twenty-one millions (21,409,966) of Scripture volumes, mostly in this country.

Many persons wonder how it is that such destitution can exist after so many Bibles have been circulated. The newspaper lists of marriages show how constantly and how rapidly new households are forming in the land. Bibles are perishable; they wear out, and are destroyed by casualties. Emigrant families are continually coming to this country by hundreds and thousands, who do not bring with them the Book divine. These causes are daily and hourly creating this destitution of the blessed Bible. If the work of supplying it but for one day is intermitted, the destitution is increased. To meet this constant demand must be the incessant, earnest work, of all who are interested in the welfare of our country, or who seek the glory of God.

This work will not be fully accomplished by giving a Bible to each family. Each individual should personally own a copy of the Scriptures. All the steamboats, hotels, and charitable and reformatory institutions of the country should be well supplied with Bibles and Testaments. The numerous emigrants that come to this country without Bibles should be kindly supplied on their landing. In short, the Holy Scriptures should be placed within the reach of all persons in this great nation, in their vernacular language, who are capable of reading them.

This is a great work, requiring great labour and much money. We must look to our Auxiliaries to employ and direct the labour, and to the Christian public to furnish the means necessary for consummating the undertaking. Surely it is an enterprise befitting the commencement of the second half century of the American Bible Society, and worthy the sympathy and patronage of all who desire the welfare of humanity, and seek to glorify God. We say then to our Auxiliaries and to our Christian co-operators generally, male and female, will you not take hold of this great work with us, and help to carry out the objects above specified? Without you, the American Bible Society can do but little; with your vigorous and efficient co-operation, the opening year may be the most glorious for the distribution of the Holy Scriptures that the Society has ever known.

In the record of the Society's Foreign work, the points of principal interest are the addition of the Micronesian language, one of the South Sea Dialects, to its list of new translations, and the stereotyping of the Arabic Scriptures. Your Committee have to acknowledge the liberality of the American Bible Society in preparing and presenting to them, free of cost, a duplicate set of plates of the Arabic Bible. They hope in due time to repay this Christian courtesy in kind, as they are engaged in preparing at Beyrout, under the supervision of Dr. Van Dyck, a vowelled edition of the Old Testament, and they have requested him to provide a duplicate set of plates, which,

when ready, they intend to present to their friends at New York. It is gratifying to find that in the Southern States the work of the Society is being restored with great rapidity. There are now fifteen Agents at work there, who report the formation within the year of sixty-four new Auxiliaries, and the reorganization of fifty-nine old ones. The total number of Auxiliaries in these States now amounts to 675. Special attention is also being given to the freedmen, and to their need of Scriptural instruction. On the subject of their anxiety to possess the Bible, the following observations will be read with interest:—

The anxiety of the coloured people, and particularly the adults, to possess and read the Bible, is most remarkable. There is nothing at all comparable to it among the ignorant whites of the South, nor among the untaught foreigners who throng our shores. This awakening of long dormant mind, this uprising of a people who formerly took no part in public matters, this increasing multitude of books, and schools, and teachers, and societies, among them,—may well determine the whole nation to work at once with zealous wisdom for their education and elevation in mind, morals, and religion. The question of their civil rights is indissolubly bound up with their possession of the Bible, and their strong religious susceptibilities, as well as their limited knowledge and experience, pre-eminently demand that they have the Bible as a school book and in their families. Against the zealous efforts of the Church of Rome, as organized by the recent plenary Council held at Baltimore, their greatest safeguard is in the free circulation of the open Bible among them. They are, as a mass, a Protestant people; and their longing for the Bible is one of the most hopeful signs of the times. In all its aspects, there is no other such hopeful and ready-made mission field now open to us in the wide world.

BRITISH NORTH AMERICA.

UPPER CANADA. TORONTO.—The twenty-seventh annual report of this Society, which is the last that has reached your Committee, alludes to the military excitement of the previous year, resulting from the invasion of Canada by bands of armed men. This wicked invasion of a peaceful province called forth that spirit of loyalty and patriotism for which the people of Canada have ever been distinguished. The one subject which was uppermost in their thoughts was the defence of their

homes, and the preservation of the integrity of the country; and amidst the commercial depression consequent upon such a state of things, the work of the Society was to some extent interfered with. As, however, is often the case when one door of Christian usefulness is closed, God in His kind providence opened another. A large body of Volunteers having assembled in the city during a considerable part of the summer the Young Men's Christian Association interested themselves in their spiritual welfare, and distributed the New Testament to all who stood in need of it. The summons of the Volunteers had been so sudden, and many of them had left their homes at so short a notice, that these gifts were not only most timely, but were highly appreciated. An abundant harvest and returning prosperity have produced beneficial effects, and a hope is entertained that the receipts of the Society will be influenced by these favourable changes. The Committee of the Auxiliary have had under review the expense involved in the maintenance of their various agencies. A special sub-Committee was appointed to investigate the whole matter, and their report has been printed and widely circulated. They feel convinced that were such agencies discontinued, the interests of the Society would materially suffer; it has not therefore been thought expedient to make any alteration in the system hitherto pursued. The Colporteurs of the Society have continued their zealous and arduous services, and have carried the Scriptures to many homes in the backwoods, where the visits have been hailed with pleasure and thankfulness. Four only of these useful labourers have been employed during the year, the result of whose efforts is shown in the following table:—

| | Months. | Sold. | Gratuitous. | Receipts. | Families visited. | Miles travelled. |
|------------------|---------|-------|-------------|------------|-------------------|------------------|
| Mr. Strain | 12 | 1,921 | 36 | \$363 64 | 3,131 | 1,791 |
| Mr. Dunn | 12 | 2,093 | 52 | 315 24 | 2,394 | 1,504 |
| Mr. Lowry | 8 | 2,342 | 35 | 336 19 | 3,112 | 2,144 |
| Mr. McPhail .. | 12 | 1,397 | 164 | 456 40 | 3,142 | 3,891 |
| | 44 | 7,753 | 287 | \$1,471 47 | 11,779 | 9,340 |

The issues of the Society during the year have mounted to 46,899 copies, bringing up the total of volumes circulated by it, since the commencement of its operations, to 616,370.

The sum of £1,065 14s. 11d. has been received during the year from various Auxiliaries, including £40 from the Hamilton Branch, through the Upper Canada Society, and £1,440 has been remitted in payment for Scriptures.

Your Committee have much pleasure in renewing their usual grant of £200 towards the expenses of the travelling Agents and of Colportage, which sum has been added to the Purchase Account of this Auxiliary.

OTTAWA.—A very interesting report of its proceedings has been furnished by the Committee of this Auxiliary. The loss of warm and attached friends must always be a subject of deep regret, wherever it occurs; and the last year has witnessed the removal, by death, of two active members of this Society, whose loss is greatly deplored. The Rev. H. Beeson, whose devoted service and catholic spirit endeared him to all who knew him, and Mr. Cambie, whose earnestness was in harmony with his habitual piety, have both been summoned to render an account of their stewardship. Other changes have also taken place through the removal of friends to other localities, which have occasioned a loss of experience, and counsel, as well as of active co-operation; but these friends of the cause will only carry their zeal to their present sphere of usefulness, and God it is hoped will raise up others to fill their vacant places. A negotiation has been conducted with the Montreal Auxiliary, for the purpose of obtaining from them a transfer of certain branches which lie within the circle of which Ottawa is a more natural centre. The proposal has been considered, but as yet the formal document embodying the particulars of this agreement has not been received.

Five Colporteurs have been employed during the year, chiefly for short intervals, and have sold 2,344 volumes. The need of their labour will be sufficiently manifest from the following extract:—

Some families they have found with only torn fragments of the

Scriptures; others with but a borrowed New Testament, and more without a vestige of God's Word. This destitution, observed, existed in families called Protestant, and some of the far from this city. By many, the Colporteurs were well received; their books eagerly bought. Some heartily thanked them for visits, and at the same time stated that no one had, till then, gone into their wants, or helped to supply them. Others insisted on remaining to read and pray with them. Such encouragements met with, especially by Mr. McKenzie, in the remotest districts, was fortunate enough also to fall in with social and public gatherings where his work was easy and pleasant. Newly-married couples could appropriately furnish with family Bibles. To those assembled for prayer and religious inquiry he had the infallible instruction the great Teacher to offer. He attended a country fair, and saw one day forty volumes. He was cheered, too, by finding, on inquiry, that the Scriptures previously sold by him to Roman Catholics, in a certain quarter, were still in their possession, and still read. One is made of one poor woman, to whom, eighteen months before, a Colporteur had given a Bible. She came after possessing it long, and, with tears in her eyes, gave it up, saying "she loved the book, but she was kept in misery about it, and would not deprecate it." Here and there infidelity has been encountered; but its position is not found so systematic, nor so virulent as that of our great foe. One sceptic, after many cavils and sneers, purchased a copy for his family, apparently judging it to be undesirable that his wife and children should adopt his opinions.

In addition to the work here adverted to, Colporteurs spent a considerable part of last winter in visiting the shanties of the lumberers, and two are now engaged in that service. In making these visits they have profited by the good offices of the managers of the largest lumbering establishments on the Gatineau and Ottawa rivers. Through their introductions they were in most places kindly received. They were generally, to whom they addressed themselves, appreciated their visits. Some bought from them, and others accepted the Scriptures as a gift. Ninety-nine copies were thus presented to them.

The issues for the year have amounted to 4,000 volumes, being an advance on those of the preceding one of 1,358. The total issues from the formation of the Auxiliary now number 19,322 volumes. The Committee have renewed their grant of £50 in aid of the expenses of colportage; they have also to acknowledge a Free Grant of £50 from the Auxiliary towards

the general expenses of your Society, and £100 on Purchase Account.

MONTREAL.—The operations of this Auxiliary are reported as having been marked by steady growth and satisfactory success. This is accepted as a proof that the Society enjoys the increased confidence and co-operation of its numerous Branches, and that the importance of its work is more deeply felt and highly valued. The death is recorded of Mr. Greenshields, an old and tried friend of the Bible cause, and a member of the Committee. His services were much appreciated by those who long laboured with him.

During the year six Colporteurs have been employed, an addition of three having been made to the number. One of these speaks English and French, and another English and Gaelic. The Colporteur who has worked amongst the French Canadians gives a hopeful account of his labours, and of the kindness with which he was received. The Auxiliary employs a travelling Agent, some details of whose work are thus given:—

Many cheering indications of strength and efficiency, on the part of the Branches, have been afforded. In this connection, it may be instructive to present a few facts and figures, taken from Mr. Green's report, illustrative of the extent and character of the field occupied by this Auxiliary. In the Province of Ontario, the Society has eight counties, with an aggregate population of 171,996 souls; 120,427 Protestants, and 51,569 Roman Catholics. In Québec, it has thirty-six and a half counties, with a population of 674,571; of these, 546,392 are entered in the census as Roman Catholics; 5,000 as of no creed; and 123,279 as Protestants. In the whole field, therefore, there are, in round numbers, 243,000 Protestants, and 598,000 Roman Catholics. What an argument is furnished by these figures for increased zeal and liberality! Mr. Green reports the operations of the past year among the Branches as presenting many features of encouragement, some of which cannot, perhaps, be very easily enumerated, but are still very obvious to one minutely acquainted with the work. This is becoming yearly better known, and its claims more generally recognized, a fact which gives hope and encouragement to its old and long-tried friends, strengthening their attachment and intensifying their zeal. The result is, that every year bears witness to an increasing liberality. The amount returned by the Branches during the past year is \$5,906.51, against \$5,709.54 for 1867; being an increase of \$197.03 over a year whose receipts were the largest ever sent in from the Branches of this Auxiliary. The

receipts from the Branches have increased three-fold within twenty years, and fully one-third within the past ten years, although the country population has been very nearly stationary. Here, then, we have matter for devout gratitude and encouragement.

The Montreal Auxiliary alludes to the proposal received from Ottawa, and states that a circular was sent to each of the Branches which it was proposed to transfer, asking their consent. Only seven answers had, as yet, been received, five of which were in favour of remaining in union with Montreal. The issues of the year had amounted to 15,925 copies, being an increase of 2,324 on those of the year preceding. The Auxiliary has remitted £100 as a Free Contribution, and £900 on the Purchase Account.

QUEBEC.—The Protestant community of this city is said to respond most heartily and generously whenever an appeal is made to it for any charitable or benevolent object. The Bible Society does not, however, seem to receive that support which its simple object and catholic constitution deserve. The Committee have done their utmost to awaken an interest in their work among those on whose aid they were entitled to calculate; but they have met with but little success. They have been obliged to discontinue Mr. Blyth's services, as well as the labours of their Colporteur; and the Society has now ceased to have any paid agency. It is indebted to some members of its Committee, who have leisure and inclination for such voluntary aid as is requisite, for the discharge of necessary duties.

Mr. Harrower, who is your Society's correspondent at Quebec, has furnished an interesting extract from the journal of the Colporteur with whose services they have been now obliged to dispense.

The colportage is much more easy and more necessary than it has ever been, for many now see clearly that they are the sport of the Romish Priests, and are deceived by them. This leads them to reflect and to make enquiry after the Truth. But there is still much of habit and prejudice to overcome. I have found that those who have thrown off their old prejudices have a great tendency towards infidelity. I have met with many Testaments, as well as four Bibles, distributed by

in previous visits, which presented the appearance of having been much read. Three young men and two women appeared to have profited by what they had read, to the good of their souls. I entered a house the owner of which had always, on previous visits, prohibited me from speaking about religion. As this house was situated in my route I ventured again to open the door. Having made an offer of my books, I sat down to rest myself for a moment, for this house was far distant from the neighbouring houses. No sooner was I seated than the mistress of the house asked me to read a chapter to her out of the Bible. On my expressing astonishment at such a request, she said to me, "I have very much reflected on what you said to one of our neighbours, as well as on what my neighbours have told me, and from the turn things have taken, I can understand that, after all, you may be right. I would, therefore, ask you to forget all that I have said to you before, and to forgive me; and to prove that you forgive me, you must accept my hospitality for the night." We spent the evening with her sons and some of the neighbours, and before separating for the night we united in prayer. On arriving at St. Gervais, I found that the Curé had been speaking in praise of the New Testament, intending, I have no doubt, the edition published in Quebec. He did not, however, explain what he meant, but simply said, "The New Testament is the best of all books; it is the book which, above all others, a Christian ought to possess, and each of you should have a copy in his house." Owing to this, the people were pleased to see me with the New Testament; and those who were not able to read requested me to read some portions to them. To ward off anything unfavourable against the editions of the Bible Society, which I felt sure the Curé would say, as soon as he heard of our copies, I told the people that there were different translations, all of which were substantially the same, and that the only object of the Bible Society was to diffuse this good book among people for the benefit of their souls. Many understood, very readily, what I said to them, and replied that, if such were really the case, they would judge for themselves about our books; and that if they were good, they would keep them in spite of the priest.

Such facts are encouraging, but there are at the same time great difficulties to contend with. Some of these are not of a nature which could have been anticipated, and are thus referred to:—

It appears that other Agents besides ourselves are in the field, who pursue a course which we have never thought of adopting. The American and Foreign Bible Society, during the period of the college vacations in the summer, are in the habit of employing a number of the students in Colportage, who usually penetrate into the district where our Colporteur labours. They give Bibles and Testaments freely, very often even leaving them by the roadside, stuck in the fences, or pushed into the piles of firewood, where they must be found by the inhabitants when they bring in the wood to burn. What is the fate of a great number of these copies of the Scriptures may easily be con-
jec-

tured; but our American friends reason that if only a few of them should be preserved and read, the desired end is accomplished. It would seem that both their faith and resources are greater than ours, and perhaps their wisdom also. The Pointe au Tremble Mission, we are informed, pursues the same course. At any rate this accounts for the fact that Mr. Maillard does not succeed in selling many copies of the Scriptures; the people tell him they can have the Bible if they want it for nothing. One result of this information, which was new to most of the members of the Committee, has been to induce them to make a somewhat cheaper experiment. The Colporteur was supplied with copies of separate books of the New Testament, with instructions to give these at discretion where a copy of the Bible could not be sold. We can easily conceive that such a gift would often be received when the Bible would excite alarm, and would be much easier concealed from the priests; and if all blessed, would awaken a desire for the rest.

NEW BRUNSWICK, ST. JOHN.—The Committee of this Auxiliary commence their report with a lament over the loss of one of their most valuable members, the Rev. Samuel Robinson. He was one of the oldest and staunchest friends of the Society, and his cheerful and constant advocacy of its claims was ever at the command of the Committee to which he belonged. No special information, needing to be embodied in your Report, is contained in the record of the proceedings of this Auxiliary. Steady progress is its characteristic feature, and the thirty-three Branches which are connected with it, are all working with more or less energy for the advancement of the same great cause. A tolerably full abstract is published, containing the cream of the Report of the Parent Society, which must have the effect of both interesting, and supplying with valuable information, those among whom it circulates. Your Committee have to acknowledge the sum of £447 6s. 7d. remitted during the year, as a Free Contribution, besides £219 2s. 10d. on Purchase Account, and £24 13s. 2d. in aid of the Building Fund. The sum of £50 has also been received as the Legacy of the late President of the Auxiliary. Since then Mr. Elder has written announcing with much sorrow the death of the late President's successor.

FREDERICTON.—The report of the Fredericton Auxiliary shows that the issues during the year have amounted

o 1,156 copies. Fresh exertions are being made to give a wider circulation to the Word of God in that immediate locality, and not without some success. In the town itself one bookseller has succeeded in selling 164 copies, and several Protestant families were found destitute of the Scriptures. Your Committee have to acknowledge the receipt of £40 as a Free Contribution from the Ladies' Branch, and £60 on the Purchase Account.

MIRAMICHI.—Mr. Shirreff has remitted £50 19s. 10d. on behalf of the Miramichi Ladies' Association, of which £30 is a Free Contribution, and £20 19s. 10d. is on the Purchase Account.

NOVA SCOTIA, HALIFAX.—It is pleasant to follow the Committee of the Nova Scotia Auxiliary in the ascription of praise to God, with which they commence their report. They acknowledge that by His blessing alone have their plans been matured, and the labours of their Agent crowned with success. They have but little of a novel nature to record, and no striking features of their work to present to their subscribers. They have simply continued the same work which their fathers commenced, and which has been persevered in from the beginning. The Agent has been engaged in visiting the various Branches, and seeking out those who are destitute of the Word of God, and many details connected with his work are full of interest. It is also a subject of congratulation, that amid the monetary depressions which have characterized the past year, the claims of the Society have been acknowledged and met with unwonted liberality. The total issues of the Society for the year have amounted to 2,945 volumes, and the remittances to the Parent Society, have amounted in the two past years to £300 for the general object, besides a sum of £8 from Judge Marshall, half of which was for the Italian work, and half for the Paris Exhibition Fund. The sum of £20 has also been remitted in payment of the legacy of Mr. Gorham, and £23 10s. from the Yarmouth Ladies' Association.

Your Committee have readily complied with the request

of the Board of Foreign Missions of the Presbyterian Church of the Lower Provinces, for a grant to discharge the bill due for printing the Psalms in the Aneitumese and have voted £45 15s. 6d. for this purpose. They have also paid for the binding of the same.

PICTOU.—The roll-call of this Auxiliary, like that of many others, receives the sad and solemn reply as regards several of its members, of "died on the field." But the valuable members of your efficient Auxiliary have not run in vain, or laboured in vain. They rest from the labours, but their works do follow them. Mrs. Cress of Glenalmond, has by her will confirmed the will of her late husband, by which a large legacy is left to the Parent Society. The Committee of the Auxiliary speaks of a generous and growing support which is accorded to their cause, and it is very encouraging to find that though no Agent has been sent out this year to visit the various Branches, yet the President and one of the Vice-Presidents have formed a Deputation for that purpose, and have reported most favourably of the general interest felt in the work and welfare of the Society. The sum of £110 has been received from Pictou as a Free Contribution.

NEW GLASGOW.—The Rev. G. Walker has remitted on behalf of this Auxiliary £53 14s. for general purposes and £5 15s. in payment for Scriptures.

PRINCE EDWARD ISLAND. CHARLOTTE TOWN.—The only communication from Charlotte Town has been a very short letter from Mr. W. Cundall, containing no particulars of any local work, but remitting £100, of which £57 17s. 6d. was in payment of books, and £40 as a Free Contribution. A donation of £2 2s. 6d. was also sent from the congregation of the Rev. John Davis, towards the new Bible House.

BRACKLEY POINT.—The sum of £16 9s. 2d. has been received through Mr. McCallum, being the amount contributed by several Presbyterian congregations in aid of your general operations.

ciety have been sustained with the usual zeal and
cy; they commend especially the Ladies' Associa-
r their continued devotion to the cause, and for
eral contribution which they have collected. The
of the Auxiliary have been slightly in advance of
of last year, and have amounted to 2,864 copies.
Committee had much pleasure in making a grant
Testaments in Esquimaux, and 100 in English,
use of the half-castes residing in Grouse Water
n the Labrador Coast. Mr. M'Neal, to whose care
umes were entrusted, has put them into the hands
worthy men, who will see that they are distributed
proper channels. The Colporteur has been dili-
at work, and spent nearly five months in visiting
settlements between Tivillingato and Had's Bay.
ittance has been received of £100 for the general
and of £104 14s. 1d. on the Purchase Account.

ISH COLUMBIA. VANCOUVER'S ISLAND.—It is with
regret that your Committee have received a
from the Rev. A. Garrett, enclosing a cheque for
ls. 1d., and stating that nothing more can be done
ent in the interest of your Society. The circum-
under which the Auxiliaries were formed in this
were of the most encouraging kind. Liberal

DOMESTIC.

Another eventful year has passed away, and added quota to the long list of departed friends whose your Committee have been called upon to record. However, a cause of sincere thankfulness, that the hand of death has been less active than usual, and only two of your Vice-Presidents, the Right Hon Lord CALTHORPE, and the Lord Bishop of Hereford, one of your Life Governors, Dr. MACBRIDE, have been numbered with the dead. Of the latter it may truth be said, that he was one of the earliest, staunch and most warm-hearted friends that the Society possessed. He was the last survivor of a little of six, who in the year 1814, formed the Oxford Oxfordshire Auxiliary. For forty-five years his name appeared in the list of your Honorary Life Governors, a distinction which was conferred upon him for important literary and other services. Twice he corrected proofs of the Arabic Scriptures as they passed through the press, and on all occasions, notwithstanding his important duties as Principal of Magdalen Hall, he was ready to advocate the claims of your Society, and forward the cause which he had so much at heart. The use which he himself made of the Bible, was exemplified by a consistent Christian life, which was adorned with such graces as won for him the esteem and affection of all who knew him. Your Committee are thankful to God for having spared him so long to His Church, and rejoice that he has departed to be with Christ and has entered into rest.

Your Committee have much pleasure in stating the names of the following noblemen and gentlemen who have been added to the list of your Vice-Presidents: The Earl of CAVAN, the Earl HOWE, the Very Rev. J. MIDLETON, J. REMINGTON MILLS, Esq., M.P., JOHN TRITTON, Esq., and JOSEPH PEASE, Esq.

The name of the Rev. W. ELLIS has also been entered amongst the Honorary Life Governors of your Society.

rs.—It was with some degree of anxiety that Committee looked forward to the end of their year. During the last two years, the ordinary outlay has been many thousands in excess of receipts, and there seemed every probability a few years ago, that a similar result would attend the closing of your accounts on the present occasion.

In the last month, however, so large a sum was received, that instead of having to announce an excess of expenditure over the receipts, your Committee have the satisfaction of stating that the total receipts show an increase over those of the preceding year of £7,794 11s. 6d. Receipts from ordinary sources have amounted to £18 4s. 2d. To this must be added the sums contributed for special purposes—viz., China, £1,175 9s. 10d.; Paris Exhibition, £11 2s. 7d.; the New Building, £5,029 7s.; Paris Exhibition, £663 9s. 6d.; making a grand total of £27 13s. 1d.

The sum applicable to General Purposes, that is, by which the benevolent operations are sustained throughout the year, is £93,898 6s. 3d., being £6,137 10s. 3d., more than was received under this head in the preceding year. It includes the following items:—

| | | | | |
|--|---------|---------|--------|------|
| Contributions from Auxiliary Societies | .. | £57,354 | 12 | 2 |
| Gifts | .. .. . | .. | 20,602 | 18 5 |
| Donations | .. .. . | .. | 10,917 | 17 4 |
| Annual Subscriptions | .. .. . | .. | 2,674 | 15 7 |
| Grants | .. .. . | .. | 2,086 | 5 5 |
| Others | .. .. . | .. | 262 | 2 4 |
| <hr/> | | | | |
| | | £93,898 | 6 | 3 |

Receipts from the sale of Scriptures have been £9 17s. 11d., which have been thus divided:—

| | | | | |
|----------|---------|---------|--------|------|
| At home | .. .. . | £52,579 | 4 | 11 |
| Abroad.. | .. .. . | .. | 33,240 | 13 0 |

This amount shows an increase in the receipts from the preceding year of £1,657 1s. 3d.

The ordinary operations of the Society have involved an outlay of £177,826 1s. 11d., and if to this amount be added the various sums paid on account of the China, India, and Paris Exhibition Funds, a total has been reached of £185,611 15s.

The sum of £15,267 13s. 8d. has been paid on account of the Society's New Premises, which raises the Expenditure of the year to a grand total of £200,879 8s. 8d.

The DONATIONS to the Society though not quite equal to those of the preceding year, have yet evinced a high standard of liberality on the part of those whom God has blessed with abundant means, and who take delight in consecrating a portion of their wealth to His service. The following list includes some of the principal donations which have been received during the year.

| | | | |
|--|--------|----|---|
| Roxburgh, Lieut. Col., Cambridge-terrace (East Indian Railway Stock) | £2,000 | 0 | 0 |
| Allcroft, J. D., Esq., Porchester-terrace (additional) | 1,000 | 0 | 0 |
| A. B. A. | 551 | 17 | 0 |
| Hibernian Bible Society | 500 | 0 | 0 |
| Kidd, (D. P. and E.) (additional) | 500 | 0 | 0 |
| Wintle, Rev. T. D., Stroud | 430 | 0 | 0 |
| Goodenough, S. R., Esq., Isleworth (additional) | 400 | 0 | 0 |
| Herne, Mrs., Highgate (additional) | 250 | 0 | 0 |
| A. H., Chester | 200 | 0 | 0 |
| J. L. | 200 | 0 | 0 |
| A Manchester Friend, per Rev. Canon E. Birch | 200 | 0 | 0 |
| Hannay, Robert, Esq., Ulverston | 120 | 0 | 0 |
| In Memory of a Brother | 105 | 0 | 0 |
| From the Estate of the late H. S. Smith, Esq., Oundle | 105 | 0 | 0 |
| An Old Friend | 100 | 0 | 0 |
| Barclay, J. G., Esq., Lombard-street (additional) | 100 | 0 | 0 |
| Buxton, Sir T. F., Bart. (additional) | 100 | 0 | 0 |
| Chaplin, G. Robertson, Esq., Colliston | 100 | 0 | 0 |
| Ballance, John, Esq., from the family of the late F. Y. | 100 | 0 | 0 |
| Hawkins, Jeremiah, Esq., Minsterworth | 100 | 0 | 0 |
| Heyworth, Lawrence, Esq., Liverpool (Annual) | 100 | 0 | 0 |
| Hooper, Charles, Esq., Eastington House | 100 | 0 | 0 |
| In Memory of a beloved Sister, H. E. from L. B. | 100 | 0 | 0 |
| Kemble, Mrs. Henry, Camberwell | 100 | 0 | 0 |
| Maw, Matthew, Esq., Kirton in Lindsey | 100 | 0 | 0 |
| Mills, J. Remington, Esq., M.P., Tunbridge Wells (add.) | 100 | 0 | 0 |
| Paine, Cornelius, Esq., Brighton (additional) | 100 | 0 | 0 |
| Paynter, Rev. Samuel | 100 | 0 | 0 |
| Scholefield, Joseph H., Esq., from the family of the late | 100 | 0 | 0 |
| Walker, the late Miss Sarah, Donegal | 100 | 0 | 0 |
| Cholmondeley, Marquis of | 60 | 0 | 0 |
| Heywood, Arthur H., Esq., Prestwich | 52 | 10 | 0 |
| Allnutt, John Esq., Charles-street, Berkeley-square | 50 | 0 | 0 |
| Bevan, Paul, Esq., Tottenham | 50 | 0 | 0 |
| Farmer, the late Mrs., Gunnersbury House (annual) | 50 | 0 | 0 |

| | | | |
|--|-----|---|---|
| W. E., Esq., Horsham (additional) . . . | £50 | 0 | 0 |
| T. Lee, Captain, Madras Army . . . | 50 | 0 | 0 |
| Joseph, Esq., Beddington . . . | 50 | 0 | 0 |
| Miss Eliza, the late . . . | 50 | 0 | 0 |
| John, Esq., Upper Clapton . . . | 50 | 0 | 0 |
| V. B., Esq., Leeds . . . | 50 | 0 | 0 |
| Miss A., Leeds . . . | 50 | 0 | 0 |
| W. Esq., Bodmin . . . | 50 | 0 | 0 |
| Martin H., Esq., Reading (additional) . . . | 50 | 0 | 0 |
| J. A., Esq., Redhill . . . | 50 | 0 | 0 |
| G. A., Esq., Gloucester-place . . . | 50 | 0 | 0 |
| J. Salisbury, of Cratfield, has presented to the city a Pennsylvanian Bond for 1,000 dollars, which will become payable in August, 1877. | | | |

Legacies received during the year have amounted £602 13s. 5d., being £5,442 16s. 10d. in excess of acknowledged during the preceding year. These legacies of departed friends are always the occasion of deep regret and satisfaction—regret that their active life is lost to the Church—satisfaction that in the disposal of their property they were not unmindful of the interests of that kingdom, the reality of which they could not fully comprehend. It would occupy too large a space in your Report to give the names of all who have thus consecrated a portion of their substance to the Church. Only a few of the principal Legacies are specified.

| | | | |
|---|--------|----|----|
| George, Esq., M.D., late of Leigh-upon-Mendip, Bristol . . . | £2,984 | 14 | 1 |
| Charles B., Esq., late of Burton, Christchurch, Dorset . . . | 2,136 | 4 | 0 |
| Ann, Miss Jane M., late of Harley-street . . . | 2,000 | 0 | 0 |
| Mr. Frances C. A., late of Lawford, Essex . . . | 1,000 | 0 | 0 |
| Miss Margaret, late of Staines . . . | 1,000 | 0 | 0 |
| Miss Mary Ann, late of Hastings . . . | 946 | 7 | 11 |
| Mr. Elisha, late of Guernsey . . . | 668 | 5 | 1 |
| Miss Sarah, late of Islington . . . | 500 | 0 | 0 |
| Joshua, Esq., late of Roundhay, Yorkshire . . . | 500 | 0 | 0 |
| Mr. Nathaniel, Esq., late of Charlton Kings . . . | 500 | 0 | 0 |
| Miss Olivia, late of Bath . . . | 500 | 0 | 0 |
| Charles, Esq., late of Southport . . . | 500 | 0 | 0 |
| Mr. Joseph, Esq., late of Brussels . . . | 400 | 0 | 0 |
| Mr. Rev. Robert, late of Church Lawford, Warwick . . . | 328 | 19 | 0 |
| Miss Sophia, late of West Bergholt, Essex . . . | 300 | 0 | 0 |
| Mrs. Alicia M., late of Stockton, Yorkshire . . . | 300 | 0 | 0 |
| Mr. Ebenezer, Esq., late of Brighton . . . | 250 | 0 | 0 |
| John, Esq., late of Cwnavon . . . | 250 | 0 | 0 |

| | |
|---|------|
| Dyer, Miss Elizabeth, late of Bristol | £200 |
| Edwards, Miss Philadelphia, late of Bath | 200 |
| Legg, Jabez, Esq., late of Stratford Green | 200 |
| Murchison, Duncan, Esq., late of Hammersmith | 200 |
| Stainton, John, Esq., late of Alford, Lincolnshire | 200 |
| Bentley, William, Esq., late of Market Rasen | 194 |
| De Ville, James R., Esq., late of North Trout, Hampshire | 154 |
| Cusack, Rev. Edward, late of Reading | 150 |
| Nitchell, Richard, Esq., late of Kidderminster | 160 |
| Smith, Robert, Esq., late of Dunganon (additional) | 144 |
| Appleby, Miss Elizabeth, late of St Albans | 120 |
| Wicks, Miss Elizabeth, late of Clifton | 100 |
| Barker, Miss Mary, late of St. Alban's | 100 |
| Barley, George, Esq., late of Gainsborough | 100 |
| Barnby, Miss Mary, late of Sutton in Holderness, York | 100 |
| Beldam, Joseph, Esq., late of Royston | 100 |
| Blanchard, John, Esq., late of Whitby | 100 |
| Boden, William, Esq., late of Clevedon, Somerset, per the Rev. Canon Champneys | 100 |
| Brees, Miss Mary, late of Machynlleth | 100 |
| Chapman, Miss Catherine, late of Clifton, Bristol | 100 |
| Chapman, Miss Charlotte, late of Wrexhall, Somerset | 100 |
| Corbett, Thomas, Esq., late of Witherley, Leicester | 100 |
| Evans, Mrs. Anne, late of Aberystwith | 100 |
| Frith, Joseph, Esq., late of Higham-on-the-Hill, Leicester | 100 |
| Heywood, Richard, Esq., late of Bath | 100 |
| Hopkins, Rice, Esq., late of Upper Stamford-street | 100 |
| Jones, Thomas, Esq., late of Glanrafon, Llanrwst | 100 |
| Laing, Miss Jessie Miller, late of Abergele | 100 |
| Lomax, James, Esq., late of Stockport | 100 |
| Naish, Miss Maria, late of Wimbledon | 100 |
| Pape, Mr. John, late of Grantham | 100 |
| Pitt, John, Esq., late of Cullompton | 100 |
| Priniald, Mrs. Anna M., late of Camberwell | 100 |
| Sedman, Mrs. Elizabeth M., late of Bridlington | 100 |
| Sloman, Miss Elizabeth C., late of Longton, Stafford | 100 |
| Stokes, Charles, Esq., late of Kingston, Notts | 100 |
| Taylor, John, Esq., late of Stoke Newington | 100 |
| Townsend, W. Hicks, Esq., late of Cotham, Bristol | 100 |
| Wells, Miss Sarah, late of Donnington, Lincoln | 100 |
| Wilcockson, Miss Sarah, late of Blackwall, Kirk Ireton | 100 |

ISSUES.—Your Committee have much pleasure in stating that the issues during the past year have amounted to 2,400,776 copies. It would not be right to make any comparison between these figures and those of the preceding year; because, as has been explained in former reports, these statistics have not hitherto included the Vernacular Scriptures, printed and circ

at the expense of the Society, by the Auxiliaries in India. An attempt has, however, been made this year to obtain such returns as would render the account of the issues complete; and although through some misconception of the nature of the information required, this end has not yet been fully gained, the hope is entertained that before another anniversary your Committee will be able to furnish an accurate account of the foreign as well as of the home circulation.

Deducting the imperfect returns of the Indian Auxiliaries, which have been given at about 109,000, the foreign issues have amounted to 939,787, which by a few hundreds exceeds those of the preceding year. The home issues are a few thousands less—but this is to be expected in a country where the good seed of God's Word has been sown for so many years, and with such a liberal hand.

The accompanying statement furnishes the particulars of circulation:—

| From the Depot in Earl Street:— | | Copies |
|-------------------------------------|----|-----------|
| Bibles | .. | 533,594 |
| Integral parts of Old Testament .. | .. | 60,769 |
| New Testaments | .. | 414,444 |
| New Testaments and Psalms .. | .. | 17,660 |
| Integral parts of New Testament .. | .. | 325,522 |
| | | <hr/> |
| | | 1,351,989 |
| From Depôts abroad:— | | |
| Bibles | .. | 184,910 |
| Integral parts of Old Testament .. | .. | 33,169 |
| New Testaments, and Testaments with | | |
| Psalms | .. | 546,718 |
| Integral parts of New Testament .. | .. | 283,990 |
| | | <hr/> |
| | | 1,048,787 |
| Total | | <hr/> |
| | | 2,400,776 |

The total issues of the Society now amount to FIFTY-FIVE MILLIONS, SIXTY-NINE THOUSAND, EIGHT HUNDRED AND SIXTY-FIVE COPIES.

The financial engagements of the Society amount to \$112,000.

The following list enumerates the editions which

are being prepared abroad, and the cost of which is included in the amount of pecuniary responsibility mentioned:—

| | | | |
|------------------------------------|---|-------------------------------------|-----------------------|
| In FRANCE, at <i>Strasbourg</i> — | | In Holland, at <i>Arnheim</i> — | |
| 20,000 | French Bibles, 16mo. | 10,000 | Dutch Bibles, large |
| 20,000 | „ Testaments, 32mo. | 20,000 | „ Testaments |
| In BELGIUM, at <i>Brussels</i> — | | At <i>Wageningen</i> — | |
| 20,000 | French Bibles, 20mo. (Martin). | 10,000 | Dutch Bibles, 24mo. |
| 10,500 | „ „ 8vo. M.R. (Osterwald). | In GERMANY, at <i>Cologne</i> — | |
| 10,500 | „ „ 16mo. „ | 10,000 | German Bibles, small |
| 10,500 | „ Tests. 18mo. „ | 10,000 | „ Tests. and |
| 15,750 | „ Gospels (Martin). | 5,000 | Greek and English |
| 5,250 | Flemish Testaments, 24mo. | 250 | „ „ |
| At <i>Frankfort</i> — | | 3,000 | Greek and French |
| 10,000 | German Bibles, small 8vo. | 3,000 | Romanese Bibles. |
| 50,000 | „ „ 8vo. | In DENMARK, at <i>Copenhagen</i> | |
| 3,000 | Romanese Bibles. | 10,000 | Danish Testament |
| 5,000 | „ Test. and Psalms. | In RUSSIA, at <i>Helsingfors</i> — | |
| 5,000 | „ (Engadine Dialect) Testaments and Psalms. | 20,000 | Finnish Tests. and |
| At <i>Berlin</i> — | | 10,000 | „ Testaments |
| 10,000 | Hebrew Psalms, 48mo. | In TURKEY, at <i>Constantinople</i> | |
| In AUSTRIA, at <i>Vienna</i> — | | 5,000 | Bulgarian Bibles, |
| 5,000 | Hebrew Bibles, 8vo. | 1,000 | „ Pentateuch |
| 10,000 | Lettish Tests. and Ps., 32mo. | 3,000 | Græco-Turkish Bibles |
| 10,000 | Ruman Psalms (Cyrill char.). | 3,000 | „ „ |
| 20,000 | German Bibles, 8vo. | 1,000 | Turkish Psalms, 1 |
| 20,000 | „ „ small 8vo. | 5,250 | Ruman Psalms, 1 |
| 20,000 | „ Tests. and Psalms, 8vo. | 5,250 | „ „ |
| 5,000 | Servian Bibles, 8vo. | 7,000 | of "Vol. III. of 1 |
| 5,000 | Croat Bibles, 8vo. | | (Proverbs to Malachi) |
| 5,000 | Italian Tests. and Psalms, 12mo. | 3,000 | Ruman Tests. and Ps. |
| 5,000 | „ „ 8vo. | 2,000 | Tosk-Albanian Ps. |
| 10,000 | Bohemian Bibles, 8vo. | 2,000 | Gheg-Albanian |
| At <i>Pesth</i> — | | In PORTUGAL, at <i>Lisbon</i> — | |
| 10,000 | Hungarian Bibles. | 6,000 | Portuguese Bibles |
| In NORWAY, at <i>Christiania</i> — | | 10,000 | „ Testaments |
| 10,000 | Norwegian Bibles, 12mo. | 1,000 | „ Psalms (Alm) |
| 10,000 | „ Tests. 8vo. | In CHINA, at <i>Hong Kong</i> — | |
| 5,000 | „ „ and Ps., 8vo. | 50,000 | Tests., Mandarin. |
| | | In FRANCE, at <i>Paris</i> — | |
| | | 5,000 | Sesuto Testament |

Although the editorial work in which your Society has been engaged, has been noticed in connection with various countries for the benefit of whose inhabitants new or revised editions of the Scriptures have been printed, it has been thought advisable to communicate such information in a more compact form, which

years may serve as a ready reference by which to ascertain the progress of Divine Truth among the nations and tribes of the world. The Rev. R. B. Girdlestone, your Editorial Superintendent, has consequently prepared the accompanying paper:—

In the Editorial Department your Committee rejoice to be able to report satisfactory progress. Besides numerous reprints of former editions in various languages which need not here be specified, the following are among the editorial works which are most worthy of notice.

In the French language various editions of Ostervald's Bible are in circulation, each edition containing slight peculiarities in the language and phraseology, according to the views and ideas of the different editors. An attempt is now being made to attain to a uniform text by the united action of your Brussels Agent, a Committee of the Bible Society of France, and the Editorial Sub-Committee. The object is to return as far as possible to the original language of Ostervald, only removing such words and phrases as appear antiquated and opposed to modern modes of speech. The printing of the New Testament on this system will now shortly be completed, and the Old Testament will be subjected to the same careful examination and correction.

A new edition of Valera's Spanish Bible has been completed under the editorial care of Professor Lucena, of Oxford, great care having been taken in this edition to secure uniformity in spelling and accentuation. An edition of this Bible with Marginal References is now in the course of preparation.

Your Committee have greatly at heart the wish to circulate Almeida's Bible among the Portuguese; but the style and language is so stiff and antiquated that it repels readers instead of attracting them. The New Testament has been revised, and is largely circulated. Also the diction of the Book of Psalms has been modernised by Senhor da Graça, and if the work proves satisfactory, the whole Old Testament will be subjected to the same process.

Up to the present time the only Bible circulated by the Society among the Danes has been the revision of the

old Danish version specially prepared for the Norwegians. The Committee have thought it well, however, to print the Scriptures according to the authorised Danish version, and this has now been accomplished under the superintendence of the Rev. J. Plenge, of Copenhagen. A New Testament has also been prepared, with Marginal References, in the same language.

The Roman character is now largely adopted in printing the Bohemian Bible, and also the Danish edition of the Polish Testament and Psalms, both of which were for many years printed only in the Gothic character. It is hoped that this may be a fresh means of inducing Roman Catholic readers in both languages to buy these versions of the Scriptures which were made by Protestant translators.

Turning to the large provinces of Servia and Croatia it is with great thankfulness that the Committee report that the translation of the Bible is now completed in both these peoples, and that the printing will be brought to a conclusion in a few months. The Servians and Croats speak the same language, the only difference being in the written character, the Servians using a modified Cyrillian character, and the Croats using the Roman. Professor Daničić has been engaged for many years on this great work; and the Pentateuch and Psalms, together with the New Testament by Professor Karadžić, have been in circulation for some time, and are highly esteemed in spite of the opposition raised in high places. It may be worth while to notice that the orthography adopted by Professor Daničić in the Servian editions, while varying in some particulars from the usual system, has lately gained ground very fast, and has come into use both among literary men and in the newspapers, but hitherto it has not been tolerated either in the schools or Government offices. Within the last two months, however, the "new system," as it is called, which had been stoutly opposed by the clergy, and which has even been ridiculed by the newspapers of the country, has been adopted by the Government, and will henceforth be the only system in use throughout Servia.

Up to the present time no Scriptures have been printed

by the Society in the Slovenian dialect. The Slovenian is a language of the Slavonic family, and is spoken in Illyria. Hitherto there has been no translation suitable for circulation, but an opportunity has now presented itself, which the Committee have gladly seized, of having the Gospel according to St. Luke translated and printed in this language under the eye of Professor Miklosich. If the experiment succeeds, other parts of the Scripture will be translated into the same dialect.

Mention may here be made of a change, which is being developed, in the orthography of the Romanese dialects, which are spoken by the inhabitants of the Upper and Lower Enghadine Alps. At present various dialects are used among these mountains, and each dialect has its own peculiar mode of spelling. Great efforts, however, are being made to introduce one system of orthography throughout the country, chiefly through the medium of a newspaper; but it is supposed that from fifteen to twenty years must elapse before the desired uniformity can be attained. Meantime a modernised New Testament has been printed in the Lower Enghadine dialect, under the care of native pastors, and it has proved perfectly satisfactory.

Russia is still without a complete Bible in the language now spoken by the people, but the Committee are thankful to state that all the poetical and prophetic Books of the Old Testament, from the Book of Psalms to Malachi, are translated, and that the minor prophets are in the printer's hands. One of the Professors of St. Petersburg, who is the translator, has laboured with great diligence, and his work has given thorough satisfaction. He will now turn his attention to the historical books of the Old Testament, from the 1st of Samuel up to the Book of Job, inclusive, and then there will be a complete Bible in Modern Russ. It may also be mentioned that marginal references have been accurately and carefully prepared for the New Testament by the kindness of an individual who has the interests of the Russian people much at heart, and the work is now being printed, and will be completed in a few more months.

The Bulgarian Bible with Marginal References is

advancing steadily under the editorial care of the Dr. Riggs, assisted by Messrs. Costovich and Slave and is eagerly awaited by the Bulgarian people. hoped that the book will be published early next ye

The Græco-Turkish Bible, with Marginal Refere for the Greeks who speak and write Turkish is advancing, and will probably be completed next The old Græco-Turkish version was prepared for Society chiefly by the late Mr. Constantinides, but i been thought best, in order to secure uniformity bet the Armeno-Turkish and the Græco-Turkish Script that the well-known and highly approved Armeno-Tu text prepared by the late Dr. Goodell, should be reprod in Greek letters. Thus the Armenians and Greeks read Turkish will have the same translation before t each in the character peculiar to the nation, if the posed plan be carried out.

Meantime for the Osmanlis, or native Turks, a translation is being prepared under the superintend of the Rev. Dr. Schauffler. His translation of the Testament, is in circulation, and is much approve The Book of Psalms is now completed and in printer's hands, and the greater part of the Pentat has been translated.

The translations in the Albanian dialects may regarded with the greatest interest. There are leading dialects spoken by the Albanians; the G which is common in the northern part of the coun and the Tosk, or southern dialect. Up to the pre time but little has been done for the Albanians, who a very inaccessible people, and whose language cont some remarkable peculiarities which distinguish it t the families of language by which it is surrounded. New Testament in the Tosk dialect was prepared a years ago, and has had some circulation. Last ye translation of the Four Gospels and Acts, into the G dialect, made by Mr. Christoforides, was printed, although the greatest obstacles have been thrown in way of the sale, a considerable number of copies l been disposed of, and the translation has been rece with great approval. The printing of the whole :

Testament in this dialect, together with editions of the Book of Psalms in both the Gheg and Tosk dialects, have been ordered by the Committee, Mr. Christoforides having been the translator in each case.

The character adopted in the Gheg Gospels and Acts was the Roman, modified according to Dr. Lepsius' system, but in the Tosk dialect the Greek character, with similar modifications and with some slight additions will be used; the reason of the difference being, that the Northern Albanian Christians, who can read, are chiefly connected with the Roman Catholic Church, while the Southern are for the most part members of the Greek Church. Hitherto the principal circulation of Albanian Scriptures has been in Constantinople, where there are said to be as many as 20,000 Albanians, but it is hoped that the purchasers in this city may become a medium of communication with their own native province.

Turning to Rumania, which includes the provinces of Wallachia and Moldavia, the Committee have to record considerable progress, although the printing of the Scriptures, or indeed of anything in this country, is attended with very great difficulty. The language of Rumania is derived from Latin, but it contains a considerable admixture of Slavonic words, and the consequence has been that there is the greatest fluctuation in orthography and in the choice of character. Some editors prefer the Roman, which was introduced for the first time about seventeen years ago, others the Cyrillian, or modernised Slavonic. The tendency now is towards Roman letters and towards Roman nomenclature, but still almost every book and newspaper has its own peculiarities of spelling. A Government commission was appointed more than a year ago to arrange a uniform system of orthography, but hitherto no rules have been laid down, and the language itself is in a state of transition. The New Testament and the Psalms have been printed in past times in various characters, and with varying success, but during the past year the Society has brought out a New Testament and Psalms, with Marginal References, in Cyrillian character,

and also the second volume of the Old Testament, containing from I Samuel to Psalms, in modified Roman character. Both these are important undertakings, and are being heartily welcomed; moreover, the third and last volume of the Old Testament is in the press. The translation has been made by Professor Jerome and others, and the whole is being edited in a uniform style of orthography by the Rev. W. Mayer, of Jassy.

Passing from Europe to other quarters of the globe the Committee are glad to report that the revision of the Tamil Old Testament is going on satisfactorily, though the work is one of a kind which cannot be hurried. The Books of Genesis, Psalms, and Proverbs have been printed and are already in circulation. All the prophetic and most of the historical books have been revised, and it is hoped that the work will be completed within half a year. The revision of the Telugu Old Testament is also making satisfactory progress in the hands of the Rev. John Hay and others, and an edition of the New Testament with Marginal References is being prepared. It may be added that arrangements are in progress for the revision of the Malayalam Scriptures, with a view to the issue of one acceptable version throughout the country in place of the two versions now in use. The Hindi and Urdu-Arabic Testaments are also about to be revised.

The Gospel according to St. Matthew has been translated, and is being printed for the first time in the Santal language, for the Aborigines of North-western Bengal.

The translation of the Four Gospels and Acts into the Sindhi language has been completed, and is now being printed in England, under the care of the Rev. A. Burne, one of the translators. The same translation, with those dialectal changes which render it suitable for Hindu readers, is being prepared in the Gurumukhi character.

The new translation of the New Testament into Pushtu by the Rev. J. Newton, has been completed within the last few months, and has been put into the printer's hands.

The Committee rejoice to report that a New Testament is almost complete in the Khasi language, for the scattered inhabitants of the Khasi or Khassiah hills of

th-eastern boundary of India. This tribe has received the Four Gospels and Acts, and now under of the New Testament is being translated under the care of the Rev. W. Lewis, a former missionary, with the aid of the Rev. T. W. Meller.

countries are more inaccessible to Christians than Thibet; and it is a pleasure to be able to the fact that the Gospels of St. Mark and St. John have been translated into the Tibetan language, and lithographed by the Moravian Missionaries, who have found their way into the immediate vicinity of this vast country, in which visitors and foreigners are rigidly excluded.

A revised edition of the Chinese New Testament in Szechoo Colloquial dialect, which has been prepared with original References, is now nearly complete, and is about to be ready to be sent out to its destination, the postal charge having been undertaken by the Rev. J. H. Mor and the Rev. F. F. Gough, and latterly by the Rev. J. Moule. Marginal References are also being prepared for the Delegates' Version of the Chinese New Testament.

New Testament in the Malay language has been translated into Arabic and also in Roman characters under the care of the Rev. B. P. Keasberry, the translator, and the Old Testament, namely, Genesis, the Psalms, the Prophets, and the Apocrypha, translated by the same hand, are also in the press.

New Testament in the New Zealand language has been carefully revised by Archdeacon Maunsell, the Rev. J. Williams and others, and the copy having been sent over to England, the work is now being printed under the editorship of the Rev. T. W. Meller, and under the personal supervision from the Right Rev. the Lord Bishop of Lichfield.

With thankfulness that your Committee record the completion of Mr. Christaller's translation of the Bible into the Tshi language, which is spoken on the Gold Coast in the Ashantee country. Portions of the translation are already in circulation, and the whole of the volume will shortly be printed.

Old Testament in the Yoruba language has pro-

gressed, and is printed as far as the book of Ruth, under the care of the Rev. C. Gollmer.

The translation of the New Testament and of the Book of Genesis into the Temne language for the poor Temne who are a small and destitute tribe in the neighborhood of Sierra Leone, has now been completed by the Rev. J. Schlenker, and the work has left the press.

The Samoan New Testament and Psalms have been revised and the copy has been brought over to England to be printed.

At the earnest request of the Rev. E. Casalis, former missionary among the Basutos, your Committee has undertaken the reprinting of the Sesuto New Testament. The work is being done at Paris under the eye of M. Casalis, and an edition of 5,000 will soon leave the press.

The last work which may be noticed is the revision of the Sechuana New Testament by that venerable Missionary, the Rev. Robert Moffat, who has laboured fifty years amongst the Bechuana and other tribes in the interior of Africa. Copies of the revised version have been struck off by Mr. Moffat, that they might be submitted to those who are best able to judge of its value and after all criticisms have been weighed, the work will finally be printed.

In consequence of the compulsory removal of your Society during the month of February, from the premises which it has so long occupied in Earl Street the Committee were unable to give the District Secretaries the accommodation needful for their annual Conference. Their annual Reports were, however, read to the Committee, and the task of condensing them was referred to one of their number, the Rev. Dr. Phillips, who has furnished the following document:—

The several District Reports having been presented and accepted as usual, the task of preparing a "Condensed Report" has been assigned to the Rev. Dr. Phillips. With this object in view, the various reports have been carefully read, and, adopting the usual plan, the following statements are submitted as a summary of the work done during the past year. General observations are subjoined, conveying the views expressed in the separate reports.

I. SOCIETIES IN ENGLAND AND WALES.

The number of affiliated Societies in England and Wales at the date of the last Report was 4,031. From this number we have to deduct 24 returned as extinct, leaving 4,007 as actually existing. To these must be added 126 new Societies formed during the year, making the number at present 4,133, being a clear increase of 102 Societies. Of the new Societies 20 are Juvenile Bible Associations.

The following is a summary:—Auxiliaries, 746; Branches, 400; Associations, 2,987; total, 4,133.

II. MEETINGS.

The number of attendances at public meetings during the past year by officers of the Society has been 1,345, being 22 by the Secretaries, and 1,323 by the District Secretaries. The attendances by 180 clergymen, dissenting ministers, and laymen have been 938, making, with 358 by local agents, a total of 2,641. Deducting 70, the number of meetings at which more than one representative of the Society was present, it will be seen that 2,571 meetings have been attended by a deputed representative; and, adding 81, the number of meetings held without any direct assistance from the Parent Society, it will be found that 2,652 meetings have been held during the past year.

Continuing the comparative table of the number of public meetings annually held, since the adoption of the present system of visitation and superintendence, the following appear to be the numbers in the respective years:—

| | | | | | | | |
|---------|------|---------|------|---------|-------|---------|------|
| 1832 .. | 557 | 1841 .. | 1455 | 1850 .. | 1794 | 1859 .. | 2485 |
| 1833 .. | 753 | 1842 .. | 1475 | 1851 .. | 1909 | 1860 .. | 2537 |
| 1834 .. | 853 | 1843 .. | 1534 | 1852 .. | 1967 | 1861 .. | 2543 |
| 1835 .. | 944 | 1844 .. | 1534 | 1853 .. | 2402* | 1862 .. | 2627 |
| 1836 .. | 1053 | 1845 .. | 1637 | 1854 .. | 2061 | 1863 .. | 2653 |
| 1837 .. | 1062 | 1846 .. | 1529 | 1855 .. | 2273 | 1864 .. | 2582 |
| 1838 .. | 1187 | 1847 .. | 1561 | 1856 .. | 2311 | 1865 .. | 2565 |
| 1839 .. | 1367 | 1848 .. | 1657 | 1857 .. | 2357 | 1866 .. | 2595 |
| 1840 .. | 1457 | 1849 .. | 1633 | 1858 .. | 2466 | 1867 .. | 2652 |

* It may be observed that about 400 of these were Special Jubilee Meetings.

III. RECEIPTS.

The following is a comparative table of the receipts from the various districts during the last three years:—

| | Free Contributions. | On Purchase Account. | Total. |
|---------|---------------------|----------------------|---------|
| 1865 .. | £48,615 | £35,678 | £84,293 |
| 1866 .. | 50,917 | 36,194 | 87,111 |
| 1867 .. | 49,300 | 36,065 | 85,365 |

IV. ISSUES.

The copies of Holy Scripture supplied to the Auxiliaries and Branches in England and Wales have been as follows:—

| | Bibles. | Test. | Test. & Pa. | Portions. | Total. |
|-------|---------|---------|-------------|------------|---------|
| 1865. | 326,460 | 288,507 | 5,546 | 111,167 .. | 731,680 |
| 1866. | 344,252 | 272,766 | 5,890 | 98,896 .. | 716,744 |
| 1867. | 332,442 | 248,255 | 6,040 | 80,342 .. | 667,079 |

The decrease in the number of copies sent to the various Auxilia is 49,665, and this diminished supply extends to all the districts but three. If there is sufficient ground to believe that the reduction in orders from the Auxiliary Committees is to be attributed to the fact that the large distributions of former years have so far supplied the population as to render strenuous local efforts less urgent, we may be grateful in the assurance that large portions of our country are supplied with the sacred volume.

V. COLPORTAGE.

Colportage has been continued in various districts during the year, and the following is a summary of Scriptures circulated by special Agency :—

| | Copies. |
|--|---------|
| By 24 Colporteurs (almost entirely paid by grants from the Parent Society) | 37,244 |
| By Colporteurs at Birmingham, Blackburn, &c. .. | 7,800 |
| By voluntary Colporteurs at Hill Top, Staffordshire. . | 3,429 |
| | <hr/> |
| By five river Colporteurs | 5 |
| By the Bible Women in London | 6 |
| By Mrs. Col. Bell, in South Wales, &c. | 6 |
| | <hr/> |
| Total by paid and unpaid Colporteurs .. | 67,079 |

This system, though attended by considerable expense, is one which brings the Word of God within the reach of multitudes to whom the Collectors of our Bible Associations have no access; it is deemed therefore, that it should be continued to an extent which may be regarded as consistent with other claims on the Society's funds.

VI. SPECIAL FUNDS.

The District Secretaries have not been unmindful of the special appeal issued by the Committee, and frequent remittances have been sent during the year through their agency. A considerable amount has been raised in schools and families by means of collecting cards specially prepared for this purpose. The Building Fund has been mentioned almost invariably at the public meetings and in the committee rooms while liberal donations have followed an appeal made, or an explanation given in the private family circle.

Special Funds are unavoidable, and most justifiable in such cases as those now under consideration; but the District Secretaries will greatly rejoice when they are no longer necessary, and when the income from the ordinary sources will be equal to any expenditure which may be requisite in the prosecution of the great objects of the Society, both at home and abroad.

VII. GENERAL OBSERVATIONS.

Reports bear testimony to the satisfactory character of the *meetings* held during the year. One of the District Secretaries in his district the Meetings were "invariably harmonious;" "that they were of the average character as regards attendance, and not inferior in interest to those of former years;" "that "never were Meetings better attended, and never did a singing generally prevail;" another, that "the public Meetings were well attended upon the whole, and the speeches more directly upon our work than has sometimes been the case;" another, "the entire Meetings of the year have been of full average," while some have presented features of unusual interest;" "that "the details of our work have been listened to with attention and interest." And from the Channel Islands we hear "the Meetings were never larger, the collections never better; and the interest sustained, but increased."

Much of the subsequent efforts in behalf of the Society depend on the success of the Public Meeting, it is most gratifying to find that the years of the year have been of a character to afford satisfaction and encouragement.

The great increase of the *Society's expenditure*, arising from the additional facilities for the wider dissemination of the Scriptures, cannot be a subject of deep anxiety to the District Secretaries. That an amount of income is requisite is evident, and to secure this object they have employed some extra appliances in addition to ordinary machinery. While their conviction of the value and efficiency of the long-established system of Auxiliaries, Branches, and Associations with their local Depository, staff of Collectors, and Public Meetings is as strong as ever, they feel that in the ever-increasing competition with other Societies, ways and means must be devised to interest the people in the Bible Society, and to impress them with its paramount importance. *Juvenile Associations* must be more generally formed, and the success of the past year is an additional encouragement to labour in this direction. When regular Meetings cannot be held, a *Lecture*, with its diagrams or other illustrations, may prove useful and productive. *Universities and Colleges* should be visited occasionally, with a view to engage in our work those who are to occupy high and influential positions in the Church and the world. Attempts may be made to reach the higher classes of society by holding Drawing-room Bible Meetings, and thus obtain support from many who are not able or inclined to attend crowded meetings held generally at night. Where no meetings cannot be formed for want of active workers, or from any other cause, public Collections after Sermons may be sought; and when the members of the Society can be preserved in the union of all in the centre of an Auxiliary, it may be well (under certain circumstances) to form, or to allow the formation, of Congregational Bible Societies.

District Reports bear evidence that most of these things have been done in part already, and the experience of every succeeding year makes it more evident, that if the Society is to gain fresh ground,

or even to maintain its present position, still greater efforts must be made in every available direction.

But the District Secretaries are more sensible than ever of the difficulties attending their work, both in the formation of new Societies and the sustaining of existing ones, in order and efficiency.

To say nothing of the competing claims of other and more modern Societies, we have to contend with the antagonistic principles and practices of those who make the Word of God of none effect by traditions and ceremonies. It is a subject of deep regret that into many parishes the introduction of the Bible Society is an impossibility, not so much on account of the indifference or opposition of the openly profane and ungodly portion of the community, but chiefly through the prevalence of opinions opposed to the fundamental Truths on which the Bible Society is founded.

With every desire to make the Anniversary Meetings consecutive and thereby to save much trouble and expense, there is often the greatest difficulty in carrying out the plan of definite routes. Most of the District Secretaries can sympathise with one of their number when he says:—"The constant occupation of 'neutral ground' Meeting rooms, the clashing of anniversaries of younger Societies, the incessant round of entertainments—Penny Readings, Concerts, Lectures, Tea-parties, and the like, render it exceedingly difficult to adhere to any projected route," &c.

There are, however, numerous encouragements; and, failing all other, we can fall back on the incomparable excellency and priceless value of the Holy Book we circulate. Knowing what it has done for us individually, we may feel assured it is capable of doing as much for others in our own country and throughout the whole world.

And now that the Society is soon to enter on a new era in its history by removal to new and more commodious premises, it is the earnest desire of the District Secretaries that the event may be distinguished by a large accession of friends and funds; above all, by the blessing which alone can make it useful in the highest and noblest sense. When we enter the New House, may it please God graciously to assist and to fulfil in our experience the words of ancient prophecy:—"The glory of this latter house shall be greater than of the former, saith the Lord of Hosts; and in this place will I give peace, saith the Lord of Hosts."

THOMAS PHILLIPS.

Hereford, Feb. 20th, 1868.

The District Secretaries have, as usual, furnished a separate account of their respective labours; and a full extract from their reports will serve to show how zealously those labours have been prosecuted during the past year.

The Rev. Dr. Phillips has attended 179 public meetings, besides advocating the claims of the Society from the pulpit on 53 different occasions. The list of extinct societies which he furnishes, only contains ten

whilst five new organizations have been called into existence. It is in connection with one of the latter, Whitchurch, in Herefordshire, that Dr. Phillips testifies the good that may be effected by one man whose heart is warm in the cause of God. He says:—

The Society occupies new ground between Monmouth and Ross, and was established under peculiar circumstances. It was taken up by a benefamily now in possession of one of the finest mansions in the city of Hereford, but formerly living in another part of England, and devoted to the Bible Society and its work. In order to enlist the services of the more respectable classes, an invitation was sent to the landed gentry of the neighbourhood to attend a Drawing-room Bible meeting in the afternoon, while the people generally were invited to another meeting in the new schoolroom to be held the same evening.

The Rev. John Venn, of Hereford, President of the County Society, kindly accompanied me to these meetings, and the Rev. Canon Glynne of Clifton, but now residing at the Yew Trees, near Ross, whose feeble health, gave a further proof of his long attachment to the Society by attending and presiding at the afternoon meeting.

Dr. Phillips states that the number of societies in his diocese is 458, and that the number of public meetings held has been 358, Dr. Phillips refers with great satisfaction to the Cambrian Societies, the meetings of which have been very encouraging, though at Chester the success of the meeting was chastened by the loss of an old and faithful friend.

Branches at Liverpool, Manchester, Chester, Oswestry, London, and Bristol, were visited by me, and at each place sermons were preached and a meeting held in the Welsh language. The Welsh Branch at Shrewsbury and Birmingham were visited by the Rev. W. D. Davies. It would be invidious to single out any one of these Branches, as all of them deserve more or less commendation. The anniversary of the Welsh Branch at Chester was rendered peculiarly solemn by the fact that its President was carried to his grave only a few days before he was to have taken the chair at the meeting, and the annual meeting of the Society was also a funeral sermon for its late President. Rev. Henry Griffith was one of my oldest and best Bible Society friends.

During the many years he resided in Anglesea, he rendered personal aid at the meetings, while his horse and carriage were always at the service of the representative of the Society. Though declining health he voluntarily resigned his preferment at Shrewsbury, he carried with him to Chester the same ardent attachment to the Society. He had a way of his own of giving the Society that support which he thought it deserved. Not satisfied with a salary of one guinea, he added one shilling every year to his sub-

scription. His last contribution was sixty-three shillings, being number of his years on earth. He was more conversant with the various editions of the Welsh Bible than any man living, and the discoveries which he made of sundry discrepancies have been of service to Society in its later editions.

The Rev. W. D. Lewis, a part of whose time has been devoted to deputation work, has rendered Dr. Phillips most efficient help; having attended 88 public meetings, and preached for the Society on 21 different occasions, on the Lord's Day. His services have been rendered the more valuable from the facilities which he possesses of speaking both in Welsh and English.

The Free Contributions from Dr. Phillips's District have amounted during the past year to £7,052, being an increase upon those of last year of £169. The Special Funds have also been equally well supported, as will be seen by the following statement:—

The Special Funds have occupied a share of my time and attention during the year. In addition to the ordinary mode of appeal for contributions towards the new Bible House, a collecting card has been given out at the close of meetings, and in private families. The results of these efforts may be stated as follows:—

| | £ | s. | d. |
|--|-------------|-----------|----------|
| Received from 80 collecting cards .. | 37 | 5 | 9 |
| " 24 Sunday-schools .. | 15 | 1 | 3 |
| Contributions from Individuals, Congregations, and Societies | 121 | 1 | 7 |
| Total for the Building Fund .. | £173 | 6 | 7 |
| Amount contributed towards the Paris Exhibition Fund | 86 | 13 | 9 |
| Total for Special Funds | £259 | 2 | 4 |

The total contributions of the District towards the "Building Fund" are as follows:—

| | £ | s. | d. |
|----------------------------------|---------------|----------|-----------|
| From 1,108 Schools | 681 | 2 | 1 |
| Donations, &c. | 371 | 2 | 1 |
| 80 collecting cards | 37 | 5 | 9 |
| Total from commencement.. | £1,089 | 9 | 11 |

This amount has exceeded my expectations; and although the sum received from all sources and from all the Districts is inadequate

irements of the Committee, I can hardly venture to hope that out from my district can be much augmented, except by the use of the cards, hundreds of which are still in the hands of the and these, when returned, will enable me to present additional accomplish the important work of preparing a house for the

ly not be out of place to record in this report the receipt of 1s. from the Welsh Sunday-schools of America, as the result of al to them, both personally and through the press.

Rev. P. Kent, though bowed down with heavy on, which caused him much anxiety, and ended in bereavement, has yet been enabled to discharge uties which devolved upon him with the same rity and efficiency as usual. He has attended ublic meetings, and reports an increase in the Contributions of his District of £249. The sum ed on the Purchase Account is also £193 in ce of the preceding year. This result is all the gratifying, as in 1865 there was an increase in the Contributions of £695, and in 1866 of £162, g a total increase in three years of £1106. Nine Societies have been formed, one of which, that at wn in the Isle of Wight, is due to the energetic s of the Rev. R. Simpson. He had been em- l by the Committee of the Ryde Auxiliary to vass their town; and having successfully com- the work assigned to him, they recommended his g a visit to Sandown, with a view of organizing uxiliary there. This task also he accomplished great success, so that there is every probability of ew Society becoming a most fruitful branch.

District to which Mr. Edwards usually devotes nergies has, to a great extent, during the past been deprived of his services, at least, as far as al superintendence is concerned. As will have gathered from the early pages of this report, Mr. rds, at the request of the Committee, undertook ipervision of the Dépôt connected with the Paris tion. This necessarily entailed an amount of r which of itself might have been sufficient to y his whole time. Nevertheless, Mr. Edwards ble to keep up a correspondence with friends in

England so as to secure the advocacy of efficient deputations, and maintain the number of his meetings unimpaired. In addition to this, ten new Societies have been formed, six of which are the fruit of labours of Mr. E. Lister, the local Agent, who pursues his calling amidst the manufacturing population on the banks of the Tyne. With reference to this valuable agency, Mr. Edwards observes :—

The northern counties of Northumberland and Durham have continued to enjoy during the past year the benefit of Mr. Ephraim Lister's services as local Agent, and his labours have been prosecuted with zeal and fidelity. He attended eighty-one public meetings, six of which, as already stated, were for the purpose of forming new societies. He held, in addition, thirteen meetings among Sunday-schools, with the view of interesting the scholars in the Building Fund; and as the result of this and a circular which he issued inviting them to contribute, nearly £1000 were raised. The large and populous town of Newcastle-on-Tyne has been the scene during the past year of considerable awakening among the lowest classes of the people. Through the efforts of the Tyne Mission, rooms have been opened for the purpose of bringing the message under the sound of the Gospel. Our local Agent, noticing these arrangements, says :—" At Newcastle, in Sandgate, and the Close, large numbers of rooms, which were originally used as corn lofts, have been rented, and thither the quay-side labourers, watermen, costermongers, &c., have gathered and heard of Him who was once so poor that He had not where to lay His head. I embraced the opportunity offered to me of delivering a lecture with diagrams on 'The Book and its Story' in these rooms, and urged on the people the necessity of purchasing the Scriptures for themselves. Large crowds assembled, both at Newcastle and Gateshead (on the other side of the river), and at the close of the meetings several gave in their names as subscribers for Bibles and Testaments. It was really cheering to see these rooms filled to overflowing by men and women who, for the most part, were a few months ago the very pest of the society, many of them bearing visible traces of the depths of sin and iniquity to which they had been accustomed. Now, however, they came to these meeting-rooms, and earnestly listen to the words of truth and soberness, testifying by their change of conduct that Divine grace wrought a change in their hearts." With reference to his labours in more rural districts he writes : " My journey up Weardale this year was full of interest, for the associations which I succeeded in forming during the first journey have been worked most satisfactorily. Not only has there been a large circulation of Bibles, but the collectors have also paid particular attention to Free Contributions. For instance, two collectors labouring together in one district, resolved to ask for one penny contribution from each family visited; and by this means they obtained about £6 in the course of the year. I received a cordial welcome from Rev. Canon Clayton, of Stanhope, where I delivered a lecture on Literary History of the Bible. He very kindly introduced me to Rev. A. E. Daniel, the newly-appointed Incumbent of Eastgate, who

also delivered the lecture, and received a promise that a meeting should be held annually."

Under every head, whether of receipts or issues, the statistics of Mr. Edwards's Districts show a steady increase. When compared with the year 1865, the figures stand as follows. In the Free Contributions there is an increase of £449, on the Purchase Account of £590, and in the issues there is an excess of 10,359 copies. The following review of the general state of this district will be read with interest.

Though I am not able, from personal observation, to say much as to the state of the District, yet the accounts received from the numerous friends who kindly supplied my lack of service, give me reason to believe that the interest in our great work is slowly, though steadily, increasing. The meetings generally were well sustained, nor did I hear of any interruption of that harmony and brotherly feeling which has for so long a period characterized the work of our Society. In the more northern portion of the District especially, where in past years I have had most reason to lament coldness and indifference to our work, there is a marked improvement, and a gradual increase in the measure of support furnished to the Parent Society.

Yorkshire presents a field of labour whose produce bears the best testimony to the cultivation which it receives. Nothing is so depressing as unremunerative toil, to spend one's money for that which is not bread, and one's labour for that which satisfieth not; but when the yield is plenteous and the valleys stand thick with corn, the husbandman has reason to rejoice whilst he ascribes all praise to Him to whom alone it is due. Such seems to be the spirit in which the Rev. J. A. Page reviews the labour of the past year. He rejoices over the progress of his work, and he, at the same time, traces up the source of success to the Giver of every good and perfect gift. Of the 226 meetings which have been held in his District, nine have been for the formation of new Societies, and seven in aid of the Building Fund. He has given a personal attendance at 165 meetings. With reference to the general state of his district, it will be best to allow Mr. Page to speak for himself. He says concerning it:—

Under this the most important head, I will range a few facts and

figures which may enable you to form an opinion as to the position the Society now occupies in the county of York.

1st. The number of Societies now existing is 388, being on the average about one Society for every 5,000 of the population of the District.

2nd. The receipts from the District for the year 1867 up to December 31 were—in Free Contributions, £4,668; Purchase Account, £3,817.

3rd. The comparison of receipts for the last two years (the figures furnished to us not admitting of a three years' comparison) is as follows: Free Contributions in 1864 and 1865, £7,688; 1866 and 1867, £9,149; increase for the two years £1,461. Purchase Account in 1864 and 1865, £8,725; 1866 and 1867, £7,276; decrease in the two years £1,449.

I will not trouble you with my own conclusions drawn from the above figures. One curious and gratifying fact, however, I cannot but notice on the face of them—that by almost precisely the same amount that Yorkshire has spent less than in the previous two years on Bibles for itself, has it increased its contributions towards the supply of the world! Such are the figures which serve to show the “general state of the District,” so far as pecuniary comparisons can supply this information.

But there are “facts” as well as “figures” to be taken into consideration in estimating the results of the Yorkshire “experiment” (as it was for some time regarded in its earlier days), and these are not insignificant. The number of Auxiliaries, Branches, and Associations is more than double what it was before the County of York became a separate District. The Free Contributions are far more than doubled. Almost the entire population of that vast county has been brought under the visitation of the Bible Society Collectors and Colporteurs, and an average of about 70,000 copies of the Scriptures has been issued annually to that population.

Nor is it a slight indication of the interest excited in the Society's world-wide work that the Annual Meetings of its Auxiliaries are acknowledged to be, with some few exceptions, better in numbers and influence than those of any similar institution.

Among the most interesting of the meetings of the past year were those held in connection with the Jubilee of the Bawtry Branch.

The Anniversaries also of many other Societies deserve a special mention, and amongst the foremost those of Barnsley, Boroughbridge, Hull, Knaresborough, Sutton, Tadcaster, and Whitby.

Other Auxiliaries, though expressing no extra interest by the size or enthusiasm of their public meetings, are yet deserving of great commendation for the energy they have manifested, and the results they have achieved.

Under the fostering care of our excellent Secretaries at Sheffield the Auxiliary still holds on its way, and “waxes stronger and stronger.” A Free Contribution of nearly £700 during the year 1867 justifies the assertion. I well remember the time when such a sum represented the remittances of seven years.

Nor does a Free Offering of £553 from York, or of £576 from Halifax look small in the column of figures furnished me by your accountants. Indeed, it appears that the sums received from those three Auxiliaries

during the last year nearly equal the average amount contributed by the whole of Yorkshire for a series of years, previous to the great impetus given to the Society's cause by the celebration of its Jubilee.

The effort which Mr. Page has made to interest the young in the work of the Society, by inducing them to collect money for the Building Fund, has already been crowned with ample success, and adds another to the many proofs which the history of the Christian Church affords, that when a man sets himself any work to accomplish for the glory of God, and in the strength of God, he seldom fails to obtain the blessing which he seeks. "Young Yorkshire" has been a scheme entirely of Mr. Page's own devising, and his own words will best explain his object, and show how far the end has been gained:—

As you will remember, I ventured to promise £1,000 towards the Building Fund as the result of my appeal to the young friends of the Society in my District. I have already been enabled to remit to your Treasurer £785 11s. 8d. of the promised amount, and if spared to present another Annual Report, I have no doubt but that my pledge will be more than redeemed. However much of additional labour this effort has cost me, I can sincerely say that I have grudged none of it, for I have enjoyed an amount of gratification from the fresh and hearty zeal of my young collectors and contributors, which has more than repaid me for all my toil. It has been truly delightful to witness the simple earnestness of some of my very little friends, a specimen of which I may record in the instance of one dear child, who would not suffer a day to elapse before she had canvassed all her friends in the village, "for," said she, "you know, Papa, the Bible Society has nowhere to go to, and is waiting for my money to build its new house." Would that in our zeal for the cause we could "become as little children."

The Rev. J. P. Hewlett, to whose care are entrusted the south-western counties of England, commences a review of his labours during the year with an ascription of praise to God for His preservation and care; and, indeed, when the number of miles which the District Secretaries of the Society travel is taken into consideration, it may well awaken feelings of gratitude and praise, that they so seldom have to record any dangerous occurrence; or, if an accident happens, that they are so seldom injuriously affected by it. In this instance, a midnight walk of six miles was the only inconvenience resulting from a fall which might, but for God's preserving mercy,

have been attended with serious consequences. Hewlett now numbers in his District 583 Societies, be an increase of nine during the year. The total number of meetings held has been 391, which is ten in advance of those held last year. He has given personal attendance at 194 public meetings. Colporteurs have also been employed in various localities with more or less success.

The District occupied by Mr. Swallow in Lancashire and Staffordshire, is one in which the importance of the Society's work cannot be too highly estimated. The teeming population of its large manufacturing towns, the especial need of the directing and sanctifying influence of the Word of God; and it is very gratifying to observe that year by year there is a large increase in the amount received on the Purchase Account, which in 1867 amounted to £5,605, being an advance on the amount received in 1866 of £141. The Free Contributions also which in 1866 had fallen to the extent of £500 have this year been partially recovered, and show an increase of £307. Mr. Swallow has attended 174 meetings, has formed 7 new Societies, and has devoted a good deal of time and energy to the collection of funds for the New Building. It may be hoped, however, that the sum of £1,600, which the reports as having been subscribed for that purpose in his District, is but a first instalment of a much larger amount, of which the proverbial wealth of Lancashire may fairly justify the expectation. There is one proof of the Society's recent work, evidencing its anxiety to do all, whatever their condition, should be supplied with the Holy Scriptures, to which Mr. Swallow alludes with evident satisfaction:—

We are accustomed to say that the Society was established to give the Bible to the world, but I have often tried to show that our Committee has to provide, with much care and anxiety, for the various classes into which the world's population is divided, among other things *the blind*.

When the great reduction took place, two years ago, in the price of the books for the blind, and I got, for instance, the Epistles of Paul for sixpence, my attention was especially called to the subject, and I referred to it in many of my addresses at public meetings, urging that any man met with the blind, they should not look out for a Blind Assistant, but become themselves the teachers. The result has been very successful.

able and encouraging. After one of the Warwickshire meetings, a lady was introduced to me who takes a deep interest in the blind, and said she should be encouraged to redouble her efforts on their behalf. A Kendal clergyman present at one of the meetings, wrote some time after on behalf of a lady who takes much interest in the blind, having taught several to read, and gathers nine or ten of them every week for Bible reading. She pleaded for a small grant. I sent her the prophecy of Isaiah, and recommended her to unstitch and restitch it in ten portions, exchanging them from time to time. At the Tunstall meeting, a year ago, I referred to the subject, and soon after one of the clergy present was called to visit a man who had been totally blinded by an explosion at one of the mines. I sent him the Gospel by Luke. He began by learning to read it himself, and then taught the man to read. At the annual meeting a few days ago, he expressed his warmest thanks, on behalf of the man, to the Society which had enabled him to become acquainted with the Gospel message, which he had altogether neglected when able to read it with his bodily eyes. I visited a large Blind Asylum, and found that though nearly twenty inmates leave the institution each year, most of them do not take with them, a single page of the Bible in raised type, which they are able to read. The time it takes to forget the art of reading, if the habit be not kept up, is measured, not by years, but by months. I at once offered to the Committee of the Asylum, on behalf of the Bible Society, to place in the hands of those not otherwise provided, on leaving, some portion of the Scriptures. The offer was cordially accepted.

Colportage is always a prominent feature in Mr. Swallow's Report, and this year it appears that 24,901 volumes have been sold by means of this valuable agency. In the list of persons who have been thus employed, the "Hill Top Amateurs" are mentioned, and the following reference is subsequently made to the self-denying labours in which they have been engaged:—

The remarkable and very successful efforts to sell the Scriptures at the public-houses of that part of Staffordshire, on Saturday evenings, were undertaken, and have been carried on for six years, by a number of Christian men, without the hope of reward, present or prospective, save the "well done" of the Great Master when they give an account of their stewardship. It has, however, for some time been the wish of our best friends there, that some slight recognition should be given them of the estimation in which they are held for their work's sake. It was, therefore, determined to hold a meeting of friends, brought together without the usual public announcement, and to present to those of the workers now engaged, and a few others whom circumstances have compelled to retire from the work, some testimonial of approval.

There was a large gathering; our never-failing friend, Thomas Davis, Esq., J.P., presided, and some excellent addresses were de-

livered by both ministers and laymen. The secretary read : interesting report of the work ; and the chairman then presented Thomas Hulbert, who is employed at one of the large ironworks in the neighbourhood, and whose employer was present, a copy of Kitt's Family Bible, in 4 vols. Eight or ten other present or occasional helpers received a copy of the "Book and its Story," or a Bible of similar value. I had then the pleasure of presenting Thomas Hulbert, who has been engaged in the work of selling the Scriptures at public houses on 211 Saturday nights, a copy of Browne's "History of the Bible Society," elegantly bound, containing an inscription, signed by the Secretaries on behalf of the Parent Society, and myself as District Secretaries. I assured the young men that their work was highly esteemed, not only by the Committee, but by numerous friends in various parts of the country, to whom the details have been given at public meetings.

As I may not have occasion again to refer to this work for some time, I may be allowed to place on record the results of what I call the first campaign, extending from 1st October, 1861, to November, 1867, namely, 18,032 copies, of the value of £450 2s. 1d.

The Rev. W. Spencer reports that 350 meetings have been held in his District. At 146 of these he was himself present, independently of which, he attended 39 meetings in the Districts of his colleagues. He notes the fact that he received the assistance of 180 clergymen, 1 Nonconforming minister, and upwards of 200 laymen. Death has here, as in other localities, made some gaps in the ranks of the supporters of the Society, which it will not be easy to fill up. The valued President of the Colchester Auxiliary, C. G. Round, Esq., and its acting senior Secretary, W. White, Esq., have both been summoned from their labour on earth to their rest in Heaven. Mr. White's son, in announcing his father's death, bears testimony to the great interest which he had always felt in the work, and which he maintained to the last, and then expresses his willingness to continue the same work, as his father's successor.

Mr. Spencer's District shows an increase in the Free Contributions of £292, and on the Purchase Account, £81. The following account which he furnishes of the work of Colportage proves that in certain localities the agency is still needful, and that it is abundantly owned and blessed by God : —

William Marriott has chiefly laboured within a circuit of some twelve miles around Mansfield, taking his stand in the market-place

that town almost every Thursday. He has also visited seven fairs, seven feasts, ten statutes, and once he has been upon the race-ground with his Bible stall. By special request, he has also visited the town of Hitchin and its neighbourhood. His sales, altogether, have amounted to 1881 copies, and his calls to 4399. I think he has done his work wisely and well.

The records of his labours are very interesting, unfolding varied scenes of difficulty and encouragement. Visiting Bolsover, he entered a public house, and at once disposed of six copies of the Scriptures to the landlord and his company. The tidings spread that Bibles and Testaments were to be obtained at very low prices, and, as the result, many came to purchase. In another public house in the same village our Colporteur met with an intelligent young man, the son of pious parents, and who had received a boarding-school education. His sins were brought to his remembrance; and weeping most bitterly, he purchased a Bible and a Testament, saying, amidst the astonishment of the bystanders, "This holy book shall be my guide for the future." In 1866, Marriott was at Nottingham goose-fair, where, amongst others, he sold a Bible to a female servant visiting that scene of folly. She was so pleased with it, as to induce several members of her family, and others in the same condition of life as herself, to become possessed of the holy book. There are grounds for believing that these volumes have led to very profitable results.

Mr. Hall, who had charge of the Midland District, having in the spring of last year accepted an appointment which necessitated his immediate liberation from the work of the Bible Society, the Committee accepted his resignation, and thus enabled him to engage at once in his new sphere of labour. It was not without some difficulty, nor till after a long lapse of time, that a suitable successor could be found. The Committee are deeply indebted to the Rev. H. A. Browne, of Toft Newton, for the kind, prompt, and efficient manner in which he supplied Mr. Hall's lack of service. All the labour, entailed by needful correspondence and personal attendance at a large number of meetings, Mr. Browne most readily undertook, declining eventually to receive any remuneration for the valuable aid which he had rendered. The Committee have requested Mr. Browne's acceptance of a handsomely bound Bible, which may serve both as a token of their gratitude, and as a memento of the lively interest in the noble work of circulating the Scriptures throughout the world, which has induced him to place his services so largely and so generously at their disposal.

The number of meetings held in the eight counties

which compose this District is 247, which exactly equ the number held the previous year. Seven of these ha been new formations. The Rev. G. T. Birch has unde taken the care of the District since the 1st of Januar and the Committee have every confidence, as well fro the personal intercourse which they have had with him as from the high testimonials which they received on l behalf, that his services will be both valuable to tl Society and acceptable to those among whom he labour

The Rev. W. P. Tiddy, who superintends the Easter portion of the Metropolitan District, reports that tl number of meetings held during the year has been fort five, of which he has attended nineteen. He has al represented the Parent Society at thirteen meetings : other parts of the country, and at five in Belgium making a total of thirty-seven personal attendances. I mentions that the difficulties with which he has had contend, in consequence of the depressed state of trad and the poverty of the people, have been very grea The Free Contributions are less by £147 than in 186 and by £306 than in 1865, but Mr. Tiddy expresses l gratitude that the diminution is not far greater, and fin many subjects of congratulation in the review of the p year's labours. He has succeeded in forming seven ne Societies, whilst three only have become extinct; and the following account of some of the meetings held his District, he shows the heartiness of the support whi the Society still receives :—

The meeting, in April, for the formation of the St. George's-inf East Auxiliary, was large and successful; Lord Shaftesbury presid Another, in December, to establish the St. Mary's Association, in e nection with this Auxiliary, was equally interesting. It was rema able, as being composed almost entirely of the very poorest of the p in the East of London. In October a somewhat similar meeting t place in an iron church at Clerkenwell. This building was filled poor people, who expressed themselves much pleased. The Rev. J Maguire was in the chair. The West City Auxiliary celebrated first year's existence by a public meeting, in February, at which Rev. Edward Auriol presided. Professor Leone Levi ably advoc the claims of your Society. On the 17th December the first meet of the Tower and East City Auxiliary was held in the Coal Excha the Rev. J. Y. Dod, late chaplain at the Tower, was in the ch This meeting was attended by a highly respectable audience. !

of the Ward Schools were present in the gallery, and sang some both before and after the meeting. It is most encouraging to see meetings in London, and in places where for years past no meetings for the Society have been held. After many vain attempts and much painful delay a meeting was held in Greenwich, on 2nd December, for the formation of the Greenwich Auxiliary Bible Society.

Lord Shaftesbury had promised to take the chair, but was prevented by the death of a niece. The Rev. Dr. Miller replaced him. The meeting was numerously attended, and very successful.

Two new Societies are returned in the Appendix. The Auxiliary Bible Society, George's-in-the-East and its affiliated Association of St. Mary's, Whitechapel, a ground which has been unoccupied for years; and yet in no part more needed. In twenty-one weeks 1,000 copies, value £26, were sold, and 408 subscribers obtained.

Rev. B. O. Sharpe, of St. Peter's, Northampton-square, was to number the Bible Society among the institutions connected with the mission work. At a public meeting, the Rev. Mr. Thoresby, of the Fields Chapel, proposed the formation of a new society. A name has been named, twelve in number; the parish has been divided into twelve districts, and each member of the Committee has been assigned to take a district; he will canvass it for Free Subscriptions, and for the sale of Scriptures.

A new Auxiliary has been formed in the City, called the Cripplegate Bible Society; the organization is not yet complete, still something has been done to supply the Scriptures to one of the most destitute localities in London.

A Dépôt has been opened, from which 279 vols., value 3s. 6d., have been issued. Mr. Street has had to collect the pence from the 199 subscribers obtained by a Colporteur. Mr. Street reports "that many of the subscribers are costermongers and workmen. Many persons are found here who are without God's Word, but who are anxious to possess it."

We are aware that when the Rev. W. H. Graham was a District Agent, he tried to sub-divide the Blackheath Auxiliary, but did not succeed.

At last the Committee of that Society consented that such a division should be taken. After their sanction was obtained, the obstacles arising out of their resolution were so numerous, that it was not till nearly the close of the year that any satisfactory progress had been made.

Dr. Miller could not for several months appoint a time for a meeting in Greenwich, and nothing could be done before a meeting of ministers and other friends had been held. On the 4th of November such a meeting took place, in Dr. Miller's drawing-room. At a public meeting, on the 2nd December, it was resolved to establish a Greenwich Auxiliary. This new society offers a prospect of much success. It is most cordially supported by all the ministers of the Church in the town, headed by the rector.

The formation of an Auxiliary for Lewisham was not attended with much difficulty. Several gentlemen kindly responded to an invitation to form a Committee. The Ladies' Association had almost died out here, as at Lee, the Committee has been considerably strengthened, new officers have been appointed, the whole District has been distributed, and your Colporteurs have canvassed it with great

success. A Dépôt has been opened in an excellent situation. It too might be called a new society. The money already received amounts to a goodly sum ; but not having been remitted to Earlston before the 31st December, the returns of this year do not profit by it.

The Blackheath Ladies' Association has also been much strengthened, its districts have been re-mapped, and a Colporteur employed, with extraordinary results. It may now be safely said that the whole of the ground formerly occupied by the Blackheath Auxiliary is being worked in a most satisfactory manner.

The experiment which the Committee sanctioned two years ago of a large increase in the number of Colporteurs has not been found to answer. The agency is a very expensive one, and as the sales are to a great extent effected among a class of persons who already possess the Scriptures, but are induced to buy either on account of the cheapness of the book or the beauty of the binding, the Committee did not feel justified in maintaining so large a staff of these laborious, and in many localities, most useful men. A sufficient number will still be retained for all practical purposes, whose services will be at the disposal of the friends of the Society whenever their aid may be needed.

The interest felt in the work of the Society in the Channel Islands remains unabated. The Rev. C. Bailhache, who in conjunction with the Rev. J. H. Hill, represents the Society at the annual meetings held there in the spring of last year, states that with the exception of the jubilee year, the meetings were never better attended, and the collections never larger ; not only was the interest maintained but increased. In the face of such an assurance the slight falling off in the receipts of the year is doubtless to be accounted for by accidental circumstances.

The Rev. J. H. Hill has been actively engaged during the past year, having attended thirty-two meetings in his own District, thirty-four in those of his colleagues, besides preaching twenty-one sermons on behalf of the Society. He also reports the formation of twenty-nine new Societies, which, added to the six formed last year, make a total of thirty-five fresh organizations in the course of two years. As yet, however, these new Societies only represent the seed-time, the harvest is still future, and hence the Free Contributions received from the District

less than last year, and £212 less than the of the last three years. The Purchase Account £2,240, as against £2,407 in 1866. Mr. Hill this deficiency to be purely accidental, and at it is due to the Christian friends who have such unusual efforts, that he should make it that there would have been a large increase in me of this District, had not the remittance of been delayed through oversight till after the close year. The following impressions of the general his District, furnished by Mr. Hill, are most ring :—

trict was never more vigorous and efficient than it is at t moment, and it certainly never had more attention and owed upon it.

ton has been newly mapped, the staff of collectors greatly and an entire canvass of the neighbourhood made. The e said of Notting Hill and Shepherd's Bush, Regent's Park, ington and Brompton. Pimlico is in course of re-organi-

ids at Kensington deserve all praise for their kindness and orts. They held an extra meeting some time ago, at which uested to give a brief outline of the Society's operations, ally at the French Exhibition. I am pleased to inform '55 were subscribed to the funds of the Auxiliary. Several spoke and expressed their hearty concurrence with the work u aimed, and their earnest desire to promote it.

nds of South Kensington and Brompton deserve especial e progress of the Auxiliary is very gratifying. This Society d much of my time and thought.

ington Auxiliary and Ladies' Association are entirely new e in my half-yearly report. There are, it is supposed, fifty oulds within the area of the Society, some of whom are hers well-to-do business people, and multitudes who are is District has been mapped out; collectors have been and all necessary books and papers placed in their hands. y has been partly canvassed. The first public meeting has and some money remitted to Earl Street, as the first-fruits of harvest.

er Holloway Auxiliary was formed by my colleague, sepa- Islington, and handed to me, because it is within the the Western Division of London. Since its formation I ed twelve associations; obtained collectors and officers for plied them with maps and books; and the work is advancing energy.

ge's, Battersea, which is an Auxiliary of my formation, has Free Receipts and on Purchase Account the sum of £82.

All Souls', Langham Place, East and New Barnet, Wimbles, Barnes, Mortlake and Petersham, are new Societies, and they may, by a fostering hand, prove of great service to the Parent Institution. A public meeting at Petersham was quite a success. I have since that place furnished the Ladies' College there with boxes; and I have no doubt but that the young ladies will do something worthy of the cause of Bible circulation.

The Jubilee of the Chelsea Auxiliary was celebrated in the latter part of 1867, under the Presidency of the Earl of Shaftesbury, and the meeting was a great success. The friends sent you a Free Don of £100, as a memento of the event. Since the meeting was held I have had the District partly canvassed, and the valuable co-operation of fourteen lady collectors has been secured.

After alluding to the work of Colportage, through the means of which 2,457 volumes have been sold, and 1,000 subscribers for Scriptures and 367 free subscribers obtained, Mr. Hill refers with satisfaction to the visit which he paid to the Channel Islands:—

In Jersey I attended fourteen public meetings, and preached fourteen sermons.

The Collections exceeded those of previous years.

I succeeded in the town of St. Helier's, in reviving, and extending to every place in the island, the juvenile organization.

I also addressed some 1,500 or 2,000 children and young people in Grove Place Wesleyan Chapel, and here the first-fruits of the Juvenile Society were gathered.

At St. Aubins I had an extra Juvenile Meeting. This was held in the Assembly Rooms, and it gave an impulse to this branch of operations in that locality.

On my way home I visited Guernsey, preached two sermons, and attended two meetings. I spoke to the ministers and friends there of the reference to a juvenile organization for Guernsey, and the deputations of another year, can I think, succeed in forming something of the same for the whole island.

The large amount of Deputation work undertaken by Dr. Gill in many and distant parts of the kingdom during the past year, has necessarily distracted his attention, to a great extent, from his Metropolitan work. This latter was assigned to him with a view to gaining access to the numerous schools of the Metropolis, and interesting the young, and it may be, also the teachers, in the work of Bible circulation, both at home and abroad. Hitherto, the Sunday afternoon has been almost the only time during which it was possible

his effort be confined to the schools intended for education of the working classes alone. The children lay will be the men and women of to-morrow, and ought to do all in our power to imbue the rising generation with Bible principles, that when we fail they come forward and sustain the work which has been laid down to us as a precious heritage, and which we have to transmit to them in all its integrity and purity. That a considerable amount of interest has lately been excited by the movement in question, may be gathered from the following extracts from Dr. Gill's report for the past year:—

THE METROPOLITAN COLLEGES.

Early in the year I commenced the visitation of these Colleges, the object being to awaken an interest on behalf of our work amongst the students preparing for the Christian Ministry at home and abroad, and to secure their present and future attachment to the Society. The Colleges were connected with the Church of England, and the Nonconforming bodies. Everywhere my reception was most cordial, both tutors and students being equally sensible of their obligations to the Bible Society, and ready to sympathize with the work in which we are engaged. One fact is worthy of mention, immediately after my visit to the "Church Missionary College" at London, a collection was made by the students, amounting to £6d., and transmitted to the Bible House, towards the Building Fund. Boxes have been placed in all these Colleges, the pecuniary support of which I hope to find satisfactory, upon my second visit to

FALCON-SQUARE SCHOOL.

This well-conducted School entered into our plans most che
About 400 children were present upon the occasion of my visit,
result has been a collection amounting to £5 5s. 3d., towa
Building Fund.

KINGSLAND CONGREGATIONAL SCHOOLS.

My second visit was equally as encouraging as my previo
They had many local claims before them; hence, were unable
what they otherwise would, and will do in future, but they have
contribution of £4 3s. for the "New House."

RECTORY PLACE, WOOLWICH.

A considerable number of young people awaited me here
spacious chapel; all were most orderly and attentive, and seemed
with the facts brought before them. As a proof of their inte
our work, the Teachers have appointed one of their number spec
represent the Bible Society in their School, who will be in corn
ence with me. They have sent a donation of £3 19s. 6d., as "
for the Building."

TOTTENHAM-COURT-ROAD SCHOOLS.

My visit here happened on a very wet Sunday, but over 600 c
were present, notwithstanding. For an hour the young peop
most attentive, and enlivened the meeting by singing some very
priate pieces of music. They have remitted another £10 towa
New House, making £20 which they have contributed to that
within little more than twelve months.

CONGREGATIONAL SCHOOL, LEWISHAM.

This School, as the Committee may know, contains about fifty
all sons of ministers. With the kind permission of the Rev.
Rudd, B.A., I visited them, and gave a Bible address. I was de
with the intelligent interest of the boys, and upon opening th
which I had previously sent them, found 10s. 4d., mostly in
The sum was not large, but coming from boys who have not
much to spend, I accepted it as an encouraging donation from
interesting school.

CLAREMONT SCHOOLS.

It was kindly arranged by the Teachers that the Branch
should assemble together at this meeting; the chapel was con
filled, about 700 being present. At the conclusion of my ad
general collection was made, which amounted to £3 10s.

MILTON-STREET SCHOOLS.

Though these are situated in a very poor district, they are
vast amount of good. The day of my visit was unfavourable,
large and attentive audience listened to the story of our wo
work. Their collection, with the cards, has amounted to £4 0s

schools occupied the chapel. It was not intended to make a , but the Sunday following applications were made by a large f young persons for collecting cards, which have been supplied the results of which are not yet known.

truly say that some of these meetings have been "times of 3," and have only wished the presence of some of the Com- them, that they might have participated in the hallowed and le emotions which they awakened.

re I see of this work the more am I convinced that it is a step ht direction. It is not to be expected that every school visited me a permanent association, but undoubtedly a very great ll, and some have already, become such; and in the course we may reasonably hope to get a network of Metropolitan whose aggregate contributions will form no small item in the receipts.

dition to the above most useful and important Dr. Gill has attended 101 meetings in different the country, and has thus rendered valuable help al of the District Secretaries.

county of Norfolk still continues to receive the of Mr. Wiseman's superintendence. His energy l in the cause which he has now so successfully ed for many years, are too well known to render largement on this topic necessary. The total of meetings held during the past year has been 186 of which he has been the representative of ent Society.

letter lately received from Mr. Wiseman he gives

At the end of the year 1858 it had risen to £1,020; and in the year ending 1868 it reached £1,382.

We have had some heavy losses in Norfolk, in the past two years; but we are thankful to be able to state that the county was never more vigorous, neither were its friends ever more numerous, or more earnestly and religiously devoted to the high and holy object of the British and Foreign Bible Society, than at the close of the 30th year of its local agency.

Such is the record of the work of the past year which has been furnished by the District Secretaries, and which shows an amount of careful organization and continuous labour of no ordinary kind. Nor is it the least attractive feature of the system pursued, that it serves to enlist the sympathies and engage the energies of numerous friends who are not officially connected with the Society, but who cheerfully devote a part of their time to the advocacy of its claims. The Committee are deeply indebted to these gentlemen for the voluntary help which they have rendered the Society, and desire to convey to them through the present channel their grateful thanks. The following list contains the principal names of those who have thus kindly placed their services at the disposal of the Committee.

| | | |
|---------------------|-----------------------|--------------------|
| Rev. G. J. Adeney | Rev. Carr J. Glyn | Rev. E. W. Pears |
| „ W. Acworth | „ C. Grant | „ J. Phelps |
| „ H. Barne | „ W. Gill | W. Ratcliff, Esq. |
| „ James Bardsley | „ G. C. Hodgson | Rev. W. Robinson |
| „ C. Bailhache | „ J. H. Hewlett | „ J. Stoughton |
| „ H. A. Browne | „ Dr. Hewlett | „ F. Steggall |
| „ T. R. Birks | George Hall, Esq. | „ W. M. Schnibbe |
| „ J. Burbidge | Rev. C. Kemble | „ J. Steer |
| „ B. Backhouse | „ B. A. Marshall | „ J. Stokes |
| „ C. J. Blake | „ J. D. Massingham | „ T. Sutton |
| „ J. E. Cheese | „ W. R. Morrison | „ H. Sutton |
| „ J. P. Chown | „ J. MacCartie | „ Dr. George Smith |
| „ R. H. Cobbold | „ Charles Marshall | „ Dr. Tancock |
| „ C. Clayton | „ M. B. Moorhouse | „ S. Thornton |
| „ M. Caston | „ J. H. Moran | „ James Thomas |
| „ J. Dayman | „ H. M. Mosse | „ C. Vince |
| „ J. Dunne | Hon. and Rev. Baptist | „ J. Wesson |
| „ J. W. K. Disney | W. Noel | „ W. W. Woodhouse |
| „ J. Ellison | Rev. T. Nolan | „ T. H. Walsh |
| Major R. Fawkes | „ J. Noble | „ Luke H. Wisem |
| J. H. Fordham, Esq. | „ J. H. Oldrid | „ Daniel Wilson |

BIBLE WOMEN IN THE METROPOLIS.

Much as the Committee value this Agency, and anxious as they are to maintain the most friendly relations with its Superintendent, they have been compelled to review their financial responsibility in connection with it, and to reduce to a certain extent the pecuniary aid which hitherto they have so cheerfully afforded. The fact that all such payments have been drawn not from the ordinary income of the Society, but from the Jubilee Fund, which is rapidly becoming exhausted, rendered it necessary that some means should be adopted to obviate the difficulty resulting from failing resources. Up to the present period, the Bible Women have been in the habit of devoting a certain portion of their time exclusively to Bible work. They have sought out those who were destitute of the Scriptures, and having induced them to give their names as weekly subscribers, they have collected their pence until they had contributed a sufficient sum for the purchase of a suitable Bible. This method involved a yearly outlay of nearly £1,000. The Committee have now proposed a plan which has the advantage of being entirely in accordance with Mrs. Ranyard's wishes. They have engaged for the coming year to pay to each Bible Woman employed within the Metropolitan District the sum of one shilling per week, on condition that a specific portion of time during each week shall be devoted exclusively to Bible work. It is calculated that this amended scheme will cost the Society about £600, and although it may not meet all the exigencies of the case, yet it is hoped that the appeal which Mrs. Ranyard has made for a special fund to make up any deficiency, will be responded to in a liberal spirit, and that thus the work will be maintained in its integrity.

THE SOCIETY'S NEW PREMISES.—The first stone of the New House, which your Committee is under the necessity of erecting, had been laid by His Royal Highness the Prince of Wales very nearly twelve months, when the last Report issued from the press. It was not therefore unreasonable to suppose that before another year

elapsed, it would have been ready for occupation, and that the trouble and expense of a double removal might have been spared. Such, however, has not been the case. The warehouse, indeed, was so far completed, that rather than incur the inconvenience of taking the stock to a distance and bringing it back again in a few months, the books were at once removed there, every precaution being taken against injury by damp; but the house still unfinished, and your Committee have been obliged to hire temporary premises, which they providentially obtained in the immediate neighbourhood of Earl Street. Full details have already been given in the Monthly Reporter of the interesting service which was held, and bid farewell to the time-honoured dwelling where many schemes had been matured for the furtherance of the cause of Christ, and to acknowledge the goodness and mercy with which God had followed those whom He had condescended to employ for the circulation of His Word throughout the world. It is not, therefore, needful to do more than note the occasion as a time of refreshment from the presence of the Lord, and to give the following extracts from the account which was printed in *Mail* last.

An appropriate and deeply interesting service was held on Wednesday, February 5th, for the purpose of taking formal leave of the hallowed spot, where, for more than half a century, the Society had its "home," and whence its vast operations in all parts of the world have been directed and controlled. It was natural that, at such a period, there should be some devout and grateful commemoration of the Divine goodness, as manifested in the remarkable growth and prosperity of the Society—some special service of thanksgiving, reviewing the history of the past with its numberless tokens of special care and blessing of Almighty God. The Meeting was held in the spacious Committee-room, and the proceedings were marked by fervour and solemnity eminently refreshing and stimulating to all who were assembled. Valued and attached friends of the Society, had been more or less familiar with its work and officers for many years, came together on the occasion; and a much more numerous gathering would have taken place had more ample accommodation been available for the purpose.

The Earl of Shaftesbury being absent on the continent, the Treasurer John Bockett, Esq., occupied the Chair. Those who had the privilege of being present will not soon forget the "Farewell to Earl Shaftesbury." The hymns that were sung, the spiritual and appropriate prayers were offered, and the touching addresses that were delivered, in

impression to which the memory will often recur with emotions of delight and gratitude.

The Rev. Daniel Wilson closed an interesting address with these weighty words:—

After all, there was a human element among them. Meeting together as they did, as members of different religious communities, it was not to be expected that there would be no causes of difference. But then grace, love, and simplicity of purpose, overrode and overruled everything else, the grand object being simply the distribution of God's inspired Word, without note or comment, without anything of man's addition, throughout all parts of the world. One word more and he had done. Cheerful trust for the future; let this be their motto. "He hath delivered, He doth deliver; in whom we trust that He will yet deliver." The present was a day of agitation in the public mind—agitation in commerce, in politics, and in religion; men's minds failing them with fear. There was, however, One who "sitteth above the waterfall," and who "remaineth a King for ever:" there was One who had said that His Word should stand. The operations of the Bible Society were a standing evidence of the truth of Christianity. There were persons arguing about the Bible, and some disputing its authenticity, and all the while God was graciously employing this book for the edification of His Church, and the establishment of His people. In this fact they had a complete answer to all doubts and fears. He prayed that God would continue abundantly to bless and honour that noble Society, that they might thus realize the truth of the words, "Thou hast magnified Thy Word above all Thy name."

Mr. Josiah Forster dwelt with all the solemnity and earnestness of one who was treading the confines of the "better land," upon the simplicity of the Society's object and the catholicity of its character.

The Rev. J. Stoughton, who delivered the concluding address, left some very profitable and pleasant impressions on the minds of those who heard him. He said:—

There were pleasant prospects before them in the future. They had been told that afternoon that the glory of the second house might be greater than the glory of the first, and he trusted it would be. At all events a great work remained to be done. They were sometimes apt to imagine that the work of the Bible Society was almost accomplished, but when they remembered the vast increase of population even in their own country, and when they bore in mind how intercourse with foreign countries was continually presenting new openings, they could not help seeing that there was still a great work before them. That building, with its hallowed associations, would soon pass away, its walls would soon be removed, but the memories connected with it would remain.

While visible things were constantly changing, the associations connected with them survived; and they were now reminded of the truth of those beautiful words, "The things which are seen are temporal, but the things which are not seen are eternal." There were immortal associations connected with that place—hallowed recollections—which as there would carry with them to the world of spirits. *There*, how many anxious deliberations had been held! What counsel had been taken *there* together by the good and the wise! What devout aspirations had been presented to Almighty God! When they had met from year to year in Exeter Hall, *that* was only like a review on a parade-ground. *There* had been the great War-Office; *there* was the place where the campaigns had been arranged; all the tactics settled. It was for that place that there had gone forth, for so many years, those armies which were peacefully subduing the nations of the earth. Long would they remember that spot, and at a future day—if he might speak days in heaven—those of them who had taken part in that work might as they stood before God's throne, recall, with feelings of humility and praise, the little, the very little, which they were enabled there to do for the Saviour whom they loved and worshipped.

Some anxiety is still felt concerning the funds necessary to defray all the expenses consequent upon the purchase of a freehold site, and the erection of a building suitable for the purposes of the Society. A hope was entertained that the Auxiliaries and Branches throughout the country would have responded more generously to the appeal made to them, and by a combined effort entailing but little self-denial, would have contributed a small sum (now amounting to about £11,000) which still required to enable the Building Committee to discharge all their liabilities without drawing upon the general resources of the Society. The response, however, has been far from general, and your Committee take this opportunity of noticing the fact in the hope that many friends may yet be induced to assist them in accomplishing the object which they have in view.

SCOTLAND.

The National Bible Society of Scotland, though constrained to commence its Report in a sorrowful spirit, in account of the severe loss which it has sustained in the death of valued friends, yet rejoices in the vigour and

which its resources are developing themselves, inasmuch as it is able again to announce an increase in its receipts from Free Contributions of every kind. These now amount to £6,268 14s. 2d., whilst the returns from sales have reached the sum of £8,099 9s. 9d.; making a total of £14,368 3s. 11d. The issues have amounted to 255,295 volumes, being an increase of 12,161 over those of the preceding year.

IRELAND.

The Hibernian Bible Society still maintains a position of great usefulness in a country in which its labours are much needed. If ever Ireland obtains quietness, contentment, and peace, its people must become better acquainted with the Word of God, and must learn to walk by its light, and to live in accordance with its holy precepts. Your Committee are, therefore, glad to find that though the receipts of the past year are somewhat less than those of the year preceding, amounting to £4,304 4s. 10d., the issues have been considerably larger, and have reached the high number of 63,718 volumes. A sum of £500 has, as usual, been voted to your Society as a Free Contribution, which serves both to show the kind feeling which exists between the friends of Bible distribution on either side of the Channel, and at the same time to keep up the interest of the sister country in the great work of supplying the Scriptures to the world.

The Sunday School Society for Ireland has hitherto, to a great extent, been dependent upon your Society for the supply of Scriptures with which its schools have been furnished, and your Committee have no intention that the efficiency of these schools should be in any measure impaired, by a deficiency of Bibles and Testaments for the use of the scholars who frequent them. It has, however, been thought that whatever grants are necessary would be better apportioned by those who were more intimately acquainted with the requirements of the country, than your Committee could possibly be. Over-

tures were therefore made to the Hibernian Bible Society, with a view of ascertaining whether they were willing to undertake this responsibility; and after mature deliberation the Committee decided that they would accede to the proposal, so far as their funds would enable them to do so. They justly observe that this undertaking ought to be recognized as constituting a strong claim on the increased liberality of their supporters.

CONCLUSION.

“It is a good thing,” says the Psalmist, “to give thanks unto the Lord, and to sing praises unto thy name, O most High.” And surely if ever gratitude is due to God, or praise to Him is comely, it must be at a period when His people are engaged in reviewing the way by which He has led them, and recounting the many mercies which He has so graciously bestowed. If the light of Divine Truth has been maintained in its purity where it already shines, or diffused over lands hitherto enveloped in darkness; if the literature of any country has been enriched by a new translation of the Word of God, or dialects never yet reduced to grammatical order have found their first written utterance in the language of Inspiration; if the inventions of art have been made subservient to the more rapid spread of the Gospel, and even the sense of feeling has become the medium of communicating to the blind the promises of life, at whose feet should every crown be cast, but at the feet of Him who teacheth man knowledge, who is the source of all wisdom, and who claims from all His creatures the honour due unto His name.

And yet the very activity of the present day is not altogether favourable to the recognition of the hand of God. The chariot wheels of His providence move noiselessly as scarcely to be heard, except by the few who are watching unto prayer; and even the bustle of Christian life has dangers peculiarly its own. There is danger lest the tinsel of human energy be substitute

in the gold of Divine grace, and the creature be magnified in his wealth and intelligence, rather than the holy Spirit in His gifts and power. God will not give His glory to another; and your Committee feel that the language which best becomes them is that of deepest humility; and that the refrain of every song of praise to which they give utterance should ever be this, "Not unto us, O Lord, not unto us, but unto Thy name give glory, for Thy mercy and for Thy truth's sake."

It is but a very imperfect survey of the vast field of the Society's operations that your Committee are able to present to their constituents on such an occasion as this, and those who gather their impressions from the brief records of these festal days, can form but a faint idea of the amount of thought and energy which are expended in the production and distribution of upwards of two million copies of the Word of God. And if, after resting the mind back upon the busy scene which the mere reference to such industry unfolds, you rise on the wings of Faith, and endeavour to follow these silent messengers on their errand of mercy, what a bright and glowing prospect bursts upon the view. You see the wanderer arrested, and the slave set free; the sick healed, and the wounded made whole; the fainting revived, and the mourner comforted; the weak in faith strengthened, and the troubled in spirit cheered; and as you gaze with new delight upon each varying picture, the range of vision gradually expands. Europe indeed occupies a prominent place, but only in the foreground of the more distant landscape. France and Germany, Norway and Sweden, Denmark and Russia, Greece and Turkey, Italy and Portugal, being nearest to the point of sight, stand out in boldest relief in the perspective of the grand panorama; but lying beyond are seen on the one side India, with its strange mixture of intelligence and superstition, and China with its multitude of childish fables and idolatrous rites; whilst on the other side the eye rests upon Africa with its swarthy race, and America with its yet undeveloped wealth; and towering in the further distance are the aged New Zealand and Australia, Madagascar and the

South Sea Islands, Burmah and Japan, all constituting a portion of that inheritance which the Father hath promised to the Son, and of those uttermost parts of the earth which He has given Him for His own possession. And how wonderful the thought, that widely different as are the characteristics of these various nations among whom the Bible circulates, however unlike in disposition and habit, in mental attainment, or in moral culture, the same Book meets their every want. It is a mirror in which is reflected the depravity of fallen children side by side with the mercy of a reconciled Father. It is a master key which fits all the wards of the human heart, and which, in the hands of the Spirit unlocks its best affections, and sets them free to worship the Lord in the beauty of holiness.

Such is the Book which you are engaged in circulating throughout the world under the shield of His protection, who has said, "all power is given unto me in heaven and in earth." Were it not for this assurance, the vastness and difficulties of the enterprize would at times be staggering even to the strongest faith, but the Lord God omnipotent reigneth, and His promises which are as sure as they are great, point to no doubtful consummation. However lowering the clouds which darken the spiritual horizon however threatening the aspect assumed by the follies, the superstitious and the sophistries of the sceptic, God will still in His Majesty ride prosperously because of the Truth. A fiery baptism may yet be needed to purify away the dross which ages of transgression have accumulated, but the blast of that trumpet which awakens fires of a long slumbering wrath, shall both sound the knell of sin, and summon the whole creation to put on her beautiful garments of purity and peace; and Isaiah's vision shall be seen in all its vivid reality. Seraphim unto Seraphim shall cry, "Holy, holy, holy, the Lord of Hosts, the whole earth is full of His glory."

APPENDIX.

AUXILIARY AND BRANCH SOCIETIES.

It is requested that such changes as may occur in this List, in the present year, may be reported on or before December 31, 1868.

ENGLAND.

Places. Patrons and Presidents. Treasurers. Secretaries.

BEDFORDSHIRE—

| | | | |
|-------------------------------------|----------------------------|------------------|---|
| COUNTY SOCIETY, at BEDFORD | } Lord C. J. F. Russell .. | T. W. Turnley.. | Rev. R. W. Fitzpatrick, Rev. J. Brown. |
| Branch Societies, viz. | | | |
| Ampthill | Lord C. J. F. Russell.... | E. Handcomb | Rev. J. Mendham. |
| Barford and Roxton | Rev. T. P. Richardson | | Rev. T. P. Richardson, Rev. E. L. Horsley. |
| Biggleswade | J. N. Foster... | | Rev. P. Griffiths, Rev. J. Gastick. |
| Dunstable | Lord C. J. F. Russell.... | Joseph Osborn.. | Rev. D. Gould. |
| Leighton Buzzard | Duke of Bedford..... | J. D. Bassett | Rev. John Hurnall, Theodore Harris. |
| Potton | J. Judd | | Rev. R. Hoskin. |
| Turvey | C. L. Higgins, Esq. | C. L. Higgins .. | C. L. Higgins. |
| Woburn | Duke of Bedford..... | Lord C. Russell | Lord Chas. Russell. |
| LUTON | Edward Lucas.. | | Rev. T. Hands, Fred. Clarke. |
| Ladies' Branch | Mrs. Bigg | | Mrs. Stormer. |

BERKSHIRE—

| | | | |
|---|------------------------------|-----------------|--|
| WINDSOR and ETON | } HER MAJESTY THE QUEEN } | T. A. Moore .. | Rev. John Gore, Rev. S. Eastman. |
| Egham Branch | E. Budgen..... | | Rev. Robt. Willan. |
| ABINGDON | E. J. Trendrell | | Rev. S. V. Lewis, Rev. S. Lepine. |
| PARINGDON | { Earl of Radnor..... } | Joseph Clark | Rev. J. Young, E. W. Moore. |
| Shrivenham, Watchfield, and Bourton Branch.. | { Rev. H. Barne | H. Tucker..... | E. W. Moore. |
| MAIDENHEAD | Charles Sawyer, Esq. .. | W. Morris | J. Poulton, Rev. J. Macfarlane, Robert Walker. |
| Cookham Branch | Rev. R. W. Rogers..... | T. Cahusac | T. Cahusac. |
| NEWBURY | { Mayor of Newbury .. } | Thomas Gurney | S. N. Toomer, W. H. Bew. |
| Hungerford Branch | { Rev. T. A. Methuen .. } | L. Waldron | T. Lanfear. |
| King's Clere | | | |

Places. Patrons and Presidents. Treasurers. Secretaries.

BERKSHIRE continued—

| | | |
|-------------------|---------------------------------|--|
| READING | C. J. Andrewes. | Rev. W. Legg, Rev. S. M. Barkworth |
| WALLINGFORD | E. Wells. | Rev. J. Langley, Rev. C. McC. Davis |
| WANTAGE | P. Pusey, Esq. T. Liddiard | John Lewis, T. Bennett. |
| WOKINGHAM | Mrs. Saltmarsh. J. Heelas | Miss Heelas, Mrs. J. Heelas, j |

BUCKINGHAMSHIRE—

| | | |
|---|---|---|
| AYLESBURY | G. Butcher | Rev. F. Young. |
| BRACKLEY LADIES' | Mrs. Carter | Mrs. Carter. |
| BRILL | Thomas Barry. | _____ |
| CHENIES | Hon. & Rev. Ld. W. Russell. | _____ |
| CHESHAM LADIES' | _____ | Mrs. Aylward. |
| GREAT MISSENDEN | T. Honnor. | Rev. J. Greaves. |
| MARLOW | James Carson, Esq. W. Crake | Thomas Butler. |
| NORTH BUCKS, at BUCKINGHAM. } | E. Parrott. | Rev. E. L. Smith, Rev. S. Bellamy. |
| Branch Societies, viz. | | |
| Newport Pagnell | R. Littleboy. | Rev. Josiah Bull. |
| Olney | Joseph Palmer. | James Bass. |
| SLOUGH | A. Mirrielees | Rev. G. Robbins. |
| Langley Branch | _____ | R. M. Major. |
| STONEV STRATFORD, WOLVERTON, and POTTERS PURY | G. C. Glyn, Esq., M.P. R. Wall | _____ |
| WADDESDON | _____ | _____ |
| WENDOVER | Joseph Hoare | _____ |
| WINGRAVE | Rev. G. Moore. | Rev. J. M. Butt. |
| WINSLOW | Sir H. Verney, Bart., M.P. ... { Rev. A. M. Preston } | Mrs. Preston. |
| WYCOMBE and SOUTH BUCKS | _____ | Rev. H. Paddon, Rev. J. Hayden, F. Wheeler. |
| Wooburn Branch | _____ | Rev. F. B. Ashley. |

CAMBRIDGESHIRE—

| | | | |
|-------------------------------------|---------------------------------------|--------------------|-----------------------------------|
| CAMBRIDGE, Town and County | Earl De la Warr | E. J. Mortlock. | Rev. T. T. Sale W. H. Johnson. |
| Branch Societies, viz. | | | |
| Fulbourn | R. G. Townley, Esq. Rev Dr. Hall | Rev. J. H. Ussell. | |
| Haddenham | Rev. H. Hughes | J. S. Rose. | Rev. H. Hughes. |
| Linton | _____ | Mrs. Claydon | Mrs. Burgess. |
| North-East Cambridgeshire | _____ | _____ | Miss Whiting. |

*Places. Patrons and Presidents. Treasurers. Secretaries.***CAMBRIDGESHIRE continued—**

| | | |
|--|--------------------------|---|
| South Cambridgeshire..... | J. E. Fordham..... | Rev. J. Stockbridge. |
| South-East Cambridge- shire..... | J. Dennis..... | Rev. A. T. Criaferi, Rev. J. Perkins, Rev. C. W. Franken. |
| West Wrating, at Wes- ton Colville..... | | |
| ELY, Isle of, at WISBEACH..... | J. Peckover..... | Rev. J. W. Berryman Rev. R. Reynolds, Alexander Peckover. |
| <i>Branch Societies, viz.</i> | | |
| Wisbeach..... | E. R. Schofield..... | J. Anderson. |
| Chatteris..... | W. Warth..... | James Triplow. |
| Long Sutton..... | Thomas Peele..... | Rev. T. D. Young. |
| March..... | R. Orton, Esq..... | Mrs. Orton..... |
| Whittlesea..... | Miss Bowker..... | J. Cole..... |
| | | Mrs. James Road, Mrs. James Blunt. |
| ELY, City of..... | C. Claxton..... | G. S. Claxton. |
| Sutton, Witcham, and Mepal Branch..... | M. G. Oates, Esq..... | M. G. Oates..... |
| | | Mrs. J. Warth. |
| NEWMARKET..... | Rt. Hon. Lord Keane..... | C. E. Hammond Robert Fenn. |

CHESHIRE—

| | | |
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| COUNTY SOCIETY, at CHESTER..... | Marquess of Cholmondeley..... | Williams & Co. } James Smith } Rev. J. Gamon, Rev. P. C. Barker, Dr. Davies Colley, Edward Evans. |
| <i>Branch Societies, viz.</i> | | |
| Chester Ladies'..... | Marchioness of Cholmondeley..... | Mrs. Davies } Colley..... } Miss L. Stollerfoth, Mrs. Fluit, Miss Walker. |
| Chester Cambrian..... | E. Peters..... | W. Jones. |
| Chester Lead Works..... | | John Baker. |
| Davenham..... | Rev. T. France..... | Rev. T. France. |
| Frodsham..... | Marq. of Cholmondeley..... | W. Hayes..... |
| Malpas..... | Marq. of Cholmondeley, } Rev. Chancr. Thurlow } | J. Lees..... |
| Neeton, Parkgate, and Heaswall..... | D. Graham, Esq..... | Rev. A. Grenfell. |
| Tarvin..... | Rev. W. Bryans..... | T. Wright..... |
| Waverton and Saughton..... | Marq. of Westminster, K.G..... | Rev. D. Harrison. |
| BOWDON and ALTRIN- CHAM..... | Ven. Arch. Pollock, } D.D. } | John Carlisle, } Esq., J.P..... } |
| CONGLETON..... | J. Hateman, Esq..... } C. Sweetenham, Esq. } | G. W. Hall..... |
| CREWE and COPPENHALL..... | | Rev. John Aabe..... |
| KNUTSFORD..... | Rt. Hon. Lord Egerton..... | Rev. H. Barnacle..... |
| MACCLESFIELD..... | T. Stringer..... | Rev. C. A. J. Smith, Rev. G. B. Kidd, J. W. Smallwood. |
| MIDDLEWICH..... | | R. Dutton. |
| NANTWICH..... | Marq. of Cholmondeley..... | T. Cawley..... |
| Sandbach Branch..... | | Mrs. Latham..... |
| NORTHWICH..... | E. L. Williams..... | Rev. J. Johns, John Weston. |

Places. Patrons and Presidents. Treasurers. Secretaries.

CHESHIRE continued—

| | | | |
|-----------------|--|--------------------|---|
| RUNCORN | { Marchioness of Cholmondeley..... } | Rev. G. B. Bennett | Mrs. Potter, Miss A. Johnson — Mrs. Hawson. |
| STOCKPORT | { Rt. Hon. Lord Egerton of Tatton James Heald, Esq. } | J. W. Bayley | Rev. C. G. Hamilt— Rev. J. Pywell. |

CORNWALL—

| | | | |
|-----------------------------------|-----------------------------|--------------------|--|
| COUNTY SOCIETY, at TRURO | } | | Rev. J. Perry Rev. E. Nye, J. B. James, W. H. Bond. |
| Branch Societies, viz. | | | |
| St. Austell | T. Coode, Esq. | | A. H. Veale. |
| Bodmin | Rev. J. Wallis..... | J. Pethybridge | Rev. V. F. Vyvy Joseph Oke. |
| Boscaste | { Rev. W. H. Kirkness.. } | | Rev. W. H. Kirk |
| Camborne | Dr. George Smith | W. B. Smith..... | Rev. W. W. Butts Rev. T. Hughes |
| Camelford | Rev. J. J. Wilkinson | W. L. Henwood | G. T. Hands. |
| St. Columb | Rev. V. F. Vyvyan..... | | Rev. G. Oke. |
| Delabole | W. D. Hanson, Esq..... | | Job Hockaday. |
| Falmouth | W. Hooper | | Charles Fox, J. Stephens, jun. |
| Fowey Ladies' | Rev. Dr. Treffry..... | Miss Treffry | Rev. M. Slater. |
| Helstone | T. Rogers, Esq. | John Best | T. Treloar, J. Best. |
| St. Ives | Rev. S. Hooley | H. Harris..... | Rev. R. C. Barrett Rev. John Young. |
| Launceston | Rev. H. A. Simcoe..... | R. Dingley | Rev. J. Horsey, G. G. White. |
| Liskeard | W. B. Sanders | | W. B. Sanders. |
| Looe | W. Hicks | | W. Hicks. |
| Lostwithiel | N. Kendall, Esq., M.P. | Dr. Row | R. Foster, jun. |
| Padstow | H. P. Rawlings | | H. P. Rawlings. |
| Penryn | J. Mead | | Rev. R. C. Barrett, G. A. Jenkins. |
| Redruth | Rev. J. W. Hawksley | A. Jenkin..... | Rev. W. Edmunds, W. A. Shakerley. |
| Scilly Isles | A. Smith, Esq. | T. L. Hall..... | J. G. Moyle. |
| Tregony and Roseland | Rev. S. J. Trist | W. Treffry..... | Rev. J. Thompson. |
| CALLINGTON | E. Nicolls | | J. Dingle. |
| PENZANCE..... | Rev. G. Hadow, M.A. | W. D. Matthews | Rev. J. Wilshire, N. B. Downing. |
| WADEBRIDGE | T. Martyn..... | | T. Martyn, I. Wilkins. |

CUMBERLAND—

| | | |
|--------------------------------------|----------------------------|-----------------------|
| COUNTY SOCIETY, at CARLISLE | } Bishop of Carlisle | Rev. W. A. Wrigley— |
| Branch Societies, viz. | | T. H. Hodgson. |
| Aspatria and Brayton | | |
| Keswick | Lieut.-Col. Wake | Rev. T. D. H. Battar— |
| Maryport..... | Rev. W. Bewsher | Rev. W. Bewsher. |

*Places. Patrons and Presidents. Treasurers. Secretaries.***CUMBERLAND continued—**

| | | |
|-------------------|---|------------------------------------|
| COCKERMOUTH | H. T. Tandy..... | J. C. Fisher. |
| PENRITH | E. W. Hasell, Esq..... | J. Graham..... |
| | | Rev. J. Dayman, John Pattinson. |
| WHITEHAVEN | G. W. Brown .. | John Forster. |
| WIGTON | { Bishop of Carlisle W. Banks, Esq., J.P. ... } | Rev. W. Lyde ..Mrs. Lyde. |
| WORKINGTON | Rev. H. Curwen..... | H. Bowes .....H. Bowes. |

DERBYSHIRE—

| | | |
|-------------------------------------|---|--|
| COUNTY SOCIETY, at DERBY | { Duke of Devonshire, K.G. W. & S. Evans .. | Rev. W. F. Wilkinson, Rev. H. Ollard, W. Ratcliff. |
| Branch Societies, viz. | | |
| Belper | T. W. Evans, Esq., M.P. .. | G. H. Strutt..... |
| | | Rev. R. Hey, H. Lomas, J. C. Topham. |
| Castle Donington | J. Sowter, Esq. | — Huish .....T. C. Sowter. |
| ASHBOURN | F. Wright, Esq. | John Wright .. |
| | | Rev. H. Hollis, T. O. Farmer. |
| BAKEWELL | W. P. Thornhill, Esq. .. | John Taylor ...John Taylor. |
| CHAPEL-EN-LE-FRITH .. | John Slack, Esq. | Rev. G. Hall ....Rev. J. W. Benson. |
| CHESTERFIELD and SCARSDALE | { | R. Parker .....Rev. M. Holmes. |
| | | |

DEVONSHIRE—

| | | |
|-------------------------------------|--|---|
| COUNTY SOCIETY, at, EXETER | { Earl Fortescue Sir T. D. Acland, Bt. ... } | Rev. W. G. Heathman, Rev. D. Nantes, Rev. D. Hewitt, W. Brock. |
| Branch Societies, viz. | | |
| Exeter Ladies' | { Duchess of Bedford .. Mrs. Hamilton | Mrs. J. Bingham. Miss Cann, Mrs. Pridham. |
| Ashburton | J. S. Amery..... | J. Batten. |
| Collumpton | E. S. Drewe, Esq. | W. Toogood ..W. Toogood. |
| Ottery St. Mary | Sir J. Kenmaway, Bart. S. T. Evans ... | Rev. R. Hutchings. |
| Shaldon | | Rev. —. Hoblyn. |
| AXMINSTER..... | | Rev. Z. J. Edwards G. W. Mitchell. |
| BARNSTAPLE | { Earl of Portsmouth .. Earl Fortescue Sir T. D. Acland, Bt. ... R. Bremridge, Esq. ... } | J. Marshall .....J. Elger, J. Norrington. |
| BIDEFORD..... | C. Carter, Esq. | Charles Smale ..E. Dingle. |
| BRIXHAM | Rev. A. F. Carey, M.A. ... | O. H. Bartlett..Rev. H. Cross. |
| BUDLEIGH SALTERTON..... | | John Dryden ..John Dryden. |
| CREDITON | John Sillifant, Esq. | T. Heathman .. |
| | | W. J. Sparkes, J. H. Dymond, James Wellington. |
| DARTMOUTH..... | Sir H. Paul Seale, Bart. A. B. Harris .. | |
| DAWLISH | Rev. J. Rashdall..... | George Smith ..Rev. T. Collett. |
| DEVONPORT and STONE- HOUSE | { P. M. Little, Esq. | J. R. May..... |
| | | Rev. F. Bellamy, James Trehaue. |

Places. Patrons and Presidents. Treasurers. Secretaries.

DEVONSHIRE continued—

| | | | |
|--------------------------|---------------------------|--------------------------------------|--|
| EXMOUTH | Capt. T. Hull | John Sprague | Rev. J. F. Guenett, W. Burnhall. |
| HATHERLEIGH | Rev. J. Phelps | Rev. J. Phelps | Miss Palmer. |
| HOLSWORTHY | J. Vowler, Esq. | H. S. Higgs | J. Higgs. |
| HONITON | W. Porter, Esq. | C. Hoxley | Rev. W. E. Foote, Rev. J. Hoxley. |
| ILFRACOMBE ..... | ..... | Rev. W. C. Moore | Rev. B. Price. |
| KINGSBRIDGE ..... | ..... | George Fox | Rev. J. C. Postans, F. H. Fox. |
| NEWTON | Robert Francis, Esq. | W. Drew | W. A. Sandison. |
| OKEHAMPTON ..... | ..... | J. M. Bird | C. Seymour. |
| PLYMOUTH | Rev. J. Hatchard | W. Burnell | Rev. C. B. Symes, A. Hingston. |
| SIDMOUTH | Sir J. Kennaway, Bart. .. | G. Alexander | E. Bowden. |
| SOUTH MOLTON | Rev. T. Maitland | W. J. Tapp | W. J. Tapp. |
| TAVISTOCK | Duke of Bedford | J. Benson | S. E. S. Carpenter, W. Escott, W. Pearce. |
| TEIGNMOUTH LADIES' ..... | ..... | { Capt. Broken- sha, R.N. ... } | Miss Barber, Mrs. W. R. Hale Jordan Miss Edwards. |
| TIVERTON | Earl of Harrowby | { Dunsford, Barne, and Co. } | Rev. W. S. Moncrieff, Rev. W. R. Noble. |
| TORQUAY ..... | ..... | E. Vivian | Rev. F. F. Thomas. |
| TORQUAY LADIES' | Mrs. Pitcairn | Mrs. De Mierre | Miss Mudge, Miss J. M. A. Sims, Miss E. Titchener. |
| TORRINGTON | Rev. C. E. Palmer | J. Jackson | J. Jackson. |
| TOTNES | R. Durant, Esq. | Capt. F. Rogers | Rev. James Shore, W. Hamlyn. |

DORSETSHIRE—

| | | | |
|---|---|-----------------------------------|---|
| COUNTY COMMITTEE | Rev. C. J. Glyn, G. J. Wood. | | |
| BEAMINSTER | J. C. Williams | Rev. J. Thomson, Miss E. Hine. | |
| BLANDFORD | Sir John Doyley | W. E. Groves | Rev. E. L. Stuart. |
| BOURNEMOUTH | Mrs. Thompson | Rev. N. Hurry. | |
| BRIDPORT | W. Swain | H. D. Gundry, S. Bennett. | |
| BROADWINSOR | F. Smith | | |
| CERNE | Rev. Wm. Hy. Davies | W. Beach | Rev. C. W. Bingham, H. Norman. |
| DORCHESTER | Rev. E. W. Pears | H. Williams | Rev. C. J. Bird, Rev. E. Merriman, Dr. Cowdell. |
| LYME and CHARMOUTH | G. Cartwright, Esq. | F. Dunster | |
| ILBORNE PORT, SALBRIDGE, and HENSTRIDGE | { Sir W. C. Medlycott, Bart. F. A. Ensor | | T. Taylor, E. J. Ensor. |

Places. Patrons and Presidents. Treasurers. Secretaries.

DORSETSHIRE continued—

| | |
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| POOLE | Rev. A. Wilkinson, |
| | Rev. E. P. Blunt. |
| SHAFTESBURY and GILLINGHAM | Marquess of Westminster G. Phillips ... |
| | Rev. W. Riden, |
| | Rev. T. Evans. |
| SHERBORNE | G. D. Wingfield Digby, } Charles Stokes |
| | Rev. F. Beckler, |
| | Rev. E. N. Henning. |
| SWANAGE | N. C. White ... |
| | Rev. D. Traversa. |
| | Rev. G. Hinds. |
| WAREHAM LADIES' | Miss Hanwell .. |
| | Mrs. Williams. |
| WEYMOUTH | Rev. T. Greaves |
| | G. Arden |
| | Rev. D. Hogarth, |
| | Rev. W. Lewis, |
| | Geo. Andrews. |
| WIMBORNE | Earl of Shaftesbury ... |
| | G. C. Glyn, Esq., M.P. ... |
| | Wilts & Dor- |
| | set Bank .. |
| | Rev. C. J. Glyn, |
| | Rev. J. Keynes, |
| | P. Hawke. |

DURHAM—

| | | | |
|--|--|--------------------|--------------------|
| CITY of DURHAM | Bishop of Durham | J. Shields | Rev. G. T. Fox, |
| | | | Rev. S. Goodall. |
| Ladies' Branch | | | Mrs. Goodall. |
| BISHOP WEARMOUTH, at SUNDERLAND | Rev. W. Cockin | E. Backhouse .. | W. J. Tatham, |
| | | | Geo. Matthew, jun. |
| Branch Societies, viz. | | | |
| Sunderland Ladies' | Miss M. A. Richardson. | Mrs. W. Thackray, | Mrs. Hindmarch, |
| | | Mrs. D. Robson. | |
| Houghton-le-Spring | Rev. A. Shennan | Miss M. Hopper. | Thomas Lynn. |
| DARLINGTON | J. Pease | Rev. A. H. Hughes, | G. Pease. |
| Branch Societies, viz. | | | |
| Barnard Castle | J. Monkhouse } W. Dixon .. | Rev. W. Darwent, | A. Steele. |
| Bedale | E. Sweeting | E. Sweeting. | |
| Bishop Auckland | J. Lingford | | |
| Middleton Teesdale | R. Bainbridge | J. Hyslop. | |
| Romaldkirk | Rev. H. Cleveland | Rev. H. Cleveland. | |
| Stalndrop | J. Hanson | Mrs. Coupland. | |
| Witton Park | J. & T. Vaughan, Esqs. } Jos. Vaughan, Esq. | F. Spoor | Edmund Lewis. |
| Yarm | R. Appleton | W. Bainbridge. | |
| GATESHEAD | Joseph Feirson | Frederick Clark. | |
| HARTLEPOOL | W. Horner | A. W. Dobing. | |
| West Hartlepool Branch | I. Robinson | Rev. J. Charter. | |
| MIDDLESBOROUGH | | Isaac Wilson | |
| SOUTH SHIELDS and WESTOE | R. Ingham, Esq., M.P. ... | T. Scott | J. P. Elliott, |
| | | | Thomas Scott. |
| STOCKTON-UPON-TEES .. | Rev. F. J. James | J. Dodahon | W. Whitwell, |
| | | | P. Romyn. |

*Places. Patrons and Presidents. Treasurers. Secretaries.***ESSEX—**

| | | |
|--|--|--|
| CHELMSFORD and WEST ESSEX | { Messrs. Sparrow & Co. | Rev. W. Buswell J. Copland, Thomas Moss. |
| Branch Societies, viz. | | |
| Billericay | Peter Joslin | Peter Joslin. |
| Brentwood | J. F. Butler | Rev. J. Morison Rev. T. H. Bun |
| Maldon and Dengie | G. May | G. May. |
| Ongar | C. T. Tower, Esq. | H. Gibson |
| Rawreth | Rev. J. C. White | Rev. J. C. White |
| Rochford | | Rev. T. Haywa Rev. S. N. Dal |
| COLCHESTER and EAST ESSEX | J. Gurdon Rebow, Esq. { Mills & Co. } Round & Co. } | Rev. A. H. Ru Alex. M. Whi |
| Branch Societies, viz. | | |
| Dedham | W. H. Penrose, Esq. .. | W. H. Penrose. Rev. J. Trew. |
| Harwich | Rev. Richard Bull | R. S. Barnes |
| Manningtree | | W. J. Shansfield Rev. T. Pinch |
| Thorpe, Kirby, and Walton | Rev. A. H. Rumboll .. | { Rev. A. H. Rumboll } Rev. A. H. Rumb |
| Wivenhoe | Miss Sanford | |
| BRAINTREE | E. G. Craig | Rev. A. Goodrich |
| CANNING TOWN | Rev. M. Meyrick | James Stocker |
| COGGESHALL | | { W. Appleford } J. C. Raven } H. Hills } J. Shuttleworth |
| Kelvedon Branch | J. C. Raven | Richard Carter. |
| DUNMOW | { J. A. Hardcastle, Esq., M.P. } | W. Clayton |
| HALSTEAD | G. De H. Valzey, Esq. .. | G. De H. Valzey. G. P. Arden, J. Morris. |
| PLAISTOW | Mrs. Curwen | Miss Crossland, Miss Townsend. |
| ROMFORD, HAVERING, } &c. | Champion Russell | Rev. R. R. Faulkner Rev. F. Sweet. |
| SAFFRON-WALDEN | Lord Braybrooke | Gibson & Co. |
| SOUTHEND LADIES' | Mrs. Rumble | Mrs. Rumble. |
| WALTHAM ABBEY | { Rev. J. Francis | C. Hunt, sen. |
| WALTHAMSTOW and LEYTON LADIES' | { W. Stobart, Esq. } | Rev. S. Murch, C. Hunt, jun. |
| Wanstead and Leyton- stone Branch | E. Warner | Mrs. Edmund Pol Miss Hibbert. |
| WEST HAM | Mrs. S. Harrison | Miss Jennings, Miss E. Chapman. |
| WITHAM | J. Foster | Lady Buxton, Mrs. Head, Mrs. Godlee, Mrs. Wilson. |
| | | Rev. J. Dewar, Captain Leary. |

Places. Patrons and Presidents. Treasurers. Secretaries.

GLOUCESTERSHIRE—

| | | | |
|-------------------------------|---------------------------------------|---|--------------------------------------|
| GLOUCESTER, City of | Thomas Woods. | B. Jordan, R. W. Batten. | |
| BOURTON-ON-THE- WATER..... | { N. Stenson, Esq., M.D. | Rev. T. Brooks, Miss Kendall. | |
| CHELTENHAM | { Earl Ducie..... } F. Monro | Rev. Dr. Brown, Rev. W. G. Chamberlain T. Walker. | |
| HEPSTOW | Rev. T. Jones | Rev. J. Morgan, T. Jones, Francis T. Gegg. | |
| CIRENCESTER | T. C. Brown | Robert Brewin, Richard Mullings. | |
| URSLEY | T. Hardwick | James Lang, James Barnes. | |
| FAIRFORD..... | Rev. F. W. Rice | J. Dance | Rev. T. Morton, Rev. J. Friere. |
| Lechlade Branch | G. Milward, Esq. | Rev. R. V. Whitby | A. Powell. |
| FOREST OF DEAN..... | I. Trotter | Rev. G. Ridout, I. Trotter. | |
| KINGSWOOD..... | John Griffiths | John Griffiths. | |
| LYDNEY & ATLBURTON { | Rev. W. H. Bathurst.. } Miss Greenham | Miss Greenham. | |
| | Rev. B. Phillpot | | |
| NAILSWORTH | E. Dalton, Esq., LL.D. .. | G. F. Playne .. | A. R. Fewster, G. F. Playne. |
| STROUD | T. M. Croome .. | Rev. W. Wheeler, F. Roberts. | |
| TEWKESBURY | Lord Sudeley | Isaac Jenner .. | Rev. J. Scott, Rev. H. Wellsford. |
| WOTTON-UNDER-EDGE | S. Long | Rev. J. Trowbridge, C. P. Pritchett. | |

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| - GUERNSEY, Isle of { | Right Hon. and Rev. Lord De Saumarez Very Rev. the Dean .. | Thomas Groen.. | Rev. J. Lakes. |
| Ladies' Branch..... | | Mrs. J. Maingay | Mrs. H. Agnew, Miss H. B. Le Cocq. |

HAMPSHIRE—

| | | | |
|----------------------------|----------------------------|----------------------------|------------------------|
| COUNTY SOCIETY, at | { Bishop of Winchester. } | Rev. F. Rogers | |
| WINCHESTER | { Lord H. Cholmondeley } | Joseph Tanner. | |
| Branch Societies, viz. | | | |
| East Hamts. at Petersfield | Bishop of Winchester | Rev. J. M. Sumner. | |
| ALDERSHOT TOWN | R. Alden | Rev. W. H. Groves. | |
| ALRESFORD | J. H. Bracher .. | J. H. Bracher. | |
| ALTON | John Wood, Esq..... | W. T. Gunner .. | A. C. Crowley. |
| ANDOVER | Bishop of Winchester { | Hampshire Banking Co. } | Rev. W. McOwan. |
| BISHOP'S WALTHAM | | | Rev. W. Brock |
| Droxford Branch | | | Rev. J. A. G. Colpoys. |

*Places. Patrons and Presidents. Treasurers. Secretaries.***HAMPSHIRE continued—**

| | | | |
|---|--|---|---|
| CHRISTCHURCH..... | Maj.-Gen. Chas. Stuart.. | J. K. Welch | Rev. T. M. Macdonogh, Rev. J. Woodwark. |
| COWES LADIES' | Mrs. John White. | | Mrs. Beck, Miss A. F. Cooke, Mrs. Robert White. |
| FAREHAM | Lord H. Cholmondeley. | W. Sprent | Rev. W. S. Dumergue Rev. R. Nobbs. |
| Titchfield Branch | | R. Wooldridge .. | Rev. T. Cousens. |
| FORDINGBRIDGE | | J. Hannen..... | J. Hannen. |
| GOSPORT LADIES' | Mrs. Mumby.... | | Mrs. Rundla, Miss L. Goodeve, Miss Tanner. |
| LYMINGTON | F. H. Crozier, Esq. | E. Chinery | Rev. B. Maturin. Miss Young. |
| NEWPORT LADIES' | | Mrs. Mitchell .. | Miss Millidge, Mrs. Snellgrove. |
| NORTH-EAST HANTS, at BASINGSTOKE | } Bishop of Winchester .. | | Seymour & Co. |
| PORTSEA | { Lt.-Gen. Ld. Howard of Effingham, G.C.B. Edward Cashor, Esq. } | | George Pratt.... |
| Forest of Bere Branch.... | J. Deverall, Esq..... | Rev. H. W. Sheppard | Rev. H. W. Sheppard. |
| PORTSMOUTH DOCKYARD | | James Helby.... | |
| ROMSEY | Rev. C. A. Moore | Messrs. Footner | Rev. T. M. Morris, F. Buckell. |
| RYDE..... | Bishop of Winchester | | G. Ridett, T. W. Eldridge. |
| SANDOWN..... | | J. Withers, Esq. | Rev. W. J. Craig. |
| SOUTHAMPTON | Bishop of Winchester { | Messrs. Atherley } John Smith, & Darwin } | W. B. Randall. |
| SOUTHSEA..... | | Alf. Harvey, M.D. | Rev. F. Baldey. |
| STOCKBRIDGE..... | Bishop of Winchester.... | W. K. Loveless.. | Rev. R. Terrell. |
| VENTNOR and BON- CHURCH..... | { Hon. Mrs. Falham | | Rev. J. G. Gregory |
| | | | Mrs. Davies. |

HEREFORDSHIRE—

| | | | |
|------------------------|---------------------------|-----------------|--|
| COUNTY SOCIETY, at | { Bishop of Hereford .. } | Nat. Prov. Bank | R. Jennings, |
| HEREFORD | { Rev. John Venn..... } | C. G. Martin .. | Joseph Jones, W. Evans. |
| Branch Societies, viz. | | | |
| Kington..... | C. W. A. Greenly, Esq.. | Gustavus Foote | James Peene, Francis Parker. |
| Ledbury | Josiah Newman | Capt. Turner .. | Rev. J. A. Porter, H. S. Newman, James Davies. |
| Leominster | Rev. Kevill Davies..... | James Davies .. | Rev. T. Porter H. S. Newman. |
| Ross | Rev. Canon Allen | H. Southall.... | Rev. G. Howe. |
| WHITCHURCH..... | J. Bannerman, Esq..... | S. Robertson .. | Rev. A. Blake. |

HERTFORDSHIRE—

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| COUNTY SOCIETY, at | { | | W. Pollard | Rev. F. Bannister Joseph Bettinson. |
| HERTFORD | | | | |

*Places. Patrons and Presidents. Treasurers. Secretaries.***HERTFORDSHIRE continued—**

| | | | |
|---|--------------------------|---------------------------------------|--|
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| Haslemere Branch | | Rev. C. J. Mor |
| GUILDFORD | Bp. of Winchester | R. D. Mangles |
| KINGSTON | { Shrubsall and } Lambert | T. Chalk, S. Ranyard |
| MITCHAM | Rev. D. F. Wilson, M.A. | W. Smith |
| NORWOOD LADIES' | Mrs. Tritton | Mrs. Kent |
| PECKHAM EAST | Mrs. Harris | Mrs. Bell |
| PECKHAM LADIES' | Travers Buxton, Esq. | Mrs. T. Cash |
| PENGE | Rev. D. McAnally | Rev. D. McAnally |
| RED HILL | H. E. Gurney, Esq. | Mrs. Bossey |
| REIGATE LADIES' | Mrs. E. Gurney | Mrs. Marjett |
| RICHMOND .. | P. B. Hall | J. T. Johnson H. Gouldsm |
| STREATHAM, BALHAM, TOOTING, & MERTON LADIES' | { Hon. Lady Wriothesley } Russell | Mrs. J. Simpson |

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| WANDSWORTH | Miss Shepley .. | Rev. I. Jacob. Mrs. White, Miss Pin, Mrs. Holt, Mrs. Butler. |
| WIMBLEDON | J. B. Gibbons .. | J. B. Gibbons. |

SUSSEX—

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| Shoreham | J. Kemeys. | | |
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| CENTRAL SUSSEX, at HORSHAM | { J. Tudor Nelthorpe, Esq. H. Michell, jun. } D. C. Stott R. Cragg. | | |
| WEST SUSSEX, at CHICHESTER | { Duke of Richmond .. J. A. Smith, Esq., M.P. Geo. Barttelot, Esq. .. } | F. W. Gruggen .. | Rev. E. Whitehead. |
| Arundel Branch | Mrs. W. R. Bull, Mrs. C. Bartlett. | | |
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| EAST GRINSTEAD | Rev. John Peat, A.M. .. | Henry Taylor .. | William Pearless. |
| HAILSHAM | Rev. G. G. Harvey .. | | |
| HASTINGS and ST. LEONARDS | { Earl of Chichester .. } James Rock .. | | |
| LINGFIELD | Rev. J. Thomas .. | | |
| LITTLEHAMPTON | Rev. W. Knight .. | | |
| PETWORTH | Rev. C. Holland .. | | |
| UCKFIELD | F. Brodie, Esq. | F. Brodie | Mrs. Foster, Rev. F. S. Attenborough |
| WORTHING | Melvill Green .. | | |

WARWICKSHIRE—

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| ATHERSTONE LADIES' .. | C. H. Bracebridge, Esq. .. | Mrs. King | Mrs. Fox, Miss Moore, Mrs. Sinclair. |
| BIRMINGHAM | Lord Calthorpe | S. S. Lloyd | Rev. G. Pettitt, Rev. C. Vince, E. Gem, J. Williams. |
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| Birmingham Welsh | Rev. J. Lewis | O. Roberts .. | Mrs. T. Avery, Miss S. Avery. Evan Thomas. |
| Birmingham Central .. | Rev. Dr. Wilkinson .. | Mrs. Solomon .. | Mrs. Holdsworth. |
| Birmingham West | Rev. G. Lee, M.A. | Miss R. Edwards | Miss Burton. |

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| | { Rev. J. Hammond..... } | |
| | { Rev. R. Ann..... } | |
| Nechells | { Rev. H. C. Milward... } | Mrs. Gray |
| | { Rev. H. E. Gregg..... } | Mrs. Milward. |
| | { G. Ingall | |
| New Jerusalem (Summer Lane)..... | Rev. R. R. Rodgers | Mrs. Haseler Mrs. Wilkinson, Mrs. Lowe. |
| Do. (Cannon Street) .. | Rev. E. Madeley..... | Mrs. Butler..... |
| Princes End..... | S. Lees Millington | D. B. Meese. |
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| St. George's | Rev. S. Thornton, M.A. | Miss Bown |
| | { Rev. W. H. Hutton, M.A. } | Miss S. Bown. |
| Tipton | { Rev. J. Hallam | W. Hipkins |
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| Warstone Lane | { Rev. J. Bach | Mrs. Cocksedge.. |
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| | | W. F. Franklin, John Bill, jun. |
| LEAMINGTON | Rev. J. H. Smith | Rev. H. Fisher, Rev. W. A. Salter, J. Fenn Clark. |
| | | Miss Jackson, Mrs. Broughton, Miss Pears. |
| Ladies' Branch..... | Miss C. Yarborough | Miss Pears |
| RUGBY | T. Caldecott, Esq. | J. A. Campbell Rev. Dr. Dixon. |
| STRATFORD-ON-AVON | | F. Tones J. Higgins. |

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| Kirkby Lonsdale | | —, Roper..... | Mrs. Gregg. |

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| Highworth | Rev. F. M. Rowden | E. Hanbury | J. Reynolds. |
| Melksham | Rev. G. Hume..... | J. H. Maggs.... | Rev. J. Wood, R. Simpson. |
| Vale of Pewsey | | John Grant | J. Stratton, Dr. Carter. |
| Westbury | Dr. Gibbs | Dr. Gibbs | Rev. J. Precoe. |
| BRINKWORTH | | R. Stratton, jun. | R. Stratton, jun. |

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| | C. J. Ewer | Rev. H. Allan. | |
| f..... | T. Luce | Rev. A. H. Smith, Rev. W. Robbins, J. Hull. | |
| GH..... | J. Reeves, J.P. | Rev. E. S. Bayliffe. | |
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| ad WILTON | J. C. Wheeler | Rev. A. B. Handley, Stephen Hill. | |
| | R. Strange, Esq. | T. Strange | Rev. H. G. Baily. |
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| | | E. Perkins | T. White. |
| | Rev. J. Palmer | | H. W. Weltch. |
| | | S. Tombs | J. H. Bradley. |
| | Rev. P. C. M. Hoskin | Rev. P. C. M. Hoskin | |
| ..... | Sir T. E. Winnington, Bt. M.P. | D. Zachary | C. Harrison. |
| ..... | Rev. H. Kempson | Rev. H. Kempson. | |
| ..... | { Dudley & W. Bromwich Banking Co. } | | J. Whitehouse. |
| ..... | Lord Northwick | H. Burlingham. | H. Burlingham, G. H. Garrard. |
| TER | | G. Turton | Rev. J. Marsden. |
| | | H. Milward | |
| E | Rev. C. Girdlestone | J. Cooper | Rev. T. Williams, Rev. J. Richards. |

RE—

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| | | F. Clough | F. Clough, R. R. Hocliffe. |
| | | — Hugill | J. H. Phillips. |
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| | Rev. F. J. Ellis | Dr. Watmough | Dr. Watmough. |
| | Rev. B. Maddock, M.A. | Rev. T. Clarke | F. C. G. Ellerton. |
| nd Wapen- INCROSS | { Lord Wharmcliffe W. Newman | | Rev. J. Hudson, R. Inns. |
| | Rev. J. B. Birtwhistle | | Rev. J. B. Birtwhistle. |

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| | | Miss Stanfield |
| Thornton | Joseph Craven..... | Francis Craven. |
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| Rosedale | Isaac Hartas, Esq. | T. Garbutt |
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| | | Rev. T. Hicks. |
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| | | S. Crawshaw. |
| Branch Societies, viz. | | |
| Dewsbury Ladies' | Miss E. Clay..... | Mrs. Thompson. |
| Ossett Township..... | Rev. T. Lee..... | J. Ellis |
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| | | Rev. E. S. Proud |
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| Bawtry Branch | R. M. Milnes, Esq..... | — Adams |
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| | | J. Thompson. |
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| GOOLE..... | John Wells, Esq..... | J. H. Rockett .. |
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| HALIFAX | J. Abbott, Esq..... | Joseph Thorp .. |
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| | | Joseph Sowter. |
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| | | Rev. W. Flower- |
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| | | J. Wainwright. |
| HUDDERSFIELD | J. C. Laycock, Esq. | T. Firth, jun. .. |
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| | | Rev. R. Skinner |
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| Huddersfield Ladies'.... | { Mrs. Firth | Miss H. Eastwood |
| | { Mrs. Allen | Miss Sutcliffe, |
| | { Mrs. Stables | Mrs. Laycock .. |
| | | Mrs. Bruce, |
| | | Miss E. Wood, |
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| Branch Societies, viz. | | Mrs. Sissison, Mrs. Tenney, Mrs. T. Stratten, Mrs. J. Briggs. |
| Hull Ladies' | | J. D. McDougald, S. Stubbing. |
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| KEIGHLEY | C. H. Wilkinson | J. F. Wolstenholme. |
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| Birstal | Rev. T. ShannJ. Heaton..... | Miss Trickett, Miss Lupton. |
| Boston Spa | Rev. T. ShannJ. Heaton..... | Rev. T. Merry. |
| Bramley | S. L. Booth | |
| Wetherby Ladies' | | |
| MARKET WEIGHTON | M. Jackson, Esq.....W. E. Botterill.. | |
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| Knottingley Branch | J. Willson | Rev. T. Davy, N. Dickinson. |
| RICHMOND LADIES' | Rev. R. E. RobertsR. Roberts..... | Miss H. Wilson. |
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| BOTHERHAM | Rev. R. Moaley | Dr. Falding, H. Wigfield. |
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| SELBY | | C. Hutchinson, Christopher Twist, J. Cutting. |
| SETTLE | J. Tatham | W. Procter, E. Brockbank. |
| SHEFFIELD | Rev. Canon Sale, D.D. ..H. Wilson | Rev. J. Burbridge, Rev. J. H. James, Rev. R. M. MacBriar. |
| Handsworth Branch | P. France..... | W. Hooley. |
| SKIPTON | J. Dewhurst | Rev. T. Windsor, J. Tasker. |
| Addingham Ladies' Branch | Mrs. Horsfal | Miss Dean. |
| SKAITH | E. E. Clark | Joshua Cook. |

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| WAKEFIELD..... | W. H. Leatham, Esq., M.P. | Rev. W. M. Madden, Rev. H. Saunders, W. Kitching. |
| Ladies' Branch | Mrs. W. H. Leatham | Mrs. E. A. Leatham Mrs. Eastmead. |
| WATH-UPON-DEARNE..... | J. Brailsford | —, Hicks. |
| WENSLEYDALE | R. C. Allen | — |
| Branch Societies, viz. | | |
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| Middleham | P. Buok | M. Longbotham. |
| WHITBY | C. Richardson | Rev. W. Keane, Rev. J. C. Potter. |
| Kirkby Moorside Branch | I. Hartas | I. Hartas. |

WALES.

ANGLESEA—

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| Amlwch..... | J. W. Paynter, Esq. | R. L. Dew | Richard Rowland. |
| Bodedern | Rev. R. Roberts | D. Roberts | Rev. E. Evans. |
| Bryndu | W. Evans, Esq. | O. Williams | O. Williams, Richard Owen. |
| Bryn Shenkin | R. Parry, Esq. | J. Roberts | J. Owen. |
| Gaerwen | Rev. R. Hughes | G. Roberts | R. Williams. |
| Gwalchmai | Rev. J. W. Jones | R. Edwards | O. Williams. |
| Holyhead | Rev. R. Jones | E. P. Griffith | Rev. W. Griffith. |
| Llanfair-y-Pwll | O. Prytherch | W. Hughes | William Jones. |
| Llanfechell | J. W. Paynter, Esq. | H. Roberts | R. Jones. |
| Llangaflo | Rev. W. W. Williams, jun. | R. Williams | — |
| Llangefni | E. Jonathan, Esq. | | S. Dew. |
| Llanwenllwyfo | Henry Jones | | David Griffiths, Daniel Jones. |
| Malltraeth | Rev. D. James | W. Hughes | Hugh Williams. |
| Menai Bridge | R. Davies, Esq. | R. Davies | John Morran. |
| Newborough | Capt. Jones | G. Jones | W. Griffiths, Escu Davies, S. Davies. |

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| 3 | | Rev. H. Hughes | | J. Williams | | Rev. R. E. Williams |
| | | | | | | T. Owen. |
| 4 | | Messrs. Parry & Jones | | Edward Elias | | J. Foreyth, |
| | | | | | | T. Parry. |
| 5 | | R. Jones, Esq. | | W. Jones | | John Roberts, |
| | | | | | | Thomas Roberts. |

NOCKSHIRE—

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| | { E. D. Thomas, Esq. .. } | John Pring | Rev. D. P. Davies. |
| | { Rev. R. H. Harrison.. } | | Rev. —. Jenkins. |
| | John Jayne, Esq. | John Jones | Miss Thomas. |
| WELL | Rev. J. Evans | John Jones | W. Lewis, T. Williams. |
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| | { Rev. T. K. Thomas } | | |
| MARCH | H. Thomas, Esq. | { T. Jones } | Rev. W. Jenkins, |
| | | { Daniel Jones } .. | Rev. D. Williams, John Beavan. |
| CYNOG | Rev. T. Jones | W. Prosser | P. Williams. —, Davies. |
| E | Rev. James Morgan | Rev. W. Howells | Rev. T. Evans, John Phillips. |
| F | | | |
| ENLAIS | J. Marryatt, Esq. | W. Price | Rev. Thomas Walters. Rev. John Walters. |
| Branch | | M. Morgans | Rev. J. Edwards, Rev. F. Lewis. |

GANSHIRE—

| | | | | | | |
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| 13 | | Capt. Pryse, M.P. | | D. Davies | | Rev. D. Jones, |
| | | | | | | Levi James. |
| 14 | | | | { Rev. W. Evans } | | B. Evans, |
| | | | | { Rev. T. Evans } | | W. Griffiths. |
| 15 | | { Lord Lisburne } | | { North and } | | Rev. J. Saunders, |
| | | { Capt. Pryse, M.P. } | | { South Wales } | | Rev. G. Davies, |
| | | | | { Bank } | | Rev. E. O. Phillips. |
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| | | | | { Evan Davies } | | T. Rees. |
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| | | | | | | Rev. Joseph Jones. |
| 18 | | Rev. T. Lloyd | | Ebenezer Jones | | Rev. Evan Morgan, |
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| | | | | { T. Jones } | | S. A. Jones, |
| | | | | | | W. Richards. |
| 20 | | { J. Jones, Esq. } | | { E. Timothy } | | Rev. J. Jones, |
| | | { J. Phillips, Esq. } | | | | Joshua Jones. |
| 21 | | G. B. J. Jordan, Esq. | | D. Davi | | Rev. T. Rees, |
| | | | | | | D. Owen. |
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| | | | | | | James Owens. |

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| VALE OF TROED-YR- AUR | Sir Thos. Lloyd, Bart., M.P. | J. M. Jones | Rev. J. Williams— |

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| Branch Societies, viz. | | | |
| Llanarthney..... | Rev. W. Harris | D. Jones | E. Evans. |
| Llanegwad | Rev. E. Evans..... | John Davies .. | John Davies. |
| BRYNAMMAN | Rev. R. Pryse..... | D. Williams .. | T. Jones. |
| CILRHEDYN..... | H. Howells, Esq. | J. Davies | Rev. J. B. Herbert Rev. J. Williams. |
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| KIDWELLY | J. G. Roberts, Esq. | J. Davids | David Nicholas. |
| LLANDEBIE & BETTWS, at CROSS INN | W. Morris, Esq. | J. Brodie | Ed. Morris, W. Coslett. |
| LLANDILO..... | { R. Smith, Esq. } { Rev. J. Griffiths | { J. Prytherch .. | John Roberts, Griffith Jones. |
| LLANDOVERY | E. Jones, Esq. | D. Thomas | W. Rees. |
| Llanddeusant Branch | John Lewis, Esq. | { W. Williams W. Davies.. } | John Williams. |
| LLANELLY..... | J. H. Rees, Esq. | J. Buckley | B. Jones, Benjamin How- |
| LLANGADOCK..... | W. N. Lewis, Esq. | Rev. E. Jones .. | Rev. D. Jones, Rev. T. Thomas, J. Jenkins. |
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| WHITLAND | | Rev. T. Thomas .. | Rev. Wm. Thomas Rev. Lewis Jones |

CARNARVONSHIRE—

| | | | |
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| BANGOR | Bishop of Bangor | Evan Evans.... | T. Jones, W. Pritchard. |
| BEDDGELERT | J. Roberts | O. Prichard | Robert Jones. |
| BETHESDA..... | | William Davies .. | Robert Jones, O. Lewis. |
| BETTWS-Y-COED..... | { G. Jones, Esq. } { Rev. J. W. Griffiths.... } | G. Jones | Thomas Williams. |
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| CONWAY..... | Rev. M. Morgan | W. Bridge | T. R. Jones. |
| CRICCIETH | J. Jones, Esq. | J. Jones | David Evans. |

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| DWYGYFYLCHI | Rev. C. Chambers | J. W. Jones | Rev. D. Roberts. |
| LLANDUDNO | John Williams, Esq. | John Jones | J. Williams, T. Jones. |
| LLANGYBI | | W. Williams | Robert Thomas. |
| LLCHWEDD ISAF, at ROE WEN | { Rev. J. Rowlands } | Hugh Hughes | Edward Elias, Owen Owens. |
| NANTHORAN | H. Griffith, Esq. | W. Jones | W. Prichard. |
| NEVIN | T. Love D. J. Parry, Esq. | Richard Evans | W. Roberts. |
| PENMACHNO | Rev. H. L. Price | Owen Evans | Rev. T. Roberts, John Thomas. |
| PWLLHELY | | Hugh Pugh | Griffith Jones. |
| TREFRIW | | | R. T. Rogers. |
| TREGARTH | John Parry, Esq. | Evan Jones | Hugh Hughes. |
| TREMAEDOC | Ellis Owen, Esq. | E. Roberts | Rev. T. Jones, J. Phillips. |
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| Nantglyn | | John Evans | J. Roberts. |
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| COLWYN | | John Jones | Joseph Hughes. |
| DYFFRYN LLANDYRNOG | Rev. D. Roberts | John Hughes | J. Davies. |
| EGLWYS FACH | Rev. D. Owen | | John Jones, Edwin Jones. |
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| O TALYBONT .. | Rev. T. Clarke | D. George | W. Morgan. |
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| ymmer Branch | P. Jones, Esq. | John Rogers | Robert Price. |
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| ON | | | |
| ASH | | R. Hughes | John Richards. |
| | | J. Griffiths | Rev. T. Llewelyn, M. Wilkinson. |
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| BARMOUTH | | H. Griffith | J. Jones. |
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| TRAWSFYNYDD | Rev. E. Lewis | J. Jarrett | M. Lloyd. |

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| C'EMMAES..... | Rev. Evan Roberts..... | W. Rider | Hugh Francis. |
| DYLIFE MINES | Rev. D. Williams | Capt. Williams .. | Rev. H. C. Williams Edward Williams |
| HIRNANT and PEN-Y- BONT FAWR | { Rev. W. E. Williams .. } | J. Owen..... | Rev. T. Rowland. |
| LLANBRYNMAIR..... | Rev. D. Rowlands | W. Williams..... | John Jones. |
| LLANDYSILIO | Rev. W. Short | D. Jones..... | Evan Evans, Roes Davies. |
| LLANFAIR | Rev. E. Pugh | C. Jones..... | J. Jones. |
| LLANFECHAN | Rev. W. M. Williams .. | J. Williams | J. Iveson. |
| LLANFANGEL | Rev. W. Evans..... | R. Edwards | E. Richards. |
| LLANFYLLIN | Rev. R. Williams | Ed. Evans | J. Jones. |
| LLANGADVAN and GARTHBEIBIO | { Rev. G. Edwards..... } | J. Humphreys .. | Rev. Robert Jones E. Jones. |

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| LLANSANTFFRAID-YN- MECHAIN | } Rev. R. H. M. Hughes..T. Tannatt |Rev. Hugh James. |
| LLANWDDYN | | |
| MACHYNLLETH | Rev. J. Hughes | Griffith Jones ..Rev. J. Hughes. |
| | { Earl Vane | R. Roberts, |
| | { Rev. G. Griffiths.....} | John F. Jones, John Thomas. |
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| | | Robert Jones, |
| | | T. Radmora. |
| NEWTOWN..... | Capt. O. M. Crewe Road.. | R. Lloyd, jun. ..W. Cook. |
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| | | David Hamer. |
| Maughre | John Jones, Esq. | D. Lloyd |
| | | R. Davies. |
| WELSH POOL..... | Thomas Bowen R. Powell. | |
| Montgomery Branch | P. Corbett, Esq. | Edward James..Rev. J. W. Crake. |

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| Newport Branch | J. B. Bowen, Esq. | Mrs. A. Evans.. | Rev. J. G. Morris, |
| | | | John Harries. |
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| | | | R. J. Thomas. |
| HAVERFORDWEST | Rev. J. H. A. Phillips.. | W. Owen | Rev. J. Thomas, |
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| | | | H. S. Morgan. |
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| | | | Rev. H. Price. |
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| NARBERTH | | W. Morgan | W. Phillips. |
| KRWPORT | James Bowen, Esq. | E. Rogers | Rev. L. L. Thomas. |
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| PEMBROKE DOCK..... | Capt. Ramsay, R.N. | J. Morgan | J. A. Walter. |
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| | | | W. Williams. |
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| Tenby Ladies' Branch | Rev. G. N. Smith | Mrs. Clark | Miss C. J. Smith, |
| | | | Mrs. Hooper. |
| WOODSTOCK..... | J. B. L. Phillips, Esq. .. | D. Bowen | Rev. Daniel Evans, |
| | | | T. Harries. |

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| | | | D. Lloyd. |
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| KNIGHTON..... | | W. W. Archibald | D. J. Darlington. |
| LLANSANTFFRAID and COLWIN | { | Rev. H. Vaughan | Rev. H. Vaughan. |
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| | | | T. Stanton, |
| | | | D. Griffiths. |
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IRELAND.

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SCOTLAND.

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| ABBOTSHALL | A. Inglis, Esq. | |
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FORFAR—

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22. *Patrons and Presidents. Treasurers. Secretaries.*

IGTON—

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IDBRIGHT—

BECK Rev. John Muir T. Michael W. Starka.

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| anch | Miss J. Honnyman, Miss McFarlane. | | |
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| LEN | | | |

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OCIETY, at } John Watson, Esq. John Hutton .. Rev. W. . Smart.
GOW

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| adies' Branch | Mrs. Mitchell, Miss Goodair. | |
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| | John Smith. | |
| | M. Horn M. Horn. | |
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EUROPE.

Places. Patrons and Presidents. Treasurers. Secretaries.

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IN COLONIES, &c.

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.....Henry Allison.
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| New Annan | Rev. James Watson | G. B. Johnston .. | R. Byers. |
| Pugwash | Rev. — Jarvis | A. Donnell | Levi Borden. |
| River John | Rev. R. McCunn | S. Burns | S. Burns. |
| River Philip | R. Donkin, Esq | J. C. Phillip, M.D. | Rev. James H. |
| Rogers Hill | Rev. Alex. Sutherland .. | R. McLean | H. Ross. |
| Scotch Hill | William Fraser, Esq. | A. Blaikie | A. Blaikie. |
| Tatamagouche | Rev. Thomas Sedgwick .. | A. Campbell | A. Campbell. |
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| Ditto (Central Church) .. | Rev. James Thomson | John McCoull .. | |
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| East Branch | Rev. S. McGregor | D. McDonald | D. McDonald. |
| West Branch | Rev. J. MacKinnon | Alex. Fraser | Peter Ross. |
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| Blue Mountain | Rev. D. B. Blair | J. McDougall .. | J. McDougall. |
| French River | Rev. A. P. Miller | W. Fraser | William Fraser. |
| Little Harbour | Rev. J. Sutherlands | John Dawson .. | John Dawson. |
| McLellan's Mountain .. | Rev. A. Stewart | W. Cameron | W. Cameron. |
| Merigomish | Rev. K. Grant | | |
| Sutherland's River | James Ross, Esq | John Monroe .. | John Monroe. |

NEW BRUNSWICK—

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| NEW BRUNSWICK, at | } Dr. Botsford | W. Seely..... | H. W. Frith, |
| St. John | | | W. Elder. |
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| Black River | Rev. Geo. Schofield | W. Evans | — Parks. |
| Blissville | W. E. Perley, Esq..... | W. E. Perley .. | Thos. E. Smith. |
| Botsford | Joseph Avard, Esq. | W. Duncan | W. Duncan. |
| Brunswick and Havelock | John Hagarty, Esq. .. | { S. S. Stockton .. | — Murray. |
| Buctouche | John Bowser, Esq..... | Albert M. Smith .. | H. B. Smith. |
| Cambridge | Leonard Slip, Esq | David Wright .. | David Bates. |
| Carleton | Robert Salter, Esq | C. Ketchum | A. C. A. Salter. |
| Chipman | E. L. Burpee, Esq | John Christy .. | Isaac C. Burpee. |
| Clifton | Justus S. Wetmore, Esq. | D. P. Wetmore .. | D. P. Wetmore. |
| Dorchester | Hon. E. B. Chandler | D. L. Hanington .. | J. L. Moore. |

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| Grand Lake..... | D. C. Stillwell, Esq. | W. E. White.... | David J. A. Palmer. |
| Greenwich | Isaac Haviland, Esq..... | Thos. Whelpley.. | J. A. Whelpley. |
| Hampstead | Rev. B. Merritt | Peleg Smith | Albert Palmer. |
| Hampton & Lower Norton | Rev. Jas. Gray..... | R. Greenlaw..... | John P. Flewelling. |
| Hillsborough | Wm. Wallace, Esq..... | P. Duffy..... | R. E. Steves. |
| Hopewell and Harvey | A. R. McClelan, Esq..... | Jas. Rogers | S. G. Moore. |
| Kingston | E. B. Smith, Esq..... | M. M. Perkins .. | Moses M. Perkins. |
| Lancaster | Rev. W. S. Covert | Rev. W. S. Covert | A. T. Dunn. |
| Lepreaux | Wm. K. Reynolds, Esq.. | David Shaw .. | R. Seely, jun. |
| LowerSussex, Studholm and Upper Norton..... | James Secord, Esq.....Seth McLeod ..J. B. Fenwick. | | |
| Milkish, Lane's-end, and Kennebecasis | John Wightman, Esq. ..G. Wightman ..Jos. Barlow. | | |
| Moncton | James McAllister, Esq.....J. G. McCurdy. | | |
| New Jerusalem | William Burgess, Esq. | A. Machum, jun. | Samuel Mahood. |
| Northampton | Joseph Hemphill, Esq.. | A. Thompkins .. | William Hay. |
| Petersville | J. B. Perkins, Esq., J. P. | And. Hamilton.. | W. J. Rolsten. |
| Richibucto & Weldford Ladies' | Mrs. Wark | | |
| Richmond | Silas T. Plummer, Esq. | Capt. John Hoyt | Robert Kent, John Hunter. |
| Sackville | Rev. Dr. De Wolf..... | Mariner Wood | Joseph Dixon. |
| Salisbury | S. S. Wilmot | W. T. Wortman | E. W. Elliot. |
| Shediac | William Copp | O. Chapman .. | T. B. Hanington. |
| Sheffield | Rev. Robt. Wilson | A. Barker..... | Joseph Barker. |
| Springfield | Rev. John Perry | W. G. Sherwood | W. J. Brittain. |
| St. Andrew's | D. W. Jack, Esq. | J. H. Whitlock | A. T. Paul. |
| St. John, Ladies' | Mrs. G. M. Armstrong .. | Mrs. M. M. Allan | Miss M. M. Allan. |
| St. Stephen's | Hon. Wm. Todd | { Robt. Watson, } Z. Chapman. } | |
| Studholm..... | Brown Harrison, Esq. | J. C. Parlee..... | J. C. Parlee. |
| Sussex Vale | A. C. Evanson, Esq. | G. W. McCready | R. McCully. |
| Upham | Rev. J. R. Lawson | Wm. Barnes .. | John Keys. |
| Wakefield | G. R. Boyer, Esq. | R. Holmes..... | R. Holmes. |
| Westfield | A. Elliott, Esq. | J. Murray Nase | Wm. Buchanan. |
| CARLTON COUNTY, at Woodstock | { John Dibble, Esq. ....R. A. Hay.....L. P. Fisher, H. E. Dibble. | | |
| Branch Societies, viz. | | | |
| Jackson Town..... | Benj. Campbell, Esq.... | William Henry | John Estey. |
| Prince William and Upper Queensborough | { John Hea, jun., Esq....D. P. Burden ..Philip Hoyt | | |
| FREDERICTON | { His Ex. Major.-Gen. C. H. Doyle.....A. F. Randolph.Rev. Dr. C. Spurden. Hon. Judge Wilmot .. | | |
| Branch Societies, viz. | | | |
| Fredericton Ladies' | Mrs. Brooke..... | Mrs. L. A. Wilmot | Mrs. Spurden. |
| Harvey and Brockway | Rev. A. Smith..... | W. Grieve | William Grieve. |
| Kingsclear & Queens- borough | { Isaac Kilburn, Esq. ....JudahHammond P. Woodworth. | | |
| Nashwaak | G. L. Hatheway, Esq .. | J. McBean | J. L. Fletcher. |
| Oromocto..... | Hon. R. D. Wilmot | T. A. Beckwith | T. H. Hicks. |

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| Wilmot and Harvey | Rev. S. Johnston | T. Herbert..... | A. Hay. |
| LOUCESTER COUNTY, at Bathurst | } H. W. Baldwin, Esq..... | J. Ferguson..... | Rev. Jas. Murray. |
| New Bandon & Salmon Beach Branch..... | | | |
| MIRAMICHI Ladies' | Mrs. George Kerr | Mrs. M'Curdy .. | Mrs. Thomson. |
| RESTIGOUCHE, at Dalhousie | } Rev. W. Murray | W. S. Smith.... | C. M. Hutchison. |
| Campbellton Branch .. | | | |
| | Rev. James Stevan..... | A. McKendrick | J. S. Morse. |

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| PRINCE EDWARD ISLAND, at Charlotte Town | { His Ex. Lieut-Governor Hon. Chief-Justice Hodgson | } J. W. Morrison .. | Rev. J. Davis, W. Cundall. |
| Ladies' Branch | | | |
| New Glasgow, ditto | | | |

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| Branch Societies, viz. | | | |
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| Broughton | John Hopper, Esq. | | John Gallenders. |
| Cranbourne | | | |
| Escominac..... | Rev. T. Nicholson..... | W. Henry..... | W. McReady. |
| Frampton | | D. Johnstone .. | D. Johnstone. |
| Gaspé Basin and Sandy Beach..... | } Rev. F. De La Mare | | |
| Gaspé Bay and Indian Cove..... | | | |
| Gaspé, N.W. Arm, and Peninsula | } | Thomas Cole .. | Thomas Cole. |
| Hopetown | | | |
| Inverness | D. McKillop, Esq. | J. McKinnon .. | Rev. J. Crombie. |
| Kennebec | Jas. Armstrong, Esq. .. | Jas. Reaney.... | W. Hughes. |
| L'Ance aux Beaufils..... | | | Andrew Case. |
| Lake Beauport | J. Feehney, Esq..... | S. Taylor | S. Taylor. |
| Lambie's Mills..... | Rev. J. McConachy | W. Morrison.... | W. Morrison. |
| Leeds | J. Lamblay, Esq. | J. Hume | John Hume. |
| Lower Ireland..... | Rev. S. Teeson..... | J. Bailey | J. Bailey. |
| Metis | D. Ferguson, Esq..... | W. Page..... | W. Page. |
| New Carlisle..... | Hon. Judge Thompson.. | M. Caldwell.... | M. Caldwell. |
| New Richmond East | J. McKenzie, Esq..... | John Jamieson | James Jamieson. |
| New Richmond West | R. Montgomery, Esq.... | W. Harvey, sen. | W. Harvey, sen. |
| Pont à la Garde | Rev. T. Nicholson | John Fair, J.P. | John Fair. |
| Port Daniel and Shediac..... | A. McPherson, Esq..... | | |
| Portneuf | { Hon. Edward Hale.... | } James Millar .. | James Millar. |
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| Rivière aux Pins | H. Crawford, Esq., J.P. | A. McKinley .. | S. Lindenberg. |
| St. Sylvester | Rev. Wm. Scott | | James Woodside. |
| Upper Ireland..... | Rev. S. Teeson | John Hough .. | John Hough. |
| Valcartier | | | Henry Ward. |

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| Abbott's Corners | { James Ayer | { C. Scofield | W. Scofield. |
| | { S. Smith | | |
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| Addison | Wellington Lewis | — Arnold. | |
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| | { W. McIntosh | | |
| Aultsville | { John Croll | { E. Barnhart | Isaiah Ault. |
| | { S. Ault, M.P.F. | | |
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| | { L. Martin | | |
| Barnston | { W. L. Oliver | { M. T. Cushing | Joshua Parker. |
| | { Willard Parker | | |
| Bastard | { H. Sweet | { R. Seamens | Stephen Knowlton. |
| | { A. Gile | { L. Chipman | |
| | { C. Stevens | | |
| Bear Brook | { Gregory Dunning | { Nathan Dunning | William Dunning. |
| | { W. J. Ronan | | |
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| Beebe Plain | { — Willey | { B. Lorimer | James Lorimer. |
| | { W. Lorimer | | |
| Beech Ridge | Rev. — McDonald | | |
| Bedford | Rev. Dean Slack, M.A. | N. Adams | Abel Adams. |
| Beverly | P. Hicock | Henry Carr | Anson Coleman. |
| Bolton, South | { William Bergent | { L. T. Arnsworth | A. M. Austin. |
| | { J. Hall | | |
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| | { John Willows | | |
| Breadalbane | John Stewart | D. McLaren | Collin McLaren. |
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| | { J. R. Howard, and | { M. McGillivray | W. A. Schofield. |
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| | { Lynas Chandler | | |
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| | { Israel Brainard | | |
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| Bury | Rev. John Kemp, A.D. | — Sherman. | |
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| | { W. Lamb | | |
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| | { Jasper Schutt | | |
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| | { John Robinson | { D. Drummond | |
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| Coaticook | { A. A. Adams | { John Thornton | E. Ellis. |
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| | { James Lancaster | | |
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| | { A. Morrison | | |
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| Covey Hill | { James Curran | | |
| | { T. Houghton | W. Stuart..... | Rev. — Hawthorne. |
| wanaville | { Rev. — Davidson | | |
| | { John Grant | Sidney Smith .. | Peter Cowan. |
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| | { William Fraser | | |
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| | { D. Brennan | H. Hutchings .. | Stephen Mansfield. |
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| | { John Adams | K. McPherson .. | James Thompson. |
| English River | { W. Miller | | |
| | { William McKell | R. McLeod | Rev. — McKercler. |
| | { J. Carmichael..... | | |
| Escott | { A. Todd..... | A. Todd | George Dowaley. |
| | { William Farr | | |
| Fairfield | Alden Jones | Robert Clark .. | Alexander Smith. |
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| | { Charles England | | |
| Finch..... | { Alexander Stark | J. L. McInnis .. } | F. D. McInnes. |
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| | { William Farrell | | |
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| | { R. Wilkinson | W. Cantwell | D. Parham. |
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| | { A. Sinclair | | |
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| Front of Roxborough | Hugh Christie..... | D. Montgomery .. | W. Helmer. |
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| | | { J. Kay |
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| Grenville | R. Dickson | R. WilsonJohn Pridham. |
| Hatley | Rev. C. Hurd | A. G. Kennedy ..H. Hazeltine. |
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| Hochelaga | { Joseph Thomson | { H. Ramson— Fish. |
| | { James Lilly | |
| Huntingdon | F. W. Sheriff, M.D. | W. Marshall....William Marshall. |
| Inkermann | { J. N. Johnstn | { John Sullivan..Andrew Broder. |
| | { George Mulloy | |
| | { W. J. Ridley | |
| Kemptville | { H. Hutchings | { J. A. Mill.....Daniel B. Pelton. |
| | { R. H. Witherell | |
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| Kingscy | { Joseph Boast | { Simon Stevens ..Joseph Armitage. |
| | { John Treuholm | |
| Kingscy Falls | Henry Haddock | Smith Leith ..Rev. J. W. Truesdell. |
| Kingscy Front | { T. P. Blake | { |
| | { Theophilus Yates | |
| Kitley | { D. Livingston | { Ethan Pratt....James Stratton. |
| | { Rev. —, Ogden | |
| Knowlton | { L. M. Knowlton | { Israel Inland ..John McFarlane. |
| | { Rev. —, Lindsay | |
| | { Rev. —, Scales | |
| Lachine | Rev. —, Simpson | Miss Dawes ....Miss J. Wilgress. |
| Lachute | { Rev. —, Eadie | { John Metkile ..John Metkile. |
| | { Rev. J. Mackie | |
| Lacolle | { Rev. —, Henderson .. | { A. Force .....G. M. Vantilet. |
| | { T. Vantilet | |
| Lanark | Rev. John McMorine .. | Boyd Caldwell ..W. Robertson. |
| Lancaster | { Hugh McLean | { K. McPherson } Dr. Falkner. |
| | { Alex. McLennon | { Hugh Munro .. |
| Lansdown | { Thomas Richardson .. | { Robert Wilson ..Robert Wilson. |
| | { Hugh Breckenridge .. | |
| Lansdown, rear of | { Henry Marven | { Abel Stafford ..Edward Johnson. |
| | { William Wilsey | |
| Lansdown Station | William Beatty | James Redmond. |
| Laprairie | { J. Warcup | { W. Cleghorn ....James Dunn. |
| | { J. Smith | |
| Lawrenceville | { Erasmus Lawrence | { A. C. Lawrence ..Henry Lawrence. |
| | { P. McKinley | |
| Leeds, rear of | John Roddick .. | E. C. Sliter. |
| Lennoxville | Charles Brooks, Esq. .. | — Abbott |
| Lingwick | Donald McKay | Donald McLeod ..John Noble. |
| Lochaber | { J. L. Gray | { G. W. Cameron ..Abel Waters. |
| | { Rev. —, Slight | |
| | { Rev. J. S. Ross | |
| Lochiel | { Rev. —, Cameron | { D. M. Dewar ....Angus McCunig. |
| | { Rev. —, Makie | |
| Lower Windsor | James Kerr | Mungo Douglas ..Robert Mackie. |
| Lyn | R. Coleman | — TrickeyF. Coleman, M.D. |

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| Mallorytown | { George Tennant | G. Tennant | George L. Mallory. |
| | { E. Purvis | | |
| Mansonville | Rev. Joseph Fessenden. | A. & S. Peabody. | James Clark. |
| Maple Grove | R. Ferguson | N. Willeughby .. | N. Willoughby. |
| Marbleton | George Addie | | |
| Martintown | { Rev. — Paterson, M.A. | D. C. McArthur .. | A. Christie. |
| | { Duncan Ross | | |
| Matilda | { P. Carman | J. A. Carman .. | John Murray. |
| | { Jacob Browne | | |
| Melbourne Ladies' Asso. | { Mrs. R. Lewis | Mrs. Foster | |
| | { Mrs. Gibson | | |
| Merrickville | { C. Holden | H. W. Jaques .. | William Pierson. |
| | { Rev. — Hobson | | |
| Middleville | { Rev. D. J. McLean | W. Crofts | James Stewart. |
| | { Rev. J. Douglas | | |
| Milton | Steven Chartier | C. Gillespie ... | Jeremiah Norris. |
| Montreal Ladies' Asso. | Mrs. Dawson | Mrs. D. Torrance | Mrs. J. Ferrier, jun. |
| Morrisburgh & Maria- | Jacob Haines | Dr. Chamberlin .. | John F. Miller. |
| town | Capt. Farlinger | | |
| Morton | John Somerville | Rev. S. P. Sliter. | Rev. S. P. Sliter. |
| Moulinette | { Rev. S. Brownell | S. G. Bagg | — Winter. |
| | { John Raymond | | |
| Newborough | { B. Tett | John Duffin | H. Kilborne. |
| | { Col. Kilborne | | |
| New Glasgow | Rev. — Bennie | John Murray | James Furze. |
| New London | { A. Hawkins | Lynds Smith | Albert Hungerford. |
| | { Rev. F. Hunt | | |
| North Augusta | { A. B. Pardee | S. H. Norton | L. H. Bellamy. |
| | { B. Earl | | |
| North Ely | Willard Bartlett | Charles Bartlett. | — Smith. |
| North Georgetown | R. Morrison | James Brodie | |
| North Matilda | { Rev. — Lochead ... | G. J. Browne | Alva Rose. |
| | { James Ault | | |
| North Nation Mills | Thomas Cole | D. A. Cameron .. | James G. Black. |
| Oliver's Settlement | Edward Remick | | E. B. Oliver. |
| Ormond | { J. Meldrum | Robert McGregor. | Robert McGregor. |
| | { John McArthur | | |
| Ormsdown | Rev. W. C. Clarke | Simon Fox | A. M. Cuchy. |
| Osnabruok | Capt. Morgan | John McLean | |
| Osnabruok, East | { J. McEwen | John Rombough. | Jonah Coultart. |
| | { F. Kirkpatrick | | |
| Oxford Mills | { Lewis Grant | Murdoch Gair .. | Murdoch Gair. |
| | { John Russell | | |
| Pakenham | { Rev. — Maasen | James Dunnett .. | R. Davis. |
| | { Dr. Gibson | | |
| Papineauville | L. H. Hillman | S. Tucker, jun. .. | J. A. Burwash. |
| Pigeon Hill | { J. M. Sagar | N. M. Evans | A. Vandewater. |
| | { S. Vincent | | |
| Pike River | John Forbes | A. L. Taylor | James Crilley. |
| Plantagenet | { P. McLaren | G. Metcalf | Alex. McLean. |
| | { J. Frith | | |
| | { — Coats | | |
| Potton | { C. Bedard | Samuel Peabody. | F. S. Eaty. |
| | { M. L. Elkins | | |
| Prescott | { William Patrick | C. H. Peek | L. Gibson. |
| | { Joseph Irwin | | |

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| Ramsay | { Rev. W. McKenzie .. J. Campbell | David Ward.....David Ward. |
| Rawdon | { James Melrose | William Cairns ..John Holmes. |
| | { Thomas Piggot | |
| | { John Smiley | |
| Richmond..... | | Donald MacLory. |
| Richmond & Melbourne...— | Hetherington | { C. Wood..... Kenneth McClay } |
| | | Rev. Prof. Hubbert. |
| River Laquerre | A. McGregor | John McDonald. |
| Rock Spring | —, Powell | —, Stevenson. |
| Roebuck's Mills | Charles Stackhouse | George Munro..John Munroe. |
| Russelltown Flats | Rev. —, Massen | R. Stewart. |
| Sawyerville..... | { Rev. A. Gillies | E. S. Orr |
| | { Rev. C. Sawyer | William Sawyer. |
| Scotch Branch | { D. B. McLennan | Alex. Dixon.....J. J. McNaughton. |
| | { R. M. McLennan | |
| Scotch Line..... | Colin King | |
| Sealey's Bay | Abel Brown | Miss J. Anglin ...T. Russell. |
| Shaw Bridge | William Shaw | |
| Shefford | D. Frost | C. H. Jones. |
| Sherbrooke | { Hon. E. Hale | S. Walton |
| | { Hon. J. S. Sanborne.. | William Addie. |
| Smith's Falls | { Reva. S. Mylne, Cole- man, and Denovan.. | Charles Morgan..W. H. Keith. |
| South Crosby | Samuel Merriman | P. Pincock ....Trueman Hallady. |
| South Durham | Ass Leighton | —, Candlish. |
| South Ely..... | Rev. —, Smith | George Dexter..Nathan Darby. |
| South Georgetown | Rev. J. C. Muir, D.D..... | |
| South Gower | John Dalmadge | Peter CummingsH. Hughes. |
| South Lake | { James Anderson..... | William Galway..William Galway. |
| | { R. D. Anglin | |
| South Mountain..... | { Joseph Smith | J. McCallum....William Gravel. |
| | { Elijah Van Camp | |
| Spencerville | { Rev. —, Mullan | Andrew Snyder |
| | { W. Robertson | |
| Stanbridge | Alva Johnson | { W. Davis W. Wells} |
| | | D. Vaughan. |
| Stanbridge, East..... | { N. M. Blinn..... | E. J. Briggs ....W. J. Briggs. |
| | { F. Pierce | |
| Stanstead | Dr. Cowles | B. F. Hubbard...B. F. Hubbard. |
| St. Andrew's | { Rev. A. Henderson .. | C. Wales.....Rev. D. Paterson. |
| | { C. Benedict | |
| | { J. W. Manning | |
| St. Armand's | { W. Morgan | T. D. R. Nye....J. W. Eaton. |
| | { S. Jameson | |
| St. Eustache | Rev. —, Allen..... | J. H. Marshall..D. McNaughton. |
| St. John's | W. McGinnis | Rev. —, Darnell. |
| St. Laurent and Côte des Neiges | { William Boa | John Cullen ....John Mackay. |
| | { M. S. Brown..... | |
| St. Louis de Gonzague.. | { John Gardner | David Benney. |
| | { William Goodhall | |
| St. Rémi | John Dunn | |
| St. Thérèse | D. Morris | Capt. Kempton ..—, Gilmour. |
| Stukely Mills | { Rev. C. P. Abbott | Avery Knowlton—, Keenan. |
| | { —, Johnson | |

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| Summerstown | Archibald Murchison.... | James Grant .. | W. McLean. |
| Sutton | { W. H. Dow | } G. C. Dyer..... | Charles Dow. |
| | { Rev. H. Fowler | | |
| | { Rev. —. Smith | | |
| Tannery, West..... | { —. Davidson | } W. Talbot | William Talbot. |
| | { —. Mosely | | |
| Three Rivers | { J. K. Ward | } W. Lanigan | W. Houliston. |
| | { J. Broster..... | | |
| Valleyfield | { Rev. Walter Colthred | } D. P. Pease | Gibb. |
| | { Dr. Loy | | |
| Victoria | { J. W. Higginson..... | } Rev. J. Boyd .. | } Rev. —. Ferguson. |
| | { N. Stewart | | |
| | { —. Tweed | | |
| Warwick | Rev. J. W. Truesdell..... | Rev. J. W. Truesdell..... | |
| Waterloo | Dr. Parmelee | H. L. Robinson.. | V. Nutting. |
| Waterville | John McIntosh | L. W. Wyman .. | Rev. G. Purkis. |
| West Brome..... | | S. L. Hungerford.— | Scott. |
| West Clifton..... | { A. T. Martin..... | } Justin Hanes .. | Erastus Taylor. |
| | { Thomas Pierce..... | | |
| West Farnham | { Rev. —. Mussen, M.A. | } George Seale.... | H. Bowker. |
| | { Rev. —. Woolsey | | |
| | { Rev. J. Bowker | | |
| West Hatley | Rev. C. Hurd | L. Abbott | —. Lebaron. |
| Westport | J. R. Rolison | E. Hastings | John McGuire. |
| West Roxbore' | { J. McKercher | } James Blair | Peter Stewart. |
| | { A. Morrison | | |
| West Sheffield..... | { William Clark | } —. Tait.. | W. Whittan. |
| | { Z. S. Laurence | | |
| West Winchester | { Samuel Frith | } W. Bow | J. D. Laflamme. |
| | { George Amable | | |
| Williamsburg | { Rev. —. Davidson | } W. Gordon | George S. Stuart. |
| | { A. Casselman | | |
| Williamstown | { Rev. P. Watson | } W. Campbell.. | Duncan McLennan. |
| | { D. Campbell..... | | |
| Winchester | { William Munro | } Asa Beech | William Hillers. |
| | { Rev. —. Ferguson | | |
| | { Rev. —. Armstrong | | |
| | { Rev. —. Hunt | | |
| Windsor | A. Rankin | S. Brown | S. Brown. |
| Winslow | Alex. McLeod | | |
| Wolford | P. Wickwire | Isaac Coolidge .. | H. McRea. |
| Yonge, Front of..... | { James McNish..... | } P. C. Purvis | P. C. Purvis. |
| | { James Hazelwood | | |
| OTTAWA..... | { His Ex. Baron Monck, } Governor-General, George Hay, Esq. } | George May .. | Rev. T. Wardrope. Rev. D. M. Gordon. |
| Branch Societies, viz. | | | |
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| Ashton | B. Kennedy | James Conn..... | James Conn. |
| Aylmer | T. B. Prentiss | —. Codd..... | —. Johnston. |
| Aylwin | S. Day | W. Reid | W. Reid. |
| Beachburg | —. Wigglesworth..... | —. Fraser | —. Gill. |
| Bristol | Rev. D. Wardrope | —. King | —. Stewart. |
| Cherndon..... | Rev. W. Shamon | | |
| Chelms | —. Mather | H. B. Prentiss.. | Rev. J. Sieveright. |
| Cobden | John McCullough..... | J. Rankin..... | J. Rankin. |
| Douglas | | T. H. Boland .. | T. H. Boland. |

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| Fort Coulonge | | Thomas Bryson | | Mrs. G. Bryson | — | Proud'oot. | | |
| Huntley | | Rev. J. Sinclair | | J. Caldwell | | J. Caldwell. | | |
| Long Island | | — | Collins | | R. Johnston | | R. Johnston. | |
| North Gower | ..... | Rev. W. Lochead | ..... | G. E. Johnston | ..... | G. E. Johnston. | | |
| North Wakefield | | — | Pritchard | | A. Hamilton | | A. Hamilton. | |
| Onslow | ..... | William Lough | ..... | Mrs. Lough | ..... | J. Lough. | | |
| Osgoode | | Rev. — | Whyte | | D. McLaurin | | D. McLaurin. | |
| Pembroke | | — | Lloyd | | S. E. Mitchell | | Rev. — | McEwen. |
| Portage du Fort | | — | Darlington | | Capt. Findlay | | A. J. Vaucamp. | |
| Renfrew | ..... | H. Bellerby | ..... | S. Walford | ..... | S. Walford. | | |
| Richmond | ..... | J. Hinton | ..... | G. Brown | ..... | H. McElroy. | | |
| Rideau | | — | Robertson | | — | Gavin | | Gavin. |
| Ross | | — | Gilchrist | | J. McLaren | | J. McLaren. | |
| Wakefield | ..... | Rev. J. White | ..... | James McLaren | ..... | J. McLaren. | | |
| Wellington | | John Bell | | R. J. Eastman | | — | Jamieson. | |
| Westmeath | ..... | Rev. R. Hammond | ..... | N. W. Jackson | ..... | N. W. Jackson. | | |
| White Lake | ..... | Rev. S. C. Fraser, A.M. | ..... | W. Lindsay | ..... | W. Lindsay. | | |
| UPPER CANADA, at | { | His Ex. Baron Monck, | { | Rev W. Reid, | | | | |
| TORONTO | | Governor-General .. | | J. G. Hodgins, | | | | |
| | | Hon. George W. Allan. | | George Hague. | | | | |
| Branch Societies, viz. | | | | | | | | |
| Acton | ..... | Rev. L. Cameron | ..... | A. Dixon | ..... | J. Symon. | | |
| Ainalayville | ..... | Rev. J. Ferguson | ..... | W. Grant | ..... | A. Reid. | | |
| Alberton | ..... | G. H. Taylor | ..... | A. Miller | ..... | A. Miller. | | |
| Ancaster | ..... | Rev. J. Lees | ..... | Thomas Postans | ..... | T. Postans. | | |
| Arran | ..... | L. Gardner | ..... | J. R. Vandusen | ..... | J. R. Vandusen. | | |
| Arthur | ..... | Rev. A. T. Holmes | ..... | J. Hay | ..... | T. Martin. | | |
| Asphodel | ..... | J. Buck | ..... | W. E. Roxboro' | ..... | W. E. Roxboro'. | | |
| Aurora | ..... | Rev. J. Shaw | ..... | W. Geikie, M.D. | ..... | Dr. Geikie. | | |
| Baltimore | ..... | P. Kelly, Esq. | ..... | T. J. Milligan | ..... | J. Gilbard. | | |
| Barrie | ..... | Rev. E. Morgan | ..... | A. Graham | ..... | Thomas Woodman | | |
| Bartonville | ..... | John Cameron | ..... | J. H. Birkholder | ..... | Peter Deven. | | |
| Bayfield | ..... | Rev. S. Du Bourdieu | ..... | J. Esson | ..... | J. Esson. | | |
| Beachville | ..... | Charles Mason | ..... | J. Mathieson | ..... | J. Gear. | | |
| Beamsville | ..... | Rev. J. McKay | ..... |  |  |  |  |  |
| Beaverton | ..... | Rev. D. Watson | ..... | D. Williamson | ..... | C. Robinson. | | |
| Belleville | ..... | F. McAnanny, Esq. | ..... | R. Holden, M.D. | ..... | J. Flint. | | |
| Berlin | ..... | G. Davidson, Esq. | ..... | C. R. Geddes | ..... | D. Ormiston. | | |
| Bertie | ..... | H. Dickout, Esq. | ..... | Peter Learn | ..... | Peter Learn. | | |
| Beverley | ..... | Rev. J. Porteous | ..... | W. McMillan | ..... | R. McQueen | | |
| Binbrook | ..... | Rev. C. Cheyne | ..... | R. Hall | ..... | Charles Wright. | | |
| Bluevale | ..... | T. Farrow | ..... | John Messer | ..... | W. H. Leech. | | |
| Blythe | ..... | A. B. Stewart | ..... | H. McQuarrie | ..... | Rev. A. McLean. | | |
| Bobcaygeon | ..... | M. Boyd, Esq. | ..... | W. Reid | ..... | George Bick. | | |
| Bolton | ..... | J. F. Warbrick | ..... | J. Gardhouse | ..... | L. B. Bolton. | | |
| Bond Head | ..... | A. Gaviller, Esq. | ..... | Rev. W. Fraser | ..... | Rev. W. Fraser. | | |
| Bowmanville | ..... | W. McMurchey, Esq. | ..... | D. Fisher | ..... | R. Windatt. | | |
| Bracebridge | ..... | Rev. G. Wilson | ..... | W. Holditch | ..... | H. J. McDonald. | | |
| Bradford | ..... | T. Drifill, Esq. | ..... | T. Drifill | ..... | Thomas Lanning. | | |
| Brampton | ..... | Rev. J. Arnold | ..... | R. Henderson | ..... | G. Green. | | |
| Brantford | | J. S. Shenstone, Esq. | | J. Cockshutt | | Rev. J. Wood. | | |
| Brighton | | W. Butler, Esq. | | H. Buckley | | A. C. Singletou. | | |

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| Burford | H. Cox | F. Coker | W. Wooden. |
| Caistorville | A. Spears | M. G. Scott | M. G. Scott. |
| Caledon | Rev. A. McFaul | J. Harris | W. Noble. |
| Caledon West | Rev. H. Denny | J. Dodds | T. Russell. |
| Caledonia | R. McKinnon, Esq. | J. Scott | J. Aldridge. |
| Campbell's Cross | Joseph Campbell | R. Campbell | R. Campbell. |
| Canningt'n | R. Sprowle | J. Ellis | A. T. Wyatt. |
| Carlisle | A. Patton | J. D. Morden | J. Whitesfield. |
| Cartwright | John Bruce | H. McPhail | H. McPhail. |
| Cavan | W. Berry, jun., Esq. | S. M. Howell | S. Russell. |
| Cavanville | W. Graham | W. Graham | J. Pritchard. |
| Cayuga | Judge Stephenson | A. P. Farrell | A. P. Farrell. |
| Cayuga, South | W. Cook, Esq. | A. Nash | A. Nash. |
| Cheltenham | J. Mountain | J. Campbell | J. Campbell. |
| Chesterfield | J. Fairbairn | W. Brown | R. Martin. |
| Chinguacousy, East | J. Watson | M. Holtby | E. Harrison. |
| Chippawa ..... | ..... | J. Flett | J. Flett. |
| Claremont | J. Wickson | R. Eldon | Rev. J. Baird. |
| Clinton | T. Stevenson | A. S. Fiaher | D. B. Strathey. |
| Cobourg | A. Fraser, Esq. | J. Field | H. Hough. |
| Colborne | J. M. Grover, Esq. | J. Easton | J. Easton. |
| Cold Springs | Rev. J. Pedley | D. McIntosh | J. Snellgrove. |
| Collingwood | W. B. Hamilton | D. W. Port | J. H. Lawrence. |
| Columbus ..... | ..... | W. Beale | J. Rattelliffe. |
| Cooksville | Rev. J. Phillips | J. Galbraith | J. Galbraith. |
| Copet'wn | G. C. Field | N. Behammer | Thomas Milne. |
| Culloden | John Ableson | James Bradburn | John Buckle. |
| Cumminsville | Joseph Featherstone | C. Peer | A. Pickett. |
| Delhi | Rev. W. Grundy | J. Whiteside | J. Whiteside. |
| Derry West | S. McClelland | W. T. Brown | W. T. Brown. |
| Drayton | A. Healey | S. Marshall | J. Echlin. |
| Drumbo | R. S. Munn | J. Burgess | Rev. H. Bartlett. |
| Drummondville | A. Ross, Esq. | J. Kerr | S. Dickie. |
| Duffin's Creek | W. Linton | B. Bunting | B. Bunting. |
| Dumbarton ..... | ..... | W. Dunbar | Rev. A. Kennedy. |
| Dundas | P. Thornton, Esq. | J. H. McKenzie | Rev. J. McColl. |
| Dungannon | Rev. W. Daunt | R. Clendinning | D. Bell. |
| Dunville | Rev. J. Rennie | H. Asher | W. Scott. |
| Durham | Rev. W. B. Evans | T. W. Jackson | T. W. Jackson. |
| Eden Mills | W. Phin | J. Argo | J. A. Davidson. |
| Egmondville | A. McCaa | D. Duncan | D. Duncan. |
| Elimville | James Halls | John Halls | C. Senior. |
| Elora | Rev. J. Duff | J. Carder | J. Carder. |
| Embro' | Rev. D. McKenzie | D. Mathieson | D. R. McPherson. |
| Emily | W. Currie | T. Matthechett | T. Matthechett. |
| Eramosa | J. Loughrin, Esq. | J. W. Armstrong | Rev. W. Barrie. |
| Erin | Rev. J. A. Thompson | W. Tyler | W. Tyler. |
| Etobicoke, North | Rev. J. Brooke | W. Ellerby | W. A. Wallace. |
| Etobicoke, South | Rev. H. C. Cooper | G. Shaver | Charles Shaver. |

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| Amia..... | M. A. Kitt | R. McLean Purdy | R. McLean Purdy. |
| Amherst and Francistown .. | Rev. W. Hooper | J. Logie | J. Logie. |
| Amherst Falls | Rev. H. Hayward | J. C. Fitzgerald .. | H. Davis. |
| Amherst .. | Rev. J. Perrin | E. R. Johnson .. | E. R. Johnson. |
| Amherst .. | Rev. G. McDonnell | A. D. Fordyce .. | A. D. Fordyce. |
| Amherst .. | George Bowes | James Logie | J. Logie. |
| Amherst .. | Rev. J. Green | J. W. Armstrong | Rev. J. A. Leaver. |
| Amherst .. | Sheriff Hobson | M. Swagie | |
| Amherst .. | J. Buchan | James Woodley .. | M. M. Campbell. |
| Amherst .. | Judge Millar | R. Reid | F. A. Knapp. |
| Amherst .. | Rev. W. Milligan | R. Strachan | Rev. R. Brown. |
| Amherst .. | Rev. J. Unsworth | Thomas Young .. | H. McKay. |
| Amherst .. | Gideon Smith | C. Smith | D. O'Loane. |
| Amherst .. | S. Watson | P. Viele | P. Porter. |
| Amherst .. | Rev. B. L. Elwood | H. Johnson | D. Kerr. |
| Amherst .. | R. Leech | E. Leech | Oscar Munroe. |
| Amherst .. | Rev. J. G. Murray | D. Palmer | D. Palmer. |
| Amherst .. | H. Hough | E. Newton | T. McCrae. |
| Amherst & Balls Bluff .. | Charles Hagar | R. Morrison | W. Harrison. |
| Amherst .. | Rev. J. Steer | Rev. J. Smith .. | Rev. J. Smith. |
| Amherst .. | T. Bickle, Esq. | Dr. McQuesten .. | Rev. Dr. Ormiston. |
| Amherst .. | W. H. Rogers | H. Elliot | J. Kryderman. |
| Amherst .. | E. A. Goodeve | P. Latanschlager .. | A. Z. Gottwall. |
| Amherst .. | D. Hamilton | A. McReady | Rev. G. McLennan. |
| Amherst .. | James Fowlds | R. Plunkett | Dr. Morrison. |
| Amherst .. | M. P. Empy | T. McDonald | H. Kropp. |
| Amherst .. | D. W. B. Hazens | George Cox | J. J. Holstead. |
| Amherst .. | F. McCormick | James Hamilton .. | John Carmichael. |
| Amherst .. | D. McMurchy | J. Byrne | J. Byrne. |
| Amherst .. | — McMaster | J. Jakeway | J. Kennedy. |
| Amherst .. | W. Reid | S. Robertson .. | D. Halliday. |
| Amherst .. | N. Dodds | M. Hawkins | N. Peters. |
| Amherst .. | R. Cowan, Esq. | J. McMillan | J. McMillan. |
| Amherst .. | W. Craven | F. Neelans | W. Brunaden. |
| Amherst .. | H. Crotty | E. Barker | R. Kneeshaw. |
| Amherst .. | Rev. F. McQuaig | D. McBeath | R. Lindsay. |
| Amherst .. | John Carscadden | J. R. Anderson .. | J. R. Anderson. |
| Amherst .. | M. McPherson | P. McInnes | J. Barker. |
| Amherst .. | Rev. H. Gracey | A. Kirk | R. Park. |
| Amherst .. | J. Armistead | A. B. Wallis | A. McFaul. |
| Amherst .. | J. Garbutt | John Sherrin .. | W. C. Nichols. |
| Amherst .. | Rev. T. B. Brown | S. Towle | Samuel Towle. |
| Amherst .. | Rev. W. Lomas | Rev. —, Carmichael | Rev. J. Milligan. |
| Amherst .. | W. Langdale | W. McKinney | Rev. W. W. Smith. |
| Amherst .. | Dr. Schofield | J. Smith | George Edwards. |
| Amherst .. | M. Campbell | W. Armstrong .. | Dr. Tennant. |
| Amherst .. | W. Montgomery | A. Haynes | W. C. Orr. |
| Amherst .. | Rev. G. Richardson .. | G. G. Charlton .. | G. G. Charlton. |
| Amherst .. | James McGuire | John Dickins .. | T. B. Allen. |
| Amherst .. | W. Symington | J. Scott | W. Stitt. |
| Amherst .. | Rev. J. Campbell | George Douglas .. | George Douglas. |

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| Manvers..... | W. Hunter | W. McGuire | A. Morris. |
| Maraposa | Jesse Weldon | A. Bowes | R. P. Butler. |
| Markham | Rev. W. McFadden..... | S. Holden | S. Holden. |
| Meaford | W. D. Taylor | D. L. Layton .. | H. F. Goss. |
| Millbank | Rev. A. Millican | Dr. Johnson..... | Dr. Johnson. |
| Milton | R. Willmott | J. Holgate..... | J. Dewar, jun. |
| Mimosa | W. Lyman | W. Torrence | Rev. J. Bowie. |
| Mitchel | Rev. H. Caulfield | G. Anty | J. Small. |
| Mono Centre | Rev. A. Brown | A. Laidlaw..... | A. Laidlaw. |
| Mono Mills | W. Henderson | J. Henderson .. | J. Richards.n. |
| Mount Forest | H. H. Stovall | L. H. Yeomans.. | T. G. Smith. |
| Mount Pleasant | Dr. Cook | J. McGeary | Rev. W. Peattie. |
| Mount Pleasant (Cavan) .. | T. Best, Esq. | G. Best | J. McLean. |
| Nairn | A. Stewart | S. Baine..... | S. Baine. |
| Nanticoke | John Menck..... | J. W. Husband.. | J. W. Husband. |
| Nassagaweya | R. and B. Little | S. B. Lister | S. B. Lister. |
| Nelson | W. Wood | W. Cotter | W. Cotter. |
| Newcastle..... | H. Northrop..... | { Northrop & } Lyman | ----- |
| New Durham | P. Kelley | J. B. Henry | J. Haight. |
| Newmarket | Rev. T. Baker..... | R. H. Smith | R. Alexander. |
| Newtown | W. Mitchell | James Lockhart.. | R. McNeillie. |
| Niagara | Rev. W. Campbell | A. Martin | J. Connor. |
| Norval ..... | ..... | W. Clay | Rev. J. Alexander. |
| Norwich..... | J. McKee | J. A. Tidey | J. A. Tidey. |
| Oakville | G. K. Chisholm, Esq..... | J. Urquhart | J. Barclay. |
| Ops | W. Thornhill..... | James Dunders .. | L. McGuire. |
| Orangeville | J. Ketchum, Esq. | T. Stephenson.. | T. Davison. |
| Orillia | J. Dallas, Esq. | T. Dallas | Rev. J. Gray. |
| Oro | G. Tudhope | W. McIntosh | Rev. G. Sanderson. |
| Orono | J. L. Tucker, Esq. | D. Ley | D. Ley. |
| Oshawa | A. Farewell, Esq. | R. Wellington .. | George Edwards. |
| Otterville | J. Smith | J. Cooper | Rev. J. Histon. |
| Owen Sound | W. Kennedy..... | W. Frost | G. Price. |
| Oxford, East | R. Chambers..... | M. S. Smith | M. S. Smith. |
| Paisley | Rev. G. Bremner..... | W. B. Mills | W. Koyes. |
| Palermo | H. Switzer, Esq. | Dr. Buck | J. W. Smith. |
| Paris | Dr. Lawrence | W. Finlayson.... | E. Fudger. |
| Pelham ..... | ..... | J. E. Hutt | ----- |
| Perry | A. Black, Esq. | R. P. Hurlburt .. | R. P. Hurlburt. |
| Peterborough | W. Denniston, Esq. | W. Hall..... | T. M. Fairbairn. |
| Pickering Centre | George Gamble..... | S. Somerville .. | A. Johnson. |
| Port Colborne..... | James Scholfield | J. H. Sperry | F. Monro. |
| Port Dalhousie | J. Denton | R. Wood | Robert Bald. |
| Port Dover | P. Lawson | Rev. N. F. Ware .. | D. Abel. |
| Port Elgin | A. McLachlan | S. N. Moyer | A. Roy. |
| Port Hope | H. Meredith, Esq. | C. Quinlan..... | Rev. J. Baird. |
| Port Robinson..... | Thomas Someisby | Robert Elliot .. | Robert Stark. |
| Port Rowan | H. Kilmaster | J. L. Dedrick .. | Rev. D. Deacon. |
| Preston | Rev. A. E. Miller | W. Husband..... | W. Husband. |
| Priceville | D. Loudon | Y. M. Yeomans .. | Dr. Ghent. |

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| Prince Albert | T. C. Foreman, Esq. | A. Ross | A. Ross. |
| Princeton | W. Dickson | M. Freeman | Dr. Clarke. |
| Puslinch, East | Rev. K. McDonald | R. B. Morrison | R. B. Morrison. |
| Puslinch, West | Rev. A. McLean | J. McDonald | H. Stewart. |
| Queenston | J. W. Stone | J. Durham | D. Thorburn. |
| Richmond Hill | R. Marsh, Esq. | A. Law | Rev. J. Dick. |
| Rockwood and Everton | A. McNabb | R. Passmore | J. R. Harria. |
| Rodgerville | Rev. J. Logie | W. Elder | W. Elder. |
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SOUTH AUSTRALIA :—

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| Athelstone and Camp- } | Henry Turner..... | J. Ballantyne ..Rev. T. R. Neville, |
| bell town | | R. B. Robinson. |
| Auburn | W. C. Spicer | B. H. TaylerRev. S. Keen, |
| | | J. H. Adamson. |
| Burra | M. McDermott, Esq., & M. T. Richards .. | Rev. H. Chester, |
| | | W. H. Rosman, jun. |

Places. Patrons and Presidents. Treasurers. Secretaries.

AUSTRALIA continued—

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| Glenelg | | | |
| Glen Osmond and Mitcham | { | | Miss Fergusson Miss Fergusson. |
| Goolwa | | C. Price | T. Goode. |
| Gumeracha | W. B. Randall, Esq., J.P. | W. Lillecrapp, J.P. | F. J. Lewis. |
| Hindmarsh, Bowden, Thebarton, & Brompton | { | | F. Hunwick T. W. Lawton. |
| Hundred of Willunga | | T. S. Kell, J.P. | J. B. Bassett. |
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| Penwortham & Watervale | | | |
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| Port Elliot | | G. Mayfield | G. S. Reed. |
| Port Lincoln | | | R. Anderson. |
| Riverton | Rev. J. B. Titherington | John Gurner | G. Gurner. |
| Salisbury | | Dr. J. Fisher, J.P. | Rev. J. R. Ferguson. |
| South Adelaide | | Mrs. Lyall | Miss Crooks. |
| Stockport | E. Mannel | W. Long | J. Watts. |
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| Yakkalilla | Rev. M. Wilson | Rev. M. Wilson | B. P. Goode. |
| Yorke's Peninsula:— | | | |
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| Moonta | | | T. Davis. |
| Walleroo | J. B. Stephenson, S.M. | T. Furniss | J. B. Austin. |

TASMANIA:—

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| TASMANIA, at Hobart | { His Ex. Colonel Gore | II. Hopkins | R. E. Dear. |
| Town | { Browne, C.B. | | |
| Branch Societies, viz. | | | |
| Bothwell | | Hn. Cpt. Langdon | Rev. W. Heskeoth, He. |
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| Franklin | | | — Spong. |
| Green Ponds | | T. Gorringe | Rev. W. Waterfield. |
| Glen Gala | | | Rev. T. Dove. |
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Places. Patrons and Presidents. Treasurers. Secretaries.

AUSTRALIA continued—

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| Ross | Capt. Horton | Rev. J. G. Caseley. | |
| Waterloo Point | Rev. J. Mayson. | | |
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| Branch Societies, viz. | | | |
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| Longford | Rev. A. Stackhouse. | | |
| Perth | Rev. A. Stackhouse. | | |
| Table Cape | G. Shackleton. | | |
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| Lyttelton | Rev. F. Knowles | Joseph Ward .. |
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| WELLINGTON | James Carter | Rev. J. Woodward. |
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| George | Rev. A. G. M. Kuys | Rev. J. Kroton | W. Walter. |
| Heidelberg | Rev. A. B. Dancel | J. J. Barry | J. J. Barry. |
| Montagu | Rev. Dr. Hofmeyr | Rev. Dr. Hofmeyr. | |
| Paarl | { Rev. G. W. A. van der Lingen | J. G. Hugo | J. N. P. de Villiers. |

i. *Patrons and Presidents. Treasurers. Secretaries.*

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| | | H. Goold. | |
| | | C. Mallett. | |
| | | E. Crouch. | |
| | | W. H. Matthews. | |
| | | Job Harvey. | |
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A TABLE OF LANGUAGES AND DIALECTS,
IN WHICH THE
TRANSLATION, PRINTING, OR DISTRIBUTION OF THE SCRIPTURE
IN WHOLE OR IN PART,
HAS BEEN PROMOTED BY
The British and Foreign Bible Society,
EITHER DIRECTLY OR INDIRECTLY.

Those printed in *Italics* are new Translations; the rest are Reprints of former Versions.

Those marked § were printed indirectly at the expense of the Society, or in some measure assisted by it. All the rest were printed directly for the Society—with the exception of nine published by the American Bible Society, two by the Danish, one by the Norwegian, one by the Basle, and one by the Netherlands Society. To each of these the * is prefixed.

The letters R. and S. denote the Versions of the Russian Bible Society, and of the Serampore Mission, both of which have been aided in former years by large grants from the Society.

| Versions. | What Printed. | Where circulated, or for whom designed. |
|---|--|---|
| Western Europe. | | |
| BRITISH ISLES. | | |
| 1 English; Authorised version. | The entire Bible . . . | British Empire, &c. |
| 2 Welsh | Ditto | Wales. |
| 3 Gaelic | Ditto | Highlands of Scotland |
| 4 Irish; in native characters . | Ditto | Various parts of Ireland particularly the Provinces Munster and Connaught |
| Ditto; in Roman ditto . . . | Ditto | |
| 5 Manks | Ditto | Isle of Man. |
| FRANCE | | |
| 6 French; the three versions of Martin, Ostervald, and DeSacy | The entire Bible { New Testament . . . Old Testament . . . | France, Switzerland, &c. and French Colonies. For Students. For French Jews. |
| French and English | | |
| H-brew and French | | |
| 7 Breton or Armorican (Old Test. translated, but not printed). | New Testament . . . | Province of Brittany. |
| 8 French Basque | Ditto | Departments of the Pyrenees and Province of Navarre |
| SPAIN & PORTUGAL | | |
| 9 Spanish; Valera's and Scio's versions | The entire Bible { New Testament . . . | Spain generally, and Colonies. |
| Ditto; Enzinas' version . . . | | |
| 10 Catalan (Pentateuch & Psalms not yet printed) | Ditto | Provinces of Catalonia and Valencia. |
| 11 Spanish Basque, or Euzkara . | Gospel of St. Luke . . | Provinces of Biscay, Guipuzcoa and Alava. |
| 12 Judeo-Spanish | New Testament . . . | Spanish Jews in Turkey |
| * Ditto, with Hebrew in par. col. (by American Soc.) | Old Testament . . . | Ditto. |
| 13 Portuguese; the two versions of Almeida and Pereira . . . | The entire Bible . . . | Portugal, & Portuguese Colonies |

| Versions. | What Printed. | Where circulated, or for whom designed. |
|---|------------------------------------|---|
| Northern Europe. | | |
| Icelandic | The entire Bible | Iceland. |
| Ditto (revised version) | Ditto | |
| Swedish | Ditto | Sweden. |
| Ditto (in Roman type) | Ditto | |
| Lapponese | Ditto | Russian and Swedish Lapland. |
| Norwegian Lapponese (by Norwegian Bible Society) | New Testament and Psalms | Norwegian Lapland. |
| Finnish | The entire Bible | Finland. |
| Norwegian | Ditto | Norway. |
| Danish | Ditto | Denmark. |
| Ditto (in Roman type) | Ditto | |
| Faroese, or Ancient Icelandic (by Danish Bible Society) | St. Matthew | Faro Islands, between Shetland and Iceland. |
| Central Europe. | | |
| Dutch; States-General version | The entire Bible | Holland and Dutch Colonies. |
| Dutch and English | New Testament | For Students. |
| Dutch; Luther's and Schurin's versions | Ditto | Holland and Dutch Colonies. |
| Flemish | The entire Bible | Belgium. [&c.] |
| German; Luther's version | Ditto | Protestant Germany, Prussia. |
| Ditto; two versions—Gosner and Kistemaker | New Testament | For Rom. Catholics in Germany. |
| Ditto; Van Ess's version | The entire Bible | |
| German & Hebrew (in columns) | Old Testament | |
| German, in Hebrew characters (with Hebrew, in par. cols.) | Ditto | For Jews in Germany, &c. |
| German & English in par. cols. | New Testament | For Students. |
| German and French | Ditto | Ditto. |
| German and Greek | Ditto | Ditto. |
| 3 Lithuanian | The entire Bible | Province of Lithuania. |
| 4 Polish, Dantzic version, Rom. characters | Ditto | Poland, Posen, Silesia, &c. |
| Ditto, Gothic characters | Ditto | Polonised Germans. |
| Ditto, Wuyk's version | New Testament | Roman Catholics in Poland. |
| Judeo-Polish | Ditto | For Polish Jews. |
| 15 Wendish, Upper | The entire Bible | Saxon Lusatia. |
| 16 Wendish, Lower | Ditto | Prussian Lusatia. |
| 17 Bohemian, Rom. characters | Ditto | For Tschechs of Bohemia, and Slovaks of Hungary. |
| Ditto, Gothic characters | | Magyars of Hungary and Transylvania. |
| 23 Hungarian | Ditto | |
| 29 Hungarian-Wendish | New Test. & Psalms | For the Protestant Vandals in Hungary and Carniola. |
| 30 Slovenian | St. Luke preparing | For Slovenia. |
| Southern Europe. | | |
| ITALY AND SWITZERLAND. | | |
| 31 Italian; two versions—Diodati and Martini | The entire Bible | Italy. |
| 32 Latin | Ditto | Chiefly for Ecclesiastics. |
| 33 Romanese, Oberland dialect | Ditto | In the Grisons of Switzerland. |
| 34 Do. Lower Engadine dialect | Ditto | Engadine, ditto. |
| 35 Piedmontese | New Testament | |
| Ditto (with Italian) | Psalms | Piedmont. |
| Ditto (with French) | Gospels | |
| 36 Vaudois (with French) | St. Luke and St. John | For the Vaudois, or Waldenses. |

| | Versions. | What Printed. | Where circulated or for whom designed. |
|-----------------------------------|--|---|--|
| Southern Europe—continued. | | | |
| GREECE, TURKEY, &c. | | | |
| 37 | Greek, Ancient | New Testament . . | For Students. |
| †§ | Ditto, ditto R. | The entire Bible . . | For the Greek Church. |
| | Greek and English | New Testament . . | For Students. |
| 38 | Greek Modern | The entire Bible . . | For the Greek people in |
| | Ditto (in Roman type) . . | Luke and Acts . . | For Greeks belonging |
| 39 | Gheg or N. Albanian (Rom. char.) New Test., translated. | { Gospels, Acts, and Psalms | Roman Catholic Church |
| 40 | Tosk or S. Albanian | Psalms | Northern Albania. |
| | Ditto (with Mod. Greek) . . | New Testament . . | Southern Albania. |
| § 41 | Turkish | The entire Bible . . | Turkey in general. |
| | Ditto (Rev. Dr. Schauffler) . | { New Test. Genesis, and Psalms | |
| | Ditto, in Greek characters . . | The entire Bible . . | For Greek Christians, the Turkish language, Greek characters. |
| | Ditto, in Armenian char. . . | Ditto | For Armenian Christians, the Turkish language, Armenian characters. |
| 42 | Rouman R. | Ditto | |
| | Ditto (new trans.) | { Genesis to Psalms, Isaiah, and New Testament | Moldavia, Wallachia, & of Transylvania. |
| 43 | Servian | The entire Bible . . | Servia, and some border |
| | Croatian (or Servian in Roman characters) | { Ditto | Austrian States. |
| 44 | Bulgarian | Ditto | Turkish provinces, E. & Hungary. |
| * | Ditto, & Slavic (Am. B. S.) . | New Testament . . | |
| Russia. | | | |
| †§ 45 | Slavonic, ancient and ecclesiastical language R. | { The entire Bible { Octateuch, Psalms, Provs., Greater Prophets, and New Testament | For the purposes of the Church. |
| 46 | Russ. Modern, (Minor Prophets translated) | New Testament . . | Russia generally. |
| †§ | Slavonic and Modern Russ (in columns) R. | Ditto | |
| 47 | Dorpat Esthonian R. | New Test. & Psalms. | Southern part of Esthonia |
| 48 | Reval Esthonian R. | The entire Bible . . | Northern do. on Gulf of |
| § 49 | Lettish, or Livonian R. | Ditto | Provinces of Livonia & Co |
| | Ditto | New Test. & Psalms | For a Finnish Tribe in |
| †§ 50 | Karelian R. | St. Matthew | Government of Tver. |
| †§ 51 | Zirian, or Sirenian R. | Ditto | Ditto, in Government of |
| †§ 52 | Samogitian | New Testament . . | In three districts of |
| | Ditto | Ditto | |
| § 53 | Calmuc or Western Mongolian R. | { St. Matthew, St. John, and Acts . . | For Calmucs of the Don in Russia; & Eleuths, and Soungars, of the |
| †§ 54 | Mordvinian or Morduin . . R. | New Testament . . | For a Finnish Tribe on the Oka and Volga Governments of Nishegorod, and Kasan. |

| Versions. | What Printed. | Where circulated, or for whom designed. |
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| Russia—continued. | | |
| <i>heremissian</i> R. | New Testament . . | { For a Finnish tribe on the Volga and Kama, in the governments of Kasan and Simbersk. |
| <i>lucascian</i> R. | The Gospels . . | { For a Finnish Tribe of the mountains in Kasan, Nische-Novogorod, and Orenburgh. |
| <i>nenburgh Tartar</i> R. | New Testament . . | { For Tartars in the vicinity of Orenburgh. |
| <i>ass, or Turkish Tartar</i> (several other books of the Old Testament translated) . R. | { Ditto and Psalms | { For Tartars in the government of Astrachan. |
| <i>mean Tartar</i> R. | Genesis | { For the Caraites of the Crimea, by way of trial. |

Caucasian and Border Countries.

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| <i>zinian</i> (in the Russian dialect) R. | { Gospels, but never circulated . . | { Central Regions of the Caucasus. |
| <i>orgian</i> , in Kutsuri, or ecclesiastical characters . R. | { New Testament | { Georgia, S. W. of the Caucasus. |
| <i>in Mkedvuli, or com. do. R.</i> | { Ditto | |
| <i>menian, Ancient</i> R. | The entire Bible . . | { Armenia Proper; but also prepared for the Armenians of Constantinople, Calcutta, &c. |
| <i>to</i> | New Test. & Psalms | { Around Mount Ararat, S. of |
| <i>to, Modern</i> | The entire Bible . . | { Grusinia. [Georgia. |
| <i>erat-Armenian</i> | New Test. & Psalms . | |
| <i>ans-Caucasian Tartar</i> (the texts to Revelation translated) | { St. Matthew . . | |
| <i>rdish</i> (Armenian Char.) . | The Four Gospels . . | { Kurdistan. |

Semitic Languages.

| | | |
|--|-----------------------------------|--|
| <i>brew</i> | Old and New Test. | { For the Jews, & for Students. |
| <i>abic</i> | The entire Bible . . | { For Mohammedans. |
| <i>to</i> (Beyrout version) . . . | { Ditto | |
| <i>leo-Arabic</i> (Arabic in Hebrew characters) | { Four Books of New Testament . . | { For Jews in Yemen, Egypt, Syria, and Mesopotamia. |
| <i>riac</i> | The entire Bible . . | { For the Syrian Church in Travancore, and parts of Syria. |
| <i>riac & Carshun</i> , in par. cols. | { Ditto | |
| <i>rahun</i> (Arabic in Syriac characters) | { New Testament. | { Mesopotamia, Aleppo, & other parts of Syria. |
| <i>o-Chaldaic</i> (Syriac in Nestorian characters) | { Gospels | { Mozul, Djezira, Tolamisk, and country west of Kurdistan. |

Persia.

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| <i>ric</i> (Henry Martyn) . . . | New Testament . . | { For the Mohammedans, Parsis, and Persians of India. |
| <i>o</i> (Archdeacon Robinson) | Old Test. | |
| <i>o</i> (Dr. Glen) | { Ditto | |
| <i>o</i> (Mirza Ibrahim) . . . | Isaiah | { Persia Proper. |
| <i>o</i> (Mirza Jaffier) | Genesis | |
| <i>o-Persic</i> (Persic in Hebrew characters) | { Four Gospels . . | { For Jews in Persia. |
| <i>too, or Affghan</i> S. | Hist. Books & N.T. . | { Afghanistan. |
| <i>itto</i> (Rev. I. Loewenthal) | New Testament . . | { Ditto. |
| <i>too</i> S. | Three Gospels . . | { Belochistan, South of the Indus, on the Arabian Sea. |

| Versions. | | What Printed. | Where circulated, or for whom designed. |
|-----------------------------------|---|---|---|
| Southern Europe—continued. | | | |
| GREECE, TURKEY, &c. | | | |
| †§ 37 | Greek, Ancient | New Testament . . | For Students. |
| | Ditto, ditto R. | The entire Bible . . | For the Greek Churches. |
| | Greek and English | New Testament . . | For Students. |
| 38 | Greek Modern | The entire Bible . . | For the Greek people in general. |
| | Ditto (in Roman type) . . . | Luke and Acts . . | For Greeks belonging to the Roman Catholic Church. |
| 39 | Gheg or N. Albanian (Rom. char.) New Test., translated. | { Gospels, Acts, and Psalms | Northern Albania. |
| 40 | Tosk or S. Albanian | Psalms | Southern Albania. |
| | Ditto (with Mod. Greek) . . | New Testament . . | |
| § 41 | Turkish | The entire Bible . . | |
| | Ditto (Rev. Dr. Schauffler) . | { New Test. Genesis, and Psalms . . . | Turkey in general. |
| | Ditto, in Greek characters . . | The entire Bible . . | For Greek Christians, using the Turkish language with Greek characters. |
| | Ditto, in Armenian char. . . | Ditto | For Armenian Christians, using the Turkish language with Armenian characters. |
| 42 | Rouman R. | Ditto | |
| | Ditto (new trans.) | { Genesis to Psalms, Isaiah, and New Testament . . . | Moldavia, Wallachia, and part of Transylvania. |
| 43 | Servian | The entire Bible . . | |
| | Croatian (or Servian in Rom. characters) | { Ditto | Servia, and some bordering Austrian States. |
| 44 | Bulgarian | Ditto | |
| * | Ditto, & Slavic (Am. B. S.) . | New Testament . . | Turkish provinces, E. and S. of Hungary. |
| Russia. | | | |
| †§ 45 | Slavonic, ancient and ecclesi- astical language R. | { The entire Bible { | For the purposes of the Russian Church. |
| 46 | Russ. Modern, (Minor Prophets translated) | { Octateuch, Psalms, Provs., Greater Prophets, and New Testament } | Russia generally. |
| †§ | Slavonic and Modern Russ (in columns) R. | { New Testament . . | Ditto. |
| 47 | Dorpat Esthonian R. | New Test. & Psalms. | Southern part of Esthonia. |
| 48 | Reval Esthonian R. | The entire Bible . . | Northern do. on Gulf of Finland. |
| § 49 | Lettish, or Livonian . . R. | Ditto | |
| | Ditto | New Test. & Psalms } | Provinces of Livonia & Courland. |
| †§ 50 | Karelian R. | St. Matthew . . . | For a Finnish Tribe in the go- vernment of Tver. |
| †§ 51 | Zirian, or Sirenian . . . R. | Ditto | Ditto, in government of Vologda. |
| †§ 52 | Samogitian | New Testament . . | |
| | Ditto | Ditto | In three districts of Wilna. |
| †§ 53 | Calmuc or Western Mongo- lian R. | { St. Matthew, St. John, and Acts . } | For Calmucs of the Don & Volga in Russia; & Eleuths, Calmucs and Soungars, of Mongolia. |
| †§ 54 | Mordvinian or Morduin . . R. | New Testament . . | For a Finnish Tribe on the bank of the Oka and Volga, in the governments of Nische-Novogorod, and Kasan. |

| Versions. | | What Printed. | Where circulated, or for whom designed. |
|---------------------------------|--|---------------------------------------|--|
| Russia—continued. | | | |
| †§ 55 | <i>Tscheremissian</i> <i>R.</i> | New Testament . . . | For a Finnish tribe on the Volga and Kama, in the governments of Kasan and Simbersk. |
| †§ 56 | <i>Tschuwasschian</i> <i>R.</i> | The Gospels . . . | For a Finnish Tribe of the mountains in Kasan, Nische-Novogorod, and Orenburgh. |
| †§ 57 | <i>Orenburgh Tartar</i> <i>R.</i> | New Testament . . . | For Tartars in the vicinity of Orenburgh. |
| †§ 58 | <i>Karass</i> , or <i>Turkish Tartar</i> (several other books of the Old Testament translated) . <i>R.</i> | } Ditto and Psalms | For Tartars in the government of Astrachan. |
| †§ 59 | <i>Crimean Tartar</i> <i>R.</i> |  |  | Genesis . . . . . | For the Caraites of the Crimea, by way of trial. |
| Caucasian and Border Countries. | | | |
| †§ 60 | <i>Ossitinian</i> (in the Russian dialect) <i>R.</i> | } Gospels, but never circulated . . . | Central Regions of the Caucasus |
| †§ 61 | <i>Georgian</i> , in Kutsuri, or ecclesiastical characters . <i>R.</i> |  |  | } New Testament | Georgia, S. W. of the Caucasus |
| †§ 62 | <i>Do.</i> , in Mkedvuli, or com. <i>do.</i> <i>R.</i> | } Ditto | Armenia Proper; but also prepared for the Armenians of Constantinople, Calcutta, &c. |
| †§ 63 | <i>Armenian</i> , Ancient <i>R.</i> |  |  | } The entire Bible . . . | Around Mount Ararat, S. of [Georgia.] |
| †§ 64 | <i>Ditto</i> | } New Test. & Psalms . | Grusinia. |
| †§ 65 | <i>Ditto</i> , <i>Modern</i> . . . . . |  |  | } St. Matthew . . . | Kurdistan. |
| †§ 66 | <i>Ararat-Armenian</i> | } The Four Gospels . . | |
| †§ 67 | <i>Trans-Caucasian Tartar</i> (the Acts to Revelation translated) | | |
| †§ 68 | <i>Kurdish</i> (Armenian Char.) . | } | |
| Semitic Languages. | | | |
| 67 | <i>Hebrew</i> | } Old and New Test. . | For the Jews, & for Students. |
| 68 | <i>Arabic</i> . . . . . |  |  | } The entire Bible . . | For Mohammedans. |
| | <i>Ditto</i> (Beirut version) . . . | } Ditto | For Jews in Yemen, Egypt, Syria, and Mesopotamia. |
| | <i>Judeo-Arabic</i> (Arabic in Hebrew characters) . . . . |  |  | } Four Books of New Testament . . . | For the Syrian Church in Travancore, and parts of Syria. |
| 69 | <i>Syriac</i> | } The entire Bible . . | Mesopotamia, Aleppo, & other parts of Syria. |
| | <i>Syriac & Carshun</i> , in par. cols. Carshun (Arabic in Syriac characters) . . . . . |  |  | } Ditto . . . . . | Mozul, Djezira, Tolamisk, and country west of Kurdistan. |
| | <i>Syro-Chaldaic</i> (Syriac in Nestorian characters) | } New Testament . . | |
| | | | |
| | | } | |
| Persia. | | | |
| 70 | <i>Persic</i> (Henry Martyn) . . . | } New Testament . . . | For the Mohammedans, Parsis, and Persians of India. |
| | <i>Ditto</i> (Archdeacon Robinson) |  |  | } Old Test. . . . . |
| | <i>Ditto</i> (Dr. Glen) | } Ditto | Persia Proper. |
| | <i>Ditto</i> (Mirza Ibrahim) . . . |  |  | } Isaiah . . . . . |
| | <i>Ditto</i> (Mirza Jaffier) . . . | } Genesis | |
| | <i>Judeo-Persic</i> (Persic in Hebrew characters) . . . . |  |  | } Four Gospels . . . | For Jews in Persia. |
| § 71 | <i>Pushtoo</i> , or <i>Afghan</i> <i>S.</i> | } Hist. Books & N.T. . | Affghanistan. |
| | <i>Ditto</i> (Rev. I. Loewenthal) |  |  | } New Testament . . . | Ditto. |
| of § 72 | <i>Belochee</i> <i>S.</i> | } Three Gospels . . . | Belochistan, South of the Indus, on the Arabian Sea. |
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| Versions. | | What Printed. | Where circulated or for whom design. |
|-----------------------------|--|--|---|
| India. | | | |
| § 73 | <i>Sanskrit</i> S. | The entire Bible . | { The sacred & learned la of the Brahmins thro India. |
| 74 | <i>Hindustani, or Urdu</i> (H. Martyn) <i>Ditto</i> (Mr. Thomason, and others) | New Testament . The entire Bible . | |
| § | <i>Ditto</i> (Serampore version) . S. | Ditto | { For the Mohammedans dia and others; the la being generally und in all the larger tow |
| | <i>Ditto</i> (Benares version) . . . | Ditto | |
| | <i>Ditto</i> (in Roman characters) . | Ditto | |
| Northern and Central India. | | | |
| § 75 | <i>Bengali</i> S. | The entire Bible . | { Province of Bengal. |
| § | <i>Ditto, two versions</i> (Ellerton; and Yates and Wenger) . . | { New Testament | |
| | <i>Ditto</i> (in Roman characters) . | | |
| | <i>Ditto</i> (with English) | | |
| o§ 76 | <i>Santali</i> (Psalms translated) . | St. Matthew . . . | { Aborigines of N.W. B. Province of S. Behar, n of the province of Be |
| 77 | <i>Maghudha</i> S. | Ditto | |
| 78 | <i>Uriya, or Orissa</i> | The entire Bible . | { Province of Orissa, the part attached to Ben |
| § 79 | <i>Hindui</i> (Bowley) | Ditto | |
| | <i>Ditto</i> (called <i>Hindee</i> by Ser. Trans.) both in the Nagree and Kythee characters . S. | { Ditto | { For Hindustan, or the provinces of the Presidency. |
| | Dialects of the Hindui. | | |
| o§ 80 | <i>Bughelcundi</i> S. | New Testament . | { A district between th vince of Bundelcun the sources of the Ne River. |
| o§ 81 | <i>Brug, or Brij-bhasa</i> . . . S. | Ditto | |
| o§ 82 | <i>Canj, or Canyacubja</i> . . S. | Ditto | { In the Doab of the and Jumna. |
| o§ 83 | <i>Kousulu, or Koshala</i> . . S. | St. Matthew . . . | |
| | Ditto for Central India, or Rajpoot States. | | { Western part of Oude. |
| o§ 84 | <i>Harroti</i> S. | New Testament . | |
| o§ 85 | <i>Oojein, or Oujjyuni</i> . . S. | Ditto | { A province W. of Bund Province of Malwah. |
| o§ 86 | <i>Oodeypoor</i> S. | St. Matthew . . . | |
| o§ 87 | <i>Marwar</i> S. | New Testament . | { Province of Joipoor, c war, North of Mewa Rajpootana generally. |
| | <i>Ditto</i> (by Bombay Auxiliary). | St. Luke | |
| o§ 88 | <i>Juyapoor</i> S. | St. Matthew . . . | { Province of Joipoor, Marwar, and W. of. |
| o§ 89 | <i>Bikaneera</i> S. | New Testament . | |
| o§ 90 | <i>Buttaneer, or Virat</i> . . S. | Ditto | { Province of Bikaneer, M Marwar. |
| | | | |
| 91 | <i>Sindhi</i> | { Four Gospels & Acts Gospels preparing | { Prov. of Sindh, E. of the |
| 92 | <i>Gurumukhi</i> | | |
| o§ 93 | <i>Moultan, or Wuch, or Ooch</i> . S. | New Testament . | { N. of Sindh, between the Chenaub, & Gharra |
| o§ 94 | <i>Punjabi or Sikh</i> S. | The entire Bible . | |
| | <i>Ditto</i> | { Gen., Psal., Four Gospels, & Acts | { Province of Lahore. |

| Versions. | What Printed. | Where circulated, or for whom designed. |
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| Northern and Central India—continued. | | |
| or <i>Jumboo</i> (Mountain bi) S. | New Testament . | Mountainous, or Northern dis- tricts of Lahore. |
| ian S. | { Pent., Hist. Books, and New Test. | Cashmere, North of Lahore. |
| orkha Dialects. | | |
| , <i>Khaspoora</i> , or <i>Par-</i> S. | New Testament . | Kingdom of Nepaul, about Katmandha. |
| lev. W. Start) . . . | { St. Luke, & Acts of the Apostles | |
| S. | Ditto . . . | Small States N. of Oude, below the Himalayas. |
| S. | Ditto . . . | Prov. of Kumaon, W. of Palpa. |
| , or <i>Schreenagur</i> . S. | Ditto . . . | Province of Gurwhal, West of Kumaon. |
| Southern India. | | |
| DRAS PRESIDENCY. | | |
| or <i>Telugu</i> | Pent. & New Test. | Northern Circars, Cuddapah, |
| izagapatam version) . | { New Test. & large part of Old Test. | Nellore, and greater part of Hydrabad, or Telingana. |
| , or <i>Canarese</i> | New Testament . | Throughout the Mysore, also in the province of Canara, |
| ellary version) . . . | The entire Bible . | and as far north as the Kistna River. |
| | Ditto . . . | The Carnatic, and N. part of Ceylon. |
| ower's revision) . . | Do. (being print.) | |
| (Madras Hindustani) | { Genesis and Four Gospels . . . | For Mohammedans in the Ma- dras Presidency. |
| im | The entire Bible . | Travancore and Malabar. |
| Basle Bible Society) | New Testament . | Canara, westward of the Mysore. |
| BAY PRESIDENCY. | | |
| a S. | Pent. and New Test. | The Concan, chiefly the S. part, among the common people. |
| i S. | The entire Bible . | |
| ombay version) . . . | Ditto . . . | The Concan, and throughout the Mahratta territory. |
| the <i>Modhi</i> character . | Four Gosps. & Acts | |
| S. | New Testament . | Surat, and province of Guja- rat. |
| arat version) . . . | The entire Bible . | For the Parsis in the Bombay Presidency. |
| ujarati | New Testament . | Prov. of Cutch, between the Gulf of Cutch & the Indus. |
| or <i>Catchi</i> | { New T. preparing, some of it printed | |
| Ceylon. | | |
| Burmese characters) . | New Testament . | Sacred and learned language of Ceylon and Indo-Chinese nations. |
| e | The entire Bible . | S. part of Ceylon, from Batti- cola on the E. to the River Chilaw on the W., and in the interior. |
| tuguese | { Pent., Psalms, & New Testament | For Portuguese settlers and their descendants in Ceylon and various parts of the In- dian Seas. |

| Versions. | | Where Printed. | Where circulated, or for whom designed. |
|--------------------------------|--|--|---|
| Indo-Chinese Countries. | | | |
| o§ 114 | <i>Assamese</i> S. | The entire Bible . . | Assam, subject to Beng. Presid. |
| o§ 115 | <i>Munipora</i> S. | New Testament . . | Munipoor, or South of Assam. |
| 116 | <i>Tibetan</i> (other parts translated) | St. John's Gospel . . | Tibet. |
| 117 | <i>Khasi</i> (New Test. translated). | { Matthew to Phil- emon } | Khasu country, east of Gar- row Hills. |
| 118 | <i>Burmese</i> | Genesis & Exodus . . | Burmese Empire & Arracan. |
| " | <i>Ditto</i> (by Dr. Judson, for American Bible Society) . . } | The entire Bible . . | |
| 119 | <i>Bghai-Karen</i> | { Genesis and xx ch. of Ex., Ps., St. Jas. & St. John's Epistles } | For the Bghai-Karens in Bur- mah. |
| 120 | <i>Sgau-Karen</i> | The Pentateuch . . | For the Sgau-Karens in Burman. |
| 121 | <i>Pwo-Karen</i> | { Psalms, Isaiah, } Daniel, & Jonah } | For the Pwo-Karens in Bur- mah. |
| § 122 | <i>Siamese, or Thay</i> (New Test. translated) | { St. Luke & St. John } | Kingdom of Siam. |
| Chinese Empire. | | | |
| 123 | <i>Chinese</i> (Morrison's version) . | The entire Bible . . | China Proper, & numerous Chi- nese in Indian Archipelago. |
| § | <i>Ditto</i> (Marshman's ditto) . . | Ditto | |
| | <i>Ditto</i> (Board of Reviser's) . . | Ditto | |
| 124 | <i>Mandarin Colloquial</i> | New Testament . . | Ningpo and its neighbourhood. Hong Kong and neighbourhood. Manchuria: it is also the Court language of Pekin. |
| 125 | <i>Ningpo Colloquial</i> (in Rom. char.) | Ditto | |
| 126 | <i>Hakka</i> (in Rom. char.) | St. Matt. & St. Luke | |
| 127 | <i>Manchoo</i> | Ditto | For the Buriats about Lake Baikal in Siberia, and for the Kalka Tribes of Mongolia. |
| 128 | <i>Buriat, or Eastern Mongolian</i> . | The entire Bible . . | |
| Hither Polynesia. | | | |
| 129 | <i>Malay, in Roman characters</i> . | The entire Bible . . | For the Moluccas, and Eastern part of the Archipelago. Malay Peninsula; sea-ports & coasts of Sumatra, Java, and other Islands. |
| | <i>Ditto, in Arabic characters</i> . | Ditto | |
| | <i>Ditto</i> (Keasberry's Version) . . | New Test. & parts of Old Test. . . . | |
| § 130 | <i>Malay, Low</i> | Ditto | Batavia and its neighbourhood. |
| § 131 | <i>Javanese</i> (entire Bible printed by the Netherlands Society) | { Ditto } | Island of Java. |
| 132 | <i>Dajak, or Dyak</i> (ditto) | Ditto | Borneo. |
| 133 | <i>Sundanese</i> (Other Gosp. trans.) | St. Luke | Western part of Java. |
| § 134 | <i>Japanese</i> (New Test. translated) | St. Luke and St. John | Japan. |
| § 135 | <i>Loochooan</i> | Luke to Romans . . | Loochoo. |
| Further Polynesia. | | | |
| 136 | <i>Malagasy</i> | The entire Bible . . | Madagascar. |
| " | <i>Hawaiian</i> (by American Soc.) | Ditto | Sandwich Islands. |
| 137 | <i>Tahitian</i> | Ditto | Georgian and other Islands in the South Seas. |

| Versions. | What Printed. | Where circulated, or for whom designed. |
|---|---|--|
| Further Polynesia—continued. | | |
| 138 <i>Rarotongan</i> | The entire Bible . . . | Hervey Islands, South Seas. |
| 139 <i>Marquesan</i> | St. John | Marquesan Islands, ditto. |
| 140 <i>Tongan</i> | The entire Bible . . . | Friendly Islands, ditto. |
| 141 <i>Maori, or New Zealand</i> | Ditto. | New Zealand. |
| 142 <i>Samoan</i> | Ditto. | Navigators' Islands. |
| 143 <i>Feejeean</i> | Ditto. | Feejee Islands. |
| 144 <i>Nengonese, or Maré</i> | New Testament . . . | Loyalty Islands. |
| 145 <i>Lifu</i> | Ditto | |
| 146 <i>Erromangan</i> | St. Luke | Island of Erromanga. |
| 147 <i>New Caledonian</i> | Portions | New Caledonia. |
| 148 <i>Aneityum</i> | { Gen., Exo., Psal., Jonah, & N. Test. } | New Hebrides. |
| 149 <i>Niué</i> (Old Test. being prepared) | New Testament . . . | Savage Island. |
| 150 <i>Fatē</i> | St. Mark | Fatē or Sandwich Island. |
| 151 <i>Narrinyeri</i> | Exts. from O. & N. T. | Aborigines of South Australia. |
| Africa. | | |
| 152 Coptic (with Arabic | Psalms and Gospels . | For the Copts in Egypt. |
| 153 Ethiopic (Ecclesiastical) | N. Test. and Psalms . | For the Church in Abyssinia. |
| 154 <i>Amharic</i> (Vernacular) | The entire Bible . . . | Abyssinia. |
| 155 <i>Tigré</i> | Four Gospels | Eastern Abyssinia. |
| 156 <i>Galla</i> | { Genesis, and Mat- thew to Romans translated . . . } | Galla country, E. Africa. |
| 157 <i>Kinika</i> (St. John, Romans, and Ephesians translated) | { Gospel of St. Luke . | Wanika Tribes, ditto. |
| 158 <i>Kishuaheli</i> | St. Luke translated . | Suaheli Tribe, ditto. |
| 159 <i>Berber</i> (Four Gospels & Genesis translated) | { Part of St. Luke { | The Oases of the African Deserts, from Mount Atlas to Egypt. |
| 160 <i>Bullom</i> (with English) | St. Matthew | About Sierra Leone, on the Western Coast. |
| 161 <i>Mandingo</i> (Four Gospels trans.) | Ditto. | Mandingo country, S. of Gambia River. |
| 162 <i>Accra, or Gá</i> | The entire Bible . . . | Eastern part of Gold Coast. |
| 163 <i>Tyi</i> (Old Test. translated) | { Genes., Ps., Prov., and New Test. } | The Ashantee Country and W. part of Gold Coast. |
| 164 <i>Yoruba</i> | { Genesis to Ruth, Daniel, & N. T. } | Yoruba Tribe, W. Africa. |
| 165 <i>Hausa</i> | { Genesis, Exodus, St. Matthew, St. John, & the Acts. } | For the Hausa Tribe, and each side of the Rivers Niger and Tschadda. |
| 166 <i>Ibo</i> | { Eight Books of the New Testament } | For the Ibos on the Banks of the Niger, &c. |
| 167 <i>Temne</i> | Genesis & New Test. | Quiah country, nr. Sierra Leone |
| • <i>Grebo</i> (by American Bible Soc.) | Genesis and St. Luke | For Grebos, in Western Africa. |
| 168 <i>Nupé</i> | { Ch. i.—vii. of St. Matthew . . . } | For the Nupé Tribe, on the Kowara River. |
| 169 <i>Namaqua</i> | New Testament . . . | N. of Orange River, S. Africa. |
| 170 <i>Sechuana</i> | The entire Bible . . . | Bechuana, East of Namaqua. |
| 171 <i>Kafir</i> | Ditto. | Caffraria, Eastern Coast of S. Africa. |
| 172 <i>Sesuto</i> | New Testament and Psalms | For the Basutos in South Africa. |

| Versions. | What Printed. | Where circulated, or for whom designed? |
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| America. | | |
| 173 Greenlandish | { N. Test. & large portion of the O. Test. } | Greenland, for the Moravian Missions. |
| 174 <i>Esquimaux</i> | { Gen., Ps., Prov., Prophets, and N. Test. } | Labrador, ditto. |
| 175 <i>Mohawk</i> (Pent. & Psal. trans.) | { Isaiah, St. Luke, and St. John } | Indian Nations, West of the Falls of Niagara. |
| 176 <i>Mic-Mac</i> | { Genesis, Psalms, St. Matthew, St. Luke, St. John & the Acts } | For the Mic-Mac Indians in Nova Scotia. |
| 177 <i>Cree</i> | The entire Bible | For the Cree Indians, Hudson's Bay Territories. |
| 178 <i>Chippeway</i> , or <i>Ojibway</i> | St. John | For the Chippeway or Delaware Indians. |
| • <i>Ditto, ditto</i> (by American Soc.) | New Testament | |
| • <i>Delaware</i> (by ditto) | Epistles of St. John . . | For Choctaw Indians. |
| • <i>Choctaw</i> (by ditto) | New Testament | |
| • <i>Dakota</i> (by ditto) | Portions of O. & N. Test. | For Dakota Indians. |
| • <i>Creolese</i> (by Danish Society) . | New Testament | Danish West Indian Islands. |
| • <i>Negro Dialect of Curaçao</i> (by Netherlands Society) | St. Matthew | Island of Curaçao. |
| • <i>Ditto</i> (by American Bible Soc.) | St. Mark | Ditto. |
| 179 <i>Mayan</i> | St. Luke | Yucatan. |
| 170 <i>Mexican</i> | Ditto | Mexico. |
| 181 <i>Negro Dialect of Surinam</i> . . | New Test. and Psalms . . | Surinam, Dutch Guiana. |
| 182 <i>Asmara</i> (New Testament translated), with Spanish. | St. Luke | Bolivia. |

RECAPITULATION.

Of these 182 *Languages* or *Dialects*, the Translation, Printing, or Distribution of the Scriptures, in whole or in part, has been promoted by the Society,

| | | |
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| Directly | in 138 Languages or Dialects | } . Total, 182. |
| Indirectly . . . | 44 ditto | |

The number of *Versions* (omitting those which are printed in different characters only) is 229.
Of these 168 are versions prepared since the year 1804.

Such is the number of *Versions* actually printed or assisted by the Society, except a few published by the American, Danish, or other Societies. But it is to be noticed, that, since the suspension of the Russian Bible Society in 1826, none of its versions—which are eighteen in number, and are marked †—have been reprinted, except the Modern Russ, the Servian, the Samogitian, the Esthonian (Dorpat and Reval), and the Livonian.

It is further to be observed, that twenty-five of our Indian versions have never been reprinted. The greater number of these were Dialectal Versions of the Hindui; and the general Hindui Version is sufficiently understood by the Hindus throughout the *Upper Provinces of Hindustan*. A few among these Versions have never been largely circulated, or even tested, for want of Missionaries in the respective countries. They are marked o.

Deducting these from the list furnished, the number of *Versions* in real use, and more or less in circulation, will be 182.

COMPENDIUM.

BIBLE SOCIETIES connected with the British and Foreign Bible Society.

IN GREAT BRITAIN.

Auxiliaries . 746 | Branches . 400 | Associations . 2,987 | Total . 4,133
Of these Associations the far greater part are conducted by Ladies.

IN THE COLONIES, OTHER DEPENDENCIES, &c.

Auxiliaries . 130 | Branches . 943 | Associations . 200 | Total . 1,273

BIBLE SOCIETIES

Connected with the Hibernian Bible Society.

Auxiliary and Branch Societies and Associations (in 1867) in the Four Provinces, 508.

FOREIGN AGENCIES

Connected with the British and Foreign Bible Society,

Which have the superintendence of Depôts of the Holy Scriptures.

- I. In FRANCE, at Paris. II. In BELGIUM, at Brussels.
 III. In HOLLAND, at Amsterdam.
 IV. In GERMANY, at Frankfort, Cologne, and Berlin. — V. In AUSTRIA, at Vienna. — VI. In SWEDEN, at Stockholm. — VII. In NORWAY, at Christiania, Drontheim, Bergen, Stavanger, Christianssand, and Tromsø.
 VIII. In DENMARK, at Copenhagen. — IX. In RUSSIA, at St. Petersburg.
 X. For ITALY, MALTA, &c., at Leghorn. — XI. In PORTUGAL, at Lisbon.
 XII. In TURKEY, at Constantinople. XIII. In MEXICO, at Mexico.

The BRITISH AND FOREIGN BIBLE SOCIETY has also Depôts of Bibles and Testaments in the following places: viz.—Marseilles, Genoa, Turin, Milan, Florence, Naples, Prague, Belgrade, Warsaw, Klausenburg, Joannina, Seralovo, Scutari, Bucharest, Odessa, Athens, Smyrna, Alexandria, Malta, Gibraltar, Buenos Ayres, Rio de Janeiro, &c.

Foreign Societies,

Formerly or at present assisted by the BRITISH AND FOREIGN BIBLE SOCIETY, with the Amount of their Issues.

| WESTERN EUROPE { <i>French, Breton, Spanish, Catalanian, Portuguese, German, &c.</i> | Copies of | |
|--|------------|-------------------|
| | Scriptures | Bibles and Testa. |
| 1. Protestant Bible Society at Paris, instituted 1818, with 132 Auxiliaries | | 436,279 |
| 2. French and Foreign Bible Society at Paris, instituted 1833, with Auxiliaries | | 750,000 |
| 3. Strasburg Bible Society, instituted 1815—(chiefly German Bibles and Testaments) | | 95,062 |
| Issued from the Society's Depôt in Paris, from April 1820, 4,552,455 copies. | | |
| The Agency in Lisbon, appointed in 1864, has issued 34,484 copies. | | |
| Carried forward | | 1,281,341 |

| | | Copies of Scriptures. |
|--|---|-----------------------|
| | | Bibles and Testa. |
| Brought forward | | 1,281,341 |
| NORTHERN EUROPE { | <i>Icelandic, Swedish, Finnish, Lap- ponese, Danish, Faroese, &c.</i> | |
| 4. Icelandic Bible Society, instituted 1815 | | 10,445 |
| 5. Swedish Bible Society, instituted 1809, with Auxiliaries | | 807,900 |
| The Agency at Stockholm, formed 1832, has issued 1,682,632 copies. | | |
| 6. Norwegian Bible Society, instituted 1816 | | 148,137 |
| The Agencies in Norway, formed 1832, have issued 324,839 copies. | | |
| 7. Stavanger Bible Society, instituted 1828 | | 7,017 |
| 8. Finnish Bible Society, instituted 1812, at Abo, with many Branches | | 204,638 |
| 9. Danish Bible Society, instituted 1814, with Auxiliaries | | 308,808 |
| The Agency in Copenhagen, formed in 1855, has issued 157,611 copies. | | |

CENTRAL EUROPE.

| | |
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| 10. Netherlands Bible Society, with Auxiliaries | 1,034,120 |
| The Depot at Amsterdam, established 1843, has issued 672,314 copies. | |
| 11. Belgian and Foreign Bible Society, at Brussels, instituted 1834 | 7,623 |
| 12. Belgian Bible Associations, instituted 1839 | 14,909 |
| The Depot at Brussels, established 1835, has issued 321,450 copies. | |
| 13. Antwerp Bible Society, instituted 1834 | 439 |
| 14. Ghent Bible Society, instituted 1834 | 8,980 |
| 15. Sleswick-Holstein Bible Society, instituted 1815, with Auxiliaries | 135,000 |
| 16. Ratin Bible Society, instituted 1817, for Principality of Lübeck | 5,296 |
| 17. Lübeck Bible Society, instituted 1814 | 21,820 |
| 18. Hamburg-Altona Bible Society, instituted 1814, with Branches | 150,000 |
| 19. Bremen Bible Society, instituted 1815, with an Auxiliary | 26,913 |
| 20. Lauenburg-Ratzeburg Bible Society, instituted 1816 | 10,675 |
| 21. Rostock Bible Society, instituted 1816 | 19,154 |
| 22. Hanover Bible Society, instituted 1814, with Auxiliaries | 129,849 |
| 23. Lippe-Detmold Bible Society, instituted 1816 | 3,569 |
| 24. Waldeck and Pyrmont Bible Society, instituted 1817 | 2,800 |
| 25. Hesse-Cassel Bible Society, instituted 1818 | 30,000 |
| 26. Hanau Bible Society, instituted 1818 | 3,316 |
| 27. Marburg Bible Society, instituted 1825 | 7,832 |
| 28. Frankfort Bible Society, instituted 1816 | 73,665 |
| The Agency at Frankfort, appointed 1830, has issued 2,661,578 copies. | |
| 29. Hesse-Darmstadt Bible Society, instituted 1817, with Auxiliaries | 31,484 |
| 30. Duchy of Baden Bible Society, instituted 1820, with Auxiliaries | 18,686 |
| 31. Württemberg Bible Society, instituted 1812, with Auxiliaries | 897,144 |
| 32. Bavarian Protestant Bible Institution at Nuremberg, instituted- 1821, with Auxiliaries | 231,525 |
| 33. Saxon Bible Society, instituted 1814, with Auxiliaries | 366,000 |
| 34. Leipzig Bible Society, instituted 1840 | 29,429 |
| 35. Anhalt-Bernburg Bible Society, instituted 1821 | 4,786 |
| 36. Anhalt-Desau Bible Society | 11,240 |
| 37. Weimar Bible Society, instituted 1821 | 3,773 |
| 38. Eisenach Bible Society, instituted 1818 | 4,938 |
| 39. Brunswick Bible Society, instituted 1815 | 700 |
| 40. Berg Bible Society, at Elberfeld, established 1813 | 469,888 |
| 41. Prussian Bible Society at Berlin, instituted 1805, with Auxiliaries | 2,621,283 |
| Issued to the Prussian troops, since 1830, 611,605 copies. | |
| The Agency at Cologne, appointed 1847, has issued 1,579,878 copies. | |
| The Agency at Berlin, appointed 1853, has issued 1,761,617 copies. | |
| The Agency at Vienna has issued 419,076 copies. | |

Carried forward 9,144,921

| | | <u>Copies of Scriptures.</u> | |
|--|--|---|---------|
| | | <u>Bibles and Testa.</u> | |
| Brought forward | | 9,144,921 | |
| SWITZERLAND AND ITALY { | | <i>German, French, Italian, and Rumaness.</i> | |
| 42. Basle Bible Society, instituted 1804 | | | 532,985 |
| 43. Schaffhausen Bible Society, instituted 1813 | | | 18,617 |
| 44. Zurich Bible Society, instituted 1812, with an Auxiliary at Winterthur | | | 15,163 |
| 45. St. Gall Bible Society, instituted 1813 | | | 48,975 |
| 46. Aargovian Bible Society, instituted 1815 | | | 19,454 |
| 47. Berne Bible Society | | | 124,999 |
| 48. Neufchatel Bible Society, instituted 1816 | | | 19,016 |
| 49. Lausanne Bible Society, instituted 1814 | | | 47,692 |
| 50. Geneva Bible Society, instituted 1814 | | | 126,000 |
| 51. Glarus Bible Society, instituted 1819 | | | 5,000 |
| 52. Coire and Chur Bible Society, instituted 1813 | | | 12,267 |
| 53. Waldenses Bible Society at La Tour, instituted 1816 | | | 4,238 |

GREECE AND TURKEY.

| | |
|--|-------|
| 54. Ionian Bible Society, instituted 1819 at Corfu, with 3 Auxiliaries | 7,377 |
|--|-------|

RUSSIA.

| | |
|---|---------|
| 55. Russian Bible Society, St. Petersburg, previous to its suspension by an Imperial Ukase in 1826, had 289 Auxiliaries, and had printed the Scriptures in various languages; the circulation of which is still allowed | 861,105 |
| 56. Russian Protestant Bible Society at St. Petersburg, instituted 1826, with numerous Auxiliaries | 562,344 |
| The Agency at St. Petersburg, formed 1828, has issued 732,793 copies. | |

INDIA.

| | |
|---|-----------|
| 57. Calcutta Bible Society, instituted 1811 | 1,256,615 |
| Serampore Missionaries | 200,000 |
| 58. North India Bible Society, at Allahabad, instituted 1845 | 206,520 |
| 59. Madras Bible Society, instituted 1820 | 1,926,411 |
| 60. Bombay Bible Society, instituted 1813 | 320,220 |
| 61. Colombo Bible Society, instituted 1812, with various branches in Ceylon | 110,500 |
| 62. Jaffna Bible Society | 120,183 |

AMERICA.

| | |
|---|-------------------|
| 63. American Bible Society | 22,667,926 |
| 64. American and Foreign Bible Society | 786,696 |
| 65. Pennsylvania Bible Society, at Philadelphia | 2,120,798 |
| Total of Copies of Scriptures | <u>41,266,122</u> |

Issues by the British and Foreign Bible Society.

| | From London. | | On the Continent, &c. | | Total. |
|--|--|----------------------------|--|----------------------------|------------|
| | Bibles and Parts of Old Testament. | New Test. and Parts. | Bibles and Parts of Old Testament. | New Test. and Parts. | |
| March 7, 1804, to Sept. 17, 1805, | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. |
| <i>(None issued, the Universities not having completed their Stereotype Editions.)</i> | | | | | |
| Sept. 17, 1805, to March 31, 1808, | 16,544 | 64,613 | .. | .. | 81,157 |
| March 31, 1808, to March 25, 1809, | 35,910 | 41,362 | .. | .. | 77,272 |
| March 25, 1809, to Feb. 16, 1810, | 18,662 | 45,806 | .. | .. | 64,468 |
| Feb. 16, 1810, to March 25, 1811, | 33,609 | 69,009 | .. | .. | 102,618 |
| March 25, 1811, to Feb. 21, 1812, | 35,690 | 70,733 | .. | .. | 106,423 |
| Feb. 21, 1812, to Dec. 31, 1812, | 81,319 | 121,261 | .. | .. | 202,580 |
| Dec. 31, 1812, to March 31, 1814, | 167,320 | 185,249 | .. | .. | 352,569 |
| Year ending | March 31, 1815, | 126,156 | 123,776 | .. | 249,932 |
| ..... | March 31, 1816, | 138,168 | 110,068 | .. | 248,236 |
| ..... | March 31, 1817, | 92,239 | 100,782 | .. | 193,021 |
| ..... | March 31, 1818, | 89,795 | 104,906 | .. | 194,701 |
| ..... | March 31, 1819, | 123,247 | 136,784 | .. | 260,031 |
| ..... | March 31, 1820, | 116,775 | 141,108 | .. | 256,883 |
| ..... | March 31, 1821, | 104,828 | 142,129 | .. | 246,957 |
| ..... | March 31, 1822, | 118,766 | 136,973 | .. | 255,739 |
| ..... | March 31, 1823, | 123,127 | 136,723 | .. | 259,850 |
| ..... | March 31, 1824, | 123,107 | 167,298 | .. | 290,405 |
| ..... | March 31, 1825, | 116,539 | 164,116 | .. | 280,655 |
| ..... | March 31, 1826, | 110,963 | 175,439 | .. | 286,402 |
| ..... | March 31, 1827, | 127,142 | 166,864 | .. | 294,006 |
| ..... | March 31, 1828, | 137,162 | 199,108 | .. | 336,270 |
| ..... | March 31, 1829, | 164,198 | 201,231 | .. | 365,429 |
| ..... | March 31, 1830, | .. | .. | 221,059 | 893,228 |
| ..... | March 31, 1830, | 140,598 | 184,860 | 21,706 | 346,164 |
| ..... | March 31, 1831, | 157,556 | 191,729 | 15,991 | 365,276 |
| ..... | March 31, 1832, | 160,701 | 182,444 | 32,954 | 376,099 |
| ..... | March 30, 1833, | 140,295 | 168,862 | 28,977 | 338,134 |
| ..... | March 31, 1834, | 132,764 | 155,427 | 15,498 | 303,689 |
| ..... | March 31, 1835, | 240,634 | 384,888 | 20,509 | 625,031 |
| ..... | March 31, 1836, | 221,642 | 191,228 | 21,888 | 434,758 |
| ..... | March 31, 1837, | 195,820 | 182,977 | 23,740 | 382,537 |
| ..... | March 31, 1838, | 188,255 | 181,509 | 87,650 | 357,314 |
| ..... | March 30, 1839, | 205,957 | 211,919 | 87,773 | 405,649 |
| ..... | March 31, 1840, | 272,577 | 265,882 | 88,714 | 527,173 |
| ..... | March 31, 1841, | 288,091 | 349,764 | 39,720 | 677,575 |
| ..... | March 31, 1842, | 285,096 | 299,448 | 34,659 | 619,203 |
| ..... | March 31, 1843, | 293,123 | 434,707 | 39,776 | 767,606 |
| ..... | March 30, 1844, | 298,293 | 378,331 | 37,301 | 613,925 |
| ..... | March 31, 1845, | 273,609 | 331,991 | 44,225 | 650,825 |
| ..... | March 31, 1846, | 492,693 | 612,094 | 60,894 | 1,165,681 |
| ..... | March 31, 1847, | 515,638 | 593,586 | 42,935 | 1,152,159 |
| ..... | March 31, 1848, | 378,893 | 463,468 | 51,640 | 893,961 |
| ..... | March 31, 1849, | 403,107 | 399,026 | 65,124 | 867,257 |
| ..... | March 30, 1850, | 373,358 | 409,845 | 76,712 | 859,915 |
| ..... | March 31, 1851, | 401,303 | 386,770 | 73,310 | 861,383 |
| ..... | March 31, 1852, | 414,529 | 390,652 | 76,061 | 881,242 |
| ..... | March 31, 1853, | 458,348 | 382,204 | 60,734 | 901,286 |
| ..... | March 31, 1854, | 518,047 | 497,916 | 99,606 | 1,115,569 |
| ..... | March 31, 1855, | 503,951 | 514,931 | 107,741 | 1,126,623 |
| ..... | March 31, 1856, | 488,667 | 463,478 | 126,968 | 1,079,113 |
| ..... | March 31, 1857, | 531,986 | 469,979 | 144,907 | 1,146,872 |
| ..... | March 31, 1858, | 511,609 | 464,954 | 201,696 | 1,178,260 |
| ..... | March 31, 1859, | 533,485 | 455,802 | 190,249 | 1,179,536 |
| ..... | March 31, 1860, | 639,214 | 602,465 | 205,170 | 1,446,849 |
| ..... | March 30, 1861, | 594,651 | 544,901 | 185,670 | 1,225,222 |
| ..... | March 31, 1862, | 538,820 | 461,137 | 146,619 | 1,146,576 |
| ..... | March 31, 1863, | 594,049 | 924,420 | 138,084 | 1,656,553 |
| ..... | March 31, 1864, | 733,228 | 1,116,539 | 183,708 | 2,033,475 |
| ..... | March 31, 1865, | 676,672 | 1,068,993 | 144,706 | 2,290,371 |
| ..... | March 31, 1866, | 628,033 | 843,011 | 170,154 | 1,641,208 |
| ..... | March 30, 1867, | 613,342 | 780,694 | 191,693 | 1,585,729 |
| ..... | March 31, 1868, | 594,563 | 757,626 | 218,079 | 1,570,268 |
| TOTAL..... | 17,827,743 | 20,404,041 | 3,601,600 | 13,235,881 | 55,068,265 |

EDITIONS OF THE SCRIPTURES

AND INTEGRAL PORTIONS THEREOF,

Printed DIRECTLY for the British and Foreign Bible Society.

(Made up to March 31 1868.)

| EDITIONS. | BIBLES. | TESTS. | TOTAL. | VERSIONS. | BIBLES. | TESTS. | TOTAL. |
|--------------------|---------|---------|---------|----------------------------|------------|------------|-----------|
| Ga | .. | 1,250 | 1,250 | English, various edit. . . | 14,592,443 | 14,441,146 | 29,033,58 |
| ons of O. & N. T. | 36,899 | 4,220 | 41,119 | Por. of O. & N. Test. | 1,212,194 | 1,520,040 | 2,732,23 |
| Span. St. Luke | .. | 1,104 | 1,104 | Test. & Psalms | .. | 34,000 | 34,00 |
| & Mod. Greek | .. | 4,000 | 4,000 | Por. of O. & N. T. for | | | |
| , North Dial. | | | | the Blind | 2,973 | 3,119 | 6,09 |
| Gosp. and Acts | .. | 1,000 | 1,000 | Esquimaux | .. | 4,000 | 4,00 |
| .. .. . | 1,996 | 6,010 | 8,006 | Portions of Old Test. | 4,025 | .. | 4,02 |
| ons of O. & N. T. | 4,030 | 24,090 | 28,030 | Esthonians | .. | 5,000 | 5,00 |
| 1.. .. . | .. | 4,040 | 4,040 | Test. & Psalms | .. | 20,185 | 20,18 |
| as and Gospels | 2,000 | 7,040 | 9,040 | Ethiopic, Pa. & N. Test. | 2,100 | 2,020 | 4,12 |
| .. .. . | 26,553 | 41,513 | 68,066 | Faṭṣ St. Mark | .. | 625 | 62 |
| ons of O. & N. T. | 37,360 | 36,220 | 73,580 | Fijian | 5,050 | 26,722 | 31,77 |
| English St. Mat. | .. | 2,020 | 2,020 | Finnish | 16,000 | 159,000 | 175,00 |
| French St. Mat. | .. | 3,030 | 3,030 | Test. and Psalms | .. | 43,000 | 43,00 |
| , Anc. & Mod. | .. | 3,000 | 3,000 | Flemish | 7,625 | 89,250 | 96,87 |
| nt | .. | 8,000 | 8,000 | Parts of O. & N. Test. | 3,150 | 29,400 | 32,55 |
| ra | 3,000 | 37,960 | 40,960 | French | 902,468 | 3,779,116 | 4,681,58 |
| Por. of O. & N. T. | 8,050 | 2,000 | 10,050 | and English | .. | 15,060 | 15,06 |
| trarat) Ps. & T. | 5,000 | 3,000 | 8,000 | & German T. & Pa. | .. | 8,070 | 8,07 |
| nc. in par. cols. | .. | 6,000 | 6,000 | Ditto Test. | .. | 5,000 | 5,00 |
| French) St. Mat. | .. | 2,000 | 2,000 | Por. of O. & N. Test. | 100,894 | 791,381 | 892,27 |
| ments | .. | 2,000 | 2,000 | Gaelic | 73,747 | 84,009 | 157,75 |
| pan) St. Luke | .. | 1,000 | 1,000 | German | 1,863,554 | 1,692,465 | 3,556,00 |
| .. .. . | .. | 3,026 | 3,026 | Por. of O. & N. Test. | 191,898 | 306,000 | 497,89 |
| English | .. | 2,018 | 2,018 | Test. and Psalms | .. | 2,804,110 | 2,804,11 |
| t. Luke | .. | 250 | 250 | and English Test. .. | .. | 5,000 | 5,00 |
| 1.. .. . | 65,500 | 26,000 | 91,500 | In Hebr. Character | 5,000 | 1,700 | 6,70 |
| ments and Pa. | .. | 103,056 | 103,056 | Greek, Anc. & Modern | .. | 45,294 | 45,29 |
| Gosp. and Acts | .. | 10,000 | 10,000 | Ditto, Gospels | .. | 2,030 | 2,03 |
| .. .. . | .. | 14,000 | 14,000 | Modern | 21,220 | 121,345 | 142,56 |
| ms of New Test. | .. | 2,020 | 2,020 | Por. of O. & N. Test. | 128,033 | 21,403 | 149,43 |
| , Pa. &c., & T. | 27,962 | 38,918 | 66,880 | Greek, Ancient | .. | 73,997 | 73,99 |
| and Psalms .. | .. | 3,000 | 3,000 | Ancient, and Latin .. | .. | 3,250 | 3,25 |
| .. .. . | .. | 4,000 | 4,000 | Ditto, and English .. | .. | 3,000 | 3,00 |
| .. .. . | .. | 9,030 | 9,030 | Ditto, and German .. | .. | 3,000 | 3,00 |
| Gospels | .. | 2,000 | 2,000 | Greenlandish, Pa. & N. T. | 1,200 | 2,000 | 3,20 |
| .. .. . | 80,000 | 866,079 | 946,079 | Hausa, Pts. of O. & N. T. | 1,011 | 2,014 | 3,02 |
| of O. & N. T. | 47,100 | 64,366 | 111,466 | Hakka, St. Matt. & St. Lk. | .. | 2,000 | 2,00 |
| y, St. John .. | .. | 1,000 | 1,000 | Hebrew | 189,416 | 23,747 | 213,16 |
| rabic, Ps. & Gos. | 2,014 | 2,000 | 4,014 | Por. of O. and N. T. | 167,537 | 5,000 | 172,53 |
| & New Test. . | 5,050 | 10,100 | 15,150 | Hebrew & French O. T. | 5,035 | .. | 5,03 |
| of New Test. | .. | 2,030 | 2,030 | Hebrew and German .. | 18,263 | .. | 18,26 |
| Por. of O. T. . | 10,000 | .. | 10,000 | Portions of O. Test. | 68,205 | .. | 68,30 |
| and Psalms .. | .. | 5,000 | 5,000 | Hindui | .. | 20,020 | 20,02 |
| .. .. . | .. | 1,500 | 1,500 | Portions of N. Test. | .. | 30,200 | 30,20 |
| d Norwegian . | 116,349 | 581,769 | 698,118 | Hindustani or Urdu .. | 3,020 | 40,203 | 43,22 |
| and Psalms .. | .. | 35,000 | 35,000 | Portions of O. & N. T. | 1,012 | 30,352 | 31,36 |
| .. .. . | 30,030 | .. | 30,000 | and English Ps. & T. | 10,100 | 10,002 | 20,10 |
| f New Test .. | .. | 6,000 | 6,000 | (Madras) Genesis .. | 4,030 | .. | 4,03 |
| .. .. . | 254,395 | 651,234 | 905,649 | Hungarian | 129,300 | 27,000 | 156,30 |
| .. .. . | 23,500 | .. | 23,500 | Test. & Psalms | .. | 121,000 | 121,00 |
| nglish Test. . | .. | 5,090 | 5,006 | Four Gosp. and Acts | .. | 10,000 | 10,00 |
| .. .. . | .. | 2,000 | 2,000 | Ibo, Por. of New Test. . | .. | 4,044 | 4,04 |

| VERSIONS. | BIBLES. | TESTS. | TOTAL. | VERSIONS. | BIBLES. | TESTS. |
|--------------------------------|---------|---------|---------|--------------------------------|---------|-----------|
| Icelandic | 7,000 | .. | 7,000 | Polish | 65,527 | 124,535 |
| Test. and Psalms .. | .. | 20,551 | 20,551 | Test. and Psalms .. | .. | 92,620 |
| Indo-Portuguese, Por. of | | | | Gospels | .. | 10,000 |
| Old and New Test. .. | 6,000 | 1,000 | 7,000 | Portuguese | 61,401 | 145,432 |
| New Testament .. | .. | 7,000 | 7,000 | Por. of O. & N. T. .. | 5,000 | 84,570 |
| Irish, in Rom. Character | 10,000 | 5,050 | 15,050 | Rarotongan | 10,293 | 10,100 |
| Genesis & St. Matt. | 5,000 | 10,000 | 15,000 | Russ. New Test. .. | .. | 147,848 |
| In Irish Character .. | 5,000 | 80,483 | 85,483 | Russ. New Test. & Psalms | .. | 5,050 |
| Gospels and Acts .. | .. | 3,930 | 3,930 | Por. of O. & N. T. .. | 72,831 | 44,139 |
| Italian | 224,291 | 428,094 | 652,385 | Samoa | 10,040 | 15,200 |
| Parts of O. & N. T. | 20,150 | 381,580 | 401,730 | Samogitian, Test. & Ps. | .. | 5,200 |
| and Latin Psalter .. | 2,000 | .. | 2,000 | Sechuana, Test. & Ps. .. | .. | 6,061 |
| Judeo-Arabic, 4 Books | .. | 2,020 | 2,020 | Servian, Por. of O. T. & Test. | 30,020 | 9,000 |
| Judeo-Persic, Gospels .. | .. | 1,000 | 1,000 | Test. and Psalms .. | .. | 17,000 |
| Judeo-Spanish | .. | 3,000 | 3,000 | Sesuto, Psalms | 4,000 | .. |
| Kafir | 5,049 | 12,050 | 17,105 | Slavic | .. | 2,000 |
| Kurdish, Gospels | .. | 4,000 | 4,000 | and Bulgarian | .. | 1,000 |
| Latin Test. and Ps. .. | .. | 10,550 | 10,550 | Spanish | 99,683 | 350,654 |
| Lettish, N. T. & Psalms | .. | 60,650 | 60,650 | and Latin | 1,000 | .. |
| Lifu | .. | 2,000 | 2,000 | Por. of O. & N. T. .. | 53,750 | 232,831 |
| Lithuanian | 13,000 | .. | 13,000 | Swedish | 311,088 | 1,116,628 |
| Testaments and Ps. | .. | 42,613 | 42,613 | Test. and Psalms .. | .. | 253,904 |
| Malagasy | 5,000 | 16,154 | 21,154 | Psalms | 171,650 | .. |
| Por. of O. & N. T. .. | 16,210 | 1,018 | 17,228 | Syrinc | 4,000 | 14,126 |
| Malay, in Rom. Charac. | 10,000 | 14,000 | 24,000 | and Carshun | .. | 2,000 |
| In Arabic Character | 5,000 | 13,000 | 18,000 | Tahitian | 13,071 | 13,114 |
| P. of N. T. (Arabic) | .. | 3,000 | 3,000 | Pent. & Gos. & Acts. | 3,030 | 3,020 |
| Do. Roman | .. | 3,000 | 3,000 | Tartar (Tr. Cau.) St. Matt. | .. | 1,014 |
| Malayalim, Por. of N. T. | .. | 7,065 | 7,065 | Tigré, Four Gospels .. | .. | 1,000 |
| Mandingo, St. Matthew | .. | 500 | 500 | Temne, P. of O. & N. T. | 500 | 5,000 |
| Manchou | .. | 1,000 | 1,000 | Tongan | 8,080 | 20,100 |
| Manks | 5,000 | 2,250 | 7,250 | Turkish | 5,000 | 16,150 |
| Marathi | .. | 10,132 | 10,132 | Por. of O. & N. T. .. | 6,050 | 11,100 |
| Mayan, St. Luke | .. | 1,010 | 1,010 | and French St. Mat. | .. | 1,000 |
| Mexican, St. Luke | .. | 250 | 250 | and English St. Mat. | .. | 1,000 |
| Mic-Mac, P. of O. & N. T. | 2,028 | 3,283 | 5,311 | and Italian St. Mat. | .. | 1,000 |
| Mohawk, St. John | .. | 2,000 | 2,000 | In Greek Character | 5,000 | 10,842 |
| Mongolian | .. | 2,015 | 2,015 | Do. Por. of O. & N. T. | 6,000 | 1,000 |
| Namaqua | .. | 4,000 | 4,000 | In Arm. Char., Pa. | .. | .. |
| Negro Dialect, Surinam | .. | 5,000 | 5,000 | and New Test. .. | 5,012 | 16,287 |
| New Zealand, P. of O. T. | 42,910 | .. | 42,910 | Vaudois & French, Luke | .. | .. |
| Old and New Test. .. | 5,050 | 76,020 | 81,072 | and John | .. | 3,020 |
| N. T. and Psalms .. | .. | 5,050 | 5,050 | Wallachian & Pts. of O. T. | 28,000 | 43,000 |
| Niue | .. | 3,500 | 3,500 | New Test. and Ps. | .. | 10,000 |
| Por. of N. T. | .. | 3,000 | 3,000 | Welsh | 643,792 | 757,840 |
| Ningpo Colloquial, Gos. & Acts | .. | 1,002 | 1,002 | Por. of O. & N. T. .. | 17,220 | 25,900 |
| Nupé, Por. of St. Matt. | .. | 506 | 506 | and English | .. | 64,036 |
| Otji, Por. of O. & N. T. | 8,000 | 10,118 | 18,118 | Wendish | 10,000 | 8,000 |
| Persian, Por. of O. T. .. | 16,097 | .. | 16,097 | Test. and Psalms .. | .. | 5,000 |
| Old and New Test. | 5,040 | 14,850 | 19,890 | (Hungarian) T. & Ps. | .. | 5,000 |
| Piedmontese | .. | 1,000 | 1,000 | Yoruba, New Test. .. | .. | 602 |
| and Italian Psalms | 1,010 | .. | 1,010 | Por. of O. & N. T. .. | 10,976 | 14,642 |
| & Fren. Luke & John | .. | 2,030 | 2,030 | | | |

ISSUES
FROM THE CONTINENTAL DEPÔTS OF THE
BRITISH AND FOREIGN BIBLE SOCIETY,
AND
G R A N T S
VOTED BY THE COMMITTEE
Between April 1, 1867, and March 31, 1868.

| EUROPE. | | £ | s. | d. |
|---|--|---------|----|----|
| Issued from the Depôt in Paris, for distribution in France, 21,773 Bibles, 84,052 Testaments, and 150,432 Portions . | | | | |
| | | 6,453 | 16 | 6 |
| Issued from the Depôt in Brussels, for distribution in Belgium, 1,430 Bibles, 6,277 Testaments, and 6,145 Portions . | | | | |
| | | 461 | 5 | 10 |
| Issued from the Depôt in Amsterdam, for distribution in Holland, 8,011 Bibles, 13,810 Testaments, and 1,864 Portions . | | | | |
| | | 1,397 | 14 | 10 |
| Issued from the Depôt in Cologne, for distribution in Rhenish Prussia and parts of Northern Germany, 30,879 Bibles, 55,417 Testaments, and 3,538 Portions . | | | | |
| | | 4,939 | 16 | 4 |
| Issued from the Depôt in Frankfort, for distribution in Germany, Switzerland, &c., 28,332 Bibles, 70,117 Testaments, with and without Psalms, and 19,239 Portions . | | | | |
| | | 5,144 | 19 | 9 |
| Issued from the Depôts in Berlin, &c., for distribution in the Prussian dominions, among the soldiers in the Prussian Army, &c., 28,060 Bibles, 77,092 Testaments, with and without Psalms, and 6,200 Portions . | | | | |
| | | 5,446 | 16 | 7 |
| Issued from the Depôts in Vienna, Warsaw, &c., for distribution in Austria, &c., 47,647 Bibles, 64,191 Testaments, and 20,622 Portions . | | | | |
| | | 9,265 | 18 | 5 |
| Issued from the Depôt in Stockholm, for distribution in Sweden, &c., 8,923 Bibles, 47,336 Testaments, and 350 Psalms . | | | | |
| | | 3,501 | 5 | 9 |
| Issued from the Depôt in Christiania, 9,626 Bibles, and 20,393 Testaments . | | | | |
| | | 2,405 | 5 | 0 |
| Issued from the Depôt in Copenhagen, 317 Bibles, 15,157 Testaments, and 4,232 Portions . | | | | |
| | | 864 | 16 | 0 |
| Carried forward | | £39,881 | 15 | 0 |

| | £ | s. | d. |
|--|--------|----|----|
| Brought forward | 39,881 | 15 | 0 |
| To the Depôt in Malta, 1,422 copies in Arabic, Dutch, English, French, Hebrew, Italian, Latin, and Russ | 81 | 10 | 1 |
| To the Leghorn Depôt, 13,489 copies in Ancient Greek, Carshun and Syriac, Chinese, Danish, Dutch, English, Fjian, Finnish, French, French and English, German, Greenlandish, Guzerathi, Hindustani, Hungarian, Icelandic, Irish, Italian, Japanese, Kafir, Malay, Modern Greek, Persian, Polish, Portuguese, Russ, Samoan, Samogitian, San- skrit, Spanish, Swedish, Syro-Chaldaic, Tahitian, Tamil, Turkish, and Wallachian | 450 | 6 | 7 |
| To the Genoa Depôt, 6,931 copies in English, French, German, Italian, Russ, and Turkish | 165 | 17 | 11 |
| To the Turin Depôt, 113 copies in Ancient Greek, Arabic, French, French and English, German, Hebrew, Italian, Russ, Syro- Chaldaic, and Turkish | 13 | 1 | 10 |
| To the Milan Depôt, 101 copies in Chinese, English, French, German, Hindu- stani, Italian, Sanskrit, Syro-Chaldaic, and Turkish | 17 | 4 | 8 |
| To the Florence Depôt, 425 copies in Ancient Greek, Chinese, English, German, Hindustani, Italian, Russ, Spanish, Syriac, Turkish, and Wallachian | 27 | 9 | 9 |
| To the Trieste Depôt, 700 copies in Italian | 37 | 16 | 3 |
| To the Constantinople Depôt, 3,634 copies in Ancient Armenian, English, French, Greek, Hebrew, Hebrew and French, Hebrew and German, Judæo-German, Judæo-Polish, Modern Greek, Modern Russ, Persian, Russ, and Turkish | 451 | 13 | 3 |
| A Supply of Binding Materials | 20 | 0 | 0 |
| To the Athens Depôt, 1,296 copies in Modern Greek | 102 | 4 | 2 |
| To the Bucharest Depôt, 679 copies in Ancient Greek, English, French, German, German and Hebrew, Hebrew, Hebrew and French, Hebrew and German, Judæo-German, Judæo-Polish, and Russ | 75 | 6 | 2 |
| To the Agency at St. Petersburg, 985 copies in Chinese, English, French, French and English, German, Hebrew, Hebrew and French, Hebrew and German, Italian, Modern Greek, and Modern Russ | 99 | 12 | 8 |
| To the Lisbon Depôt, 174 copies in English, French, German, Italian, Spanish, Swedish, Syriac, and Syro-Chaldaic | 18 | 8 | 3 |
| To a Correspondent in Odessa, 1227 copies in Ancient Greek, English, French, Hebrew, Modern Greek, and Polish | 78 | 8 | 1 |
| To the Hamburg-Altona Bible Society, A Selection of the Society's versions | 3 | 0 | 11 |
| Carried forward | 41,523 | 15 | 7 |

| | £ | s. | d. |
|---|--------|----|----|
| Brought forward | 41,623 | 15 | 7 |
| To the Kaafford and Alten Bible Society, 100 copies in Finnish and Swedish | 13 | 17 | 2 |
| To the Royal Library at Berlin, A Selection of the Society's versions | 63 | 19 | 0 |
| To the Wesleyan Missionary Society, 125 copies in English | 5 | 18 | 7 |
| To the Rotterdam Operative Institution for the Blind, Towards preparing Plates for Acts for the Blind in Dutch | 15 | 0 | 0 |
| To Sundry Correspondents on the Continent, 2,010 copies in Amharic, Ancient Greek, Arabic, Chinese, Danish, English, Finnish, French, German, Hebrew, Hindustani, Icelandic, Italian, Malagasy, Persian, Spanish, and Swedish | 73 | 12 | 2 |

DOMESTIC.

| | | | |
|--|--------|----|----|
| To Day and Sunday Schools for the Poor, 18,643 copies in English, French, and Welsh | 737 | 4 | 10 |
| To Sundry Theological and Literary Institutions, 929 copies in Ancient Greek, Arabic, English, German, Hebrew, Italian, Latin, Marathi, Sanscrit, Spanish, and Syriac | 82 | 0 | 10 |
| To Sundry Charitable Institutions, 1,128 copies in English, Finnish, German, and Russ . . | 43 | 18 | 6 |
| To the London City Mission, 2,757 copies in English, Italian, and Welsh | 34 | 16 | 8 |
| To the Home and Colonial School Society, 100 copies in English | 26 | 5 | 0 |
| To the British and Foreign School Society, 67 copies in English | 22 | 16 | 9 |
| To the London Society for Promoting Christianity among the Jews, 300 copies in Arabic, English, French, and Hebrew . . | 6 | 9 | 2 |
| To the Church Missionary Society, 210 copies in English and Hebrew | 12 | 6 | 6 |
| To the Wesleyan Missionary Society, 92 copies in English and Spanish | 8 | 12 | 8 |
| To Correspondents for Distribution among Emigrants, Seamen, Soldiers, and others, 5,355 copies in Danish, Dutch, English, French, German, Greek, Hebrew, Hebrew and German, Italian, Portu- guese, Spanish, Swedish, and Welsh | 95 | 4 | 11 |
| To Correspondents for use in Hospitals, 4,072 copies in Danish, English, French, German, Spanish, and Swedish | 42 | 3 | 6 |
| To Correspondents for use in Prisons, 570 copies in English | 24 | 3 | 6 |
| To Correspondents for use in Workhouses, 1,374 copies in English | 18 | 3 | 5 |
| To Correspondents for use in Hôtels, Boarding Houses, &c., 234 copies in English and French | 19 | 11 | 6 |
| To Correspondents and Institutions for the Blind, 316 Portions for the Blind | 48 | 7 | 4 |
| To the Sunday School Society for Ireland, 20,500 copies in English | 92 | 1 | 8 |
| Carried forward | 43,853 | 9 | 2 |

| | £ | s. | d. |
|---|--------|----|----|
| Brought forward | 43,838 | 9 | 2 |
| To Sundry Correspondents, | | | |
| 11,289 copies in Arabic, English, English and French, English and German, English and Welsh, Esquimaux, French, French and German, German, Guzerathi, Hebrew, Italian, Malagasy, Marathi, Modern Greek, Persian, Polish, Russ, Spanish, and Turkish, with 266 Portions for the Blind | 381 | 5 | 9 |

ASIA.

| | | | |
|---|-----|----|----|
| To the Calcutta Auxiliary Society, | | | |
| 2,480 copies in Arabic, English, French, Hebrew, Hindu- stani, Italian, Modern Greek, and Persian | 442 | 15 | 9 |
| Towards Colportage Operations | 500 | 0 | 0 |
| To the North India Auxiliary Society at Allahabad, | | | |
| Towards Colportage Operations | 500 | 0 | 0 |
| To the Madras Auxiliary Society, | | | |
| 1,701 copies in Arabic, English, French, French and English, Hebrew, and Persian | 153 | 14 | 10 |
| A Fount of Hindustani Type | 158 | 13 | 4 |
| A Supply of Binding Materials | 57 | 19 | 6 |
| 700 reams of Printing Paper | 265 | 18 | 1 |
| Towards Colportage Operations | 750 | 0 | 0 |
| To the Bombay Auxiliary Society, | | | |
| 7,105 copies in Ancient Greek, Danish, Dutch, English, French, Gaelic, Hebrew, Italian, Polish, Russ, Spanish, Swedish, and Welsh | 286 | 8 | 8 |
| To a correspondent in Batavia, | | | |
| 375 copies in Dutch and English | 28 | 13 | 4 |
| To the Rev. B. P. Keasberry, | | | |
| A supply of Binding Materials | 10 | 13 | 0 |
| To the Shanghai Corresponding Committee, | | | |
| 200 copies in English | 12 | 4 | 0 |
| To the Singapore Ladies' Bible and Tract Society, | | | |
| 992 copies in English | 71 | 14 | 0 |
| To the Colombo Auxiliary Society, | | | |
| 232 copies in Portuguese | £ | 14 | 10 |
| A supply of Binding Materials | 57 | 9 | 9 |
| To the Jaffna Auxiliary Society, | | | |
| 432 copies in English | 21 | 14 | 3 |
| 100 reams of Printing Paper | 52 | 3 | 6 |
| Towards Colportage operations | 100 | 0 | 0 |
| To the Punjab Auxiliary Society, | | | |
| 30 copies in English | 5 | 15 | 1 |
| To Schools in Beyrout, | | | |
| 500 copies in Arabic and English | 21 | 13 | 2 |
| To Sundry Correspondents in Asia, | | | |
| 1,694 copies in Arabic, Bengali, Chinese, English, German, Hindustani, Persian, Russ, Sanscrit and Syriac | 91 | 0 | 4 |

AFRICA.

| | | | |
|--|--------|----|----|
| To a Correspondent for Distribution in Algiers, | | | |
| 459 copies in English, French, French and English, German, Italian, Modern Greek, and Spanish | 32 | 10 | 10 |
| Carried forward | 47,839 | 16 | 2 |

| | £ | s. | d. |
|---|--------|----|----|
| Brought forward | 47,839 | 16 | 2 |
| To the Church Missionary Society, 2,380 copies in Arabic, English, Ibo, Temne, and Yoruba | 170 | 17 | 4 |
| To the London Missionary Society, 980 copies in Sechuana | 154 | 19 | 4 |
| To the Baptist Missionary Society, 60 copies in English and Spanish | 4 | 0 | 3 |
| To Sundry Correspondents in Africa, 451 copies in English, Modern Greek, and Spanish | 19 | 5 | 1 |

AMERICA.

| | | | |
|--|-----|----|----|
| To the Quebec Auxiliary Society, Towards Colportage among French Canadians | 50 | 0 | 0 |
| To the Ottawa Auxiliary Society, Towards Expenses of Travelling Agent | 50 | 0 | 0 |
| To the Upper Canada Auxiliary Society, Towards Salary and Expenses of Travelling Agents and Colporteurs | 200 | 0 | 0 |
| To a Correspondent for use in the Brazils, 1,535 copies in Arabic, Dutch, English, Hebrew, Italian, Portuguese, and Spanish | 125 | 2 | 10 |
| To a Correspondent for use in Buenos Ayres, 3,572 copies in Chinese, Danish, Dutch, English, French German, Hebrew, Italian, Latin, Modern Greek, Spanish, Swedish, and Welsh | 536 | 14 | 9 |
| To a Correspondent for use in Mexico, 3,337 copies in French, German, Italian, Spanish, and Syriac | 236 | 18 | 0 |
| To the Queen's County and Liverpool Branch Society, 110 copies in English | 10 | 0 | 0 |
| To the South American Missionary Society, 36 copies in English and Spanish | 2 | 8 | 6 |
| To Sundry Correspondents in America, 1,750 copies in English and Portuguese | 7 | 2 | 10 |

WEST INDIES.

| | | | |
|---|--------|----|---|
| To the London Missionary Society, to the Moravian Mis- sionary Society, and to the Wesleyan Missionary Society, 324 copies in Chinese and English | 11 | 3 | 5 |
| To the Barbadoes Auxiliary Society, 500 copies in English | 19 | 17 | 2 |
| To the Tobago Auxiliary Society, 384 copies in English | 29 | 10 | 4 |
| To the Trelawney Auxiliary Society, 120 copies in English | 8 | 9 | 4 |
| To the Mauritius Auxiliary Society, Towards Colportage Operations | 60 | 0 | 0 |
| To Sundry Correspondents in the West Indies, 2,854 copies in Ancient Greek and English, Arabic, Bengali, English, French, Greek, Hebrew, Hindu, Hindustani, and Spanish, with 6,000 Collecting Cards | 174 | 12 | 8 |
| Carried forward | 49,710 | 18 | 0 |

£ s. d.
Brought forward 49,710 18 0

AUSTRALASIA, &c.

| | |
|---|--------------------|
| To the Wesleyan Missionary Society, 4,000 copies in Fijian | 943 14 11 |
| To the London Missionary Society, for Tahiti, 250 copies in Chinese | 17 3 0 |
| To the New South Wales Auxiliary Society, 1,500 copies in English | 62 19 5 |
| To the Victoria Auxiliary Society, A Selection of the Society's Versions | 12 13 10 |
| To the Ipswich (Queensland) Auxiliary Society, 600 copies in English | 26 8 3 |
| To Sundry Correspondents in Australia, 440 copies in English, French, German, Italian, and Portuguese | 21 11 1 |
| To Sundry Correspondents in New Zealand, 170 copies in English | 27 14 2 |
| | <u>£50,823 2 8</u> |

GRANTS FROM

THE JUBILEE FUND,

Between April 1, 1867, and March 31, 1868.

| | |
|--|--------------------|
| Grants in Money towards the employment of Colporteurs, | £ s. d. |
| To Rev. Dr. Phillips, for Colportage in his District | 40 0 0 |
| To Mr. G. T. Edwards, for Colportage in Cumberland, Durham, Maryport, Northumberland, &c. | 190 0 0 |
| To Rev. J. A. Page, for Diagrams illustrating Lectures | 2 6 2 |
| To Rev. J. P. Hewlett, for Colportage among Navvies working on Railway between Clevedon and Wells | 15 0 0 |
| To Mr. C. Swallow, for Colportage in Manchester | 145 1 10 |
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| To the North Shields Auxiliary, for Colportage on the River Tyne | 35 0 0 |
| To the Southampton Auxiliary, for Colportage among Seamen | 8 6 8 |
| To the London Bible and Domestic Female Mission, for Distribution among the Poor of London, 5,939 English Bibles, Testaments, and Portions | 932 3 8 |
| | <u>£1,612 18 4</u> |

| | Free Contri- butions. | Purchase Account. |
|---------------------------------------|--------------------------|----------------------|
| CHESHIRE continued. | | |
| | £ s. d. | £ s. d. |
| Brought forward.. | 613 8 0 | 203 7 6 |
| Lowdon & Altrincham | 159 13 9 | .. .. . |
| Longleton | 60 0 0 | 35 16 5 |
| Crews and Copenhall .. | .. .. . | 40 15 6 |
| Knutsford | 15 15 11 | 6 9 5 |
| Macclesfield | 40 0 0 | 87 4 11 |
| Middlewich | 12 15 2 | .. .. . |
| Ladies' Association .. | 8 18 10 | .. .. . |
| Over and Wharton .. | 20 10 10 | .. .. . |
| Nantwich | 75 0 0 | .. .. . |
| Audlem | 3 4 5 | 42 12 0 |
| Sandbach Branch, for 2 years | 50 0 0 | .. .. . |
| Northwich | 28 6 5 | 6 2 8 |
| Runcorn | 70 0 0 | 21 17 3 |
| Stockport | 35 0 0 | .. .. . |
| Ladies' Association .. | 65 0 0 | 46 0 1 |
| | 1,257 13 4 | 490 5 9 |

| | | |
|--|---------|----------|
| CORNWALL. | | |
| County Society | 25 0 0 | 785 5 11 |
| Truro Ladies' Assocn. | 18 0 0 | |
| Boscawen | 4 19 9 | |
| Fowey | 7 0 0 | |
| Gerrans | 3 15 0 | |
| Gramscound | 5 2 5 | |
| St. Mawes' Ladies' | 5 0 0 | |
| Gwinear | 2 13 0 | |
| Mevagissey | 7 1 0 | |
| Mitchell | 0 14 6 | |
| Newlyn East | 0 15 6 | |
| Polperro | 1 0 0 | |
| Polruan | 3 13 0 | |
| Pool | 3 6 6 | |
| Probus | 7 5 8 | |
| St. Dennis | 0 18 5 | |
| St. Stephen's | 2 14 0 | |
| St. Wenn | 11 2 6 | |
| Stithians | 2 2 6 | |
| Tucking Mill | 13 10 0 | |
| St. Austell Branch .. | 30 0 0 | |
| Hodman ditto | 50 0 0 | |
| St. Mabyn | 5 7 2 | |
| Legacy of the late William Serjeant, Esq. | 45 0 0 | 450 |
| Camboine Branch .. | 25 0 0 | |
| St. Columb ditto .. | 11 1 4 | |
| Falmouth ditto .. | 50 0 0 | |
| Helston ditto | 50 0 0 | |
| Looe ditto | 6 0 0 | |
| Lostwithiel ditto .. | 5 0 0 | |
| Padstow ditto | 12 9 0 | |
| Ladies' Association. | 5 0 0 | |
| St. Isevy and Little Pethewick | 3 7 0 | |
| Don.—Mr. Paynter, Denmark Hill, Surrey | 5 0 0 | |
| Penryn Branch | 5 17 3 | |
| Redruth ditto | 20 0 0 | |
| Roseland ditto | 11 8 9 | |
| Tregony Assocn. ... | 7 5 8 | |
| Callington | 7 10 4 | 6 9 7 |
| Penzance | 200 0 0 | 32 13 11 |
| Wadebridge | 65 4 6 | 14 8 7 |
| | 746 4 3 | 788 18 0 |

| | | |
|---|----------|---------|
| CUMBERLAND. | | |
| | £ s. d. | £ s. d. |
| County Society | | 233 4 8 |
| Don., G. H. Head, Esq. | 50 0 0 | |
| Don., A. Merchant, per the Rev. H. Miller, in aid of the Society's work in France | 100 0 0 | |
| Legacy of the late Peter Dixon, Esq. | 100 0 0 | |
| Ditto of the late Miss E. Ferguson | 19 19 0 | |
| Coll. by Miss Bessie Bewsher | 1 3 9 | |
| Carlisle Ladies' Asso. | 25 18 11 | |
| Box at Rose Castle .. | 2 9 7 | |
| Brampton | 10 0 0 | |
| Burgh-by-Sands | 4 4 8 | |
| Crofton | 0 13 0 | |
| Cumrew | 1 13 0 | |
| Hayton | 17 0 0 | |
| Holme Cultram | 11 10 9 | |
| Holme St. Cuthbert's | 16 15 0 | |
| Houghton | 37 7 7 | |
| Kirkcubbin | 0 13 6 | |
| Longtown | 1 8 6 | |
| Newbiggin | 1 2 10 | |
| Raughton Head | 6 8 8 | |
| Rickerby & Stanwix | 33 4 5 | |
| Scauby | 10 14 7 | |
| Scotby | 10 7 5 | |
| Todhills | 2 14 3 | |
| Wetheral, Warwick, & Warwick Bridge .. | 11 18 6 | 350 6 |
| Aspatria and Brayton Branch | 29 7 1 | |
| Keswick ditto | 27 13 2 | |
| Legacy of the late Mrs. Mary Roblin- son | 27 0 0 | |
| Maryport Branch .. | 21 7 10 | |
| Cockermouth | 46 8 1 | |
| Purth ..... | .. .. . |  |
| Whitehaven | 5 16 5 | |
| Wigton | 55 11 0 | |
| Workington | 32 0 0 | |
| | 722 11 6 | 350 6 |

| | | |
|----------------------|-----------|-----|
| DERBYSHIRE. | | |
| County Society | 60 0 0 | 450 |
| Derby Ladies' Assoc. | 68 5 0 | |
| Derby Railway ditto | 48 0 0 | |
| Alfreton | 2 18 10 | |
| Alkington & Bentley | 17 10 0 | |
| Allstree | 23 12 4 | |
| Alvaston and Boulton | 9 19 0 | |
| Ashover | 19 6 0 | |
| Barrow | 5 11 3 | |
| Breaston | 0 17 6 | |
| Breadall | 0 12 4 | |
| Burnaston | 1 10 9 | |
| Buxton | 9 19 6 | |
| Church Broughton .. | 10 8 2 | |
| Codnor and Loseoe .. | 3 16 0 | |
| Cromford | 6 3 0 | |
| Darley Abbey | 82 8 3 | |
| Carried forward .. | 371 17 11 | |

| | Free Contri- butions. | Purchase Account. |
|---|--------------------------|----------------------|
| DERBYSHIRE continued. | | |
| Brought forward.. | £ 371 17 11 | £ 450 6 8 |
| County Society contd. | | |
| Darley Dale | 19 1 3 | |
| Denby | 5 8 0 | |
| Draycott | 11 10 2 | |
| Duffield | 21 18 9 | |
| Earl Sterudale | 2 15 0 | |
| Eckington | 2 0 6 | |
| Eggington | 7 15 0 | |
| Hazlewood | 4 17 6 | |
| Heanor | 17 8 6 | |
| Henge | 13 7 6 | |
| Holbrook | 9 14 0 | |
| Ilkeston | 14 2 9 | |
| Ingleby | 0 15 8 | |
| Ironville | 8 13 8 | |
| Kilburn | 6 9 0 | |
| Kirk Langley | 19 7 0 | |
| Lea and Holloway | 34 2 6 | |
| Little Eaton | 23 8 0 | |
| Mackworth | 5 0 11 | |
| Matlock Bath | 21 14 1 | |
| Matlock Village | 21 10 0 | |
| Marston and Hilton | 15 6 0 | |
| Melbourne | 5 17 0 | |
| Mickleover | 12 14 3 | |
| Milford | 1 19 0 | |
| Monyash | 2 5 0 | |
| Normanton | 0 19 0 | |
| Ockbrook & Borrowash | 32 10 9 | |
| Quarnndon | 22 2 6 | |
| Repton | 14 15 0 | |
| Riddings | 39 0 0 | |
| Ripley | 24 2 0 | |
| Rowsley | 4 1 3 | |
| Sandiacre | 7 16 0 | |
| Sawley | 9 1 0 | |
| Shardlow | 14 16 4 | |
| Shirland | 7 9 0 | |
| Spondon | 44 11 4 | |
| Stanton and Swarke- stone | 5 10 0 | |
| Stony Middleton | 8 11 6 | |
| Swadlincote | 0 15 0 | |
| Swanwick | 25 19 3 | |
| Tansley | 9 2 1 | |
| Tickenhall | 5 14 0 | |
| Twyfold and Stenson | 8 3 0 | |
| Wessington | 2 6 10 | |
| Winstar | 15 3 0 | |
| Wirksworth | 11 7 2 | |
| Belper Branch | 50 0 0 | |
| Castle Donington do. | 49 1 4 | |
| A Thank offering from a Derbyshire Farmer From a Few Friends of New Jerusalem Church, Babington Lane | 5 0 0 2 6 0 | |
| Ashbourne | 53 5 3 | |
| Bentley | 9 5 0 | |
| Bradbourne | 7 1 5 | |
| Ballsford | 15 11 10 | |
| Brassington | 4 0 8 | |
| Cauldon | 15 2 6 | |
| Cubley | 10 15 3 | |
| Doveridge | 7 0 4 | |
| Edlastone | 12 3 6 | |
| Carried forward.. | 1,235 8 0 | 499 9 2 |

| | Free Contri- butions. | Purchase Account. |
|--------------------------|--------------------------|----------------------|
| DERBYSHIRE continued. | | |
| Brought forward.. | £ 1,235 8 0 | £ 499 15 10 |
| Ellastone | 13 17 6 | |
| Hartington | 10 12 6 | |
| Hulland | 21 12 0 | |
| Marston Montgomery | 12 7 0 | |
| Mayfield | 21 6 0 | |
| Norbury | 81 6 8 | |
| Osmaston | 59 15 6 | |
| Parwich | 15 16 10 | |
| Rochester | 10 19 6 | |
| Shirley | 13 16 6 | |
| Somershall | 4 1 0 | |
| Wetton | 5 13 6 | |
| Bakewell | 27 8 1 | 24 3 3 |
| Chape-en-le-Frith | 65 0 0 | 25 0 0 |
| Chesterfield | 15 3 3 | |
| Brampton | 10 0 0 | |
| Drumfield | 7 0 0 | 62 15 7 |
| Hasland | 15 9 6 | |
| Tibshalf | 2 2 0 | |
| | 1,598 10 4 | 611 14 8 |

DEVONSHIRE.

| | | |
|--|---------|----------|
| Devon and Exeter .. | 40 0 0 | |
| Exeter Ladies' Branch .. | 64 16 1 | |
| Bradwinch | 5 0 0 | |
| Bude and Stratton .. | 11 0 6 | |
| Chagford | 1 1 0 | |
| Cueriton Fitzpaine .. | 0 16 3 | |
| Chudleigh | 6 7 10 | |
| Kingsteignton | 2 14 2 | |
| Moreton | 4 11 0 | |
| Sanmpford Courtenay and Sticklepath .. | 7 1 0 | 312 19 9 |
| Sandford | 3 5 1 | |
| Seaton and Beer | 4 17 11 | |
| Topsam | 7 10 0 | |
| Witheridge | 5 7 5 | |
| Woodbury | 6 16 10 | |
| Ashburton Branch .. | 5 15 8 | |
| Collyampton ditto .. | 2 12 6 | |
| Ladies' Association .. | 9 0 0 | |
| Crediton Branch | 22 13 7 | |
| Ottery St. Mary Br. .. | 5 17 7 | |
| Axminster | 22 5 0 | 6 10 9 |
| Ladies' Association .. | 9 0 0 | |
| Barnstaple | 22 10 0 | |
| Ladies' Association .. | 22 10 0 | |
| Harrington | 2 1 1 | 45 18 3 |
| Lundkey | 5 9 8 | |
| Swimbridge | 7 12 2 | |
| Bideford | 50 0 0 | |
| Northam | 2 3 2 | |
| Brixham | 10 0 0 | 2 8 11 |
| Budleigh Salterton .. | 12 15 4 | 11 2 9 |
| Crediton | 15 0 0 | |
| Dartmouth | 9 3 6 | 19 6 5 |
| Ladies' Association .. | 8 10 8 | |
| Dawlish | 9 6 9 | |
| Devonport and Stone- house | 70 0 0 | 139 16 2 |
| Legacy of the late Jas. Mackay, Esq. .. | 23 10 0 | |
| Exmouth | 18 0 0 | 8 18 11 |
| Hatherleigh | 9 2 0 | 21 13 7 |
| Carried forward.. | 545 8 8 | 568 15 6 |

| DEVONSHIRE continued. | | Free Contributions. | Purchase Account. |
|---------------------------|------------|---------------------|-------------------|
| | £ s. d. | £ s. d. | |
| Brought forward.. | 545 3 8 | 568 15 6 | |
| Holsworthy | 20 17 0 | | |
| Honiton | 12 0 0 | 6 13 9 | |
| Ilfracombe | 9 14 5 | | |
| Braunton | 5 4 3 | 26 13 10 | |
| Combe Martin | 1 15 11 | | |
| Kingsbridge | 10 0 0 | 10 13 11 | |
| Ladies' Association | 8 0 0 | | |
| Newton | 28 4 8 | 1 10 4 | |
| Okehampton | | 4 16 11 | |
| Plymouth | 150 0 0 | 115 12 0 | |
| Sidmouth | 15 15 6 | 10 0 0 | |
| South Molton | 8 0 0 | 9 16 5 | |
| Tavistock | 30 0 0 | 55 9 0 | |
| Beeralston | 2 0 0 | | |
| Teignmouth Ladies | 34 12 8 | 27 19 0 | |
| Tiverton | 55 0 0 | 23 19 3 | |
| Torquay | 25 13 5 | | |
| King's Kerswell | 6 8 0 | 11 14 2 | |
| Marldon | 2 11 6 | | |
| Torquay Ladies | 120 0 0 | | |
| Mary Church | 6 11 6 | 111 7 2 | |
| Paignton | 13 0 0 | | |
| Torrington | | 20 0 0 | |
| Totnes | | 9 13 9 | |
| Ipplepen | 5 10 4 | | |
| | 1,114 17 5 | 1,015 0 0 | |

| DORSETSHIRE. | | Free Contributions. | Purchase Account. |
|---|----------|---------------------|-------------------|
| | £ s. d. | £ s. d. | |
| Beaminster | 6 15 8 | | |
| Netherbury, & Weymouth | 1 12 0 | 1 11 2 | |
| Blandford | 30 8 0 | | |
| Ladies' Association | 29 13 6 | | |
| Young Men's ditto | 22 6 4 | | |
| Bere Regis | 14 18 0 | 24 14 8 | |
| Childe Okeford | 5 19 6 | | |
| Fifehead Neville | 6 2 11 | | |
| Houghton | 3 17 0 | | |
| Milbourne St. Andrew | 0 19 1 | | |
| Milton Abbas | 11 0 0 | | |
| Pimperne | 6 7 0 | | |
| Bournemouth | 46 1 3 | 0 16 1 | |
| Brixport | 43 10 7 | 17 4 6 | |
| Loders | 3 6 7 | | |
| Broadwindsor | 1 8 0 | | |
| Cerne | 10 16 2 | | |
| Bingham's Melcombe | 10 16 2 | | |
| Sydling | 10 7 1 | | |
| Derchester | 27 3 11 | | |
| Ladies' Association | 24 13 5 | | |
| Young Men's ditto | 10 8 6 | | |
| Athelhampton | 17 12 5 | | |
| Buckland Newton | 5 13 6 | | |
| Charminster | 6 12 2 | | |
| Coryates | 8 7 4 | | |
| Frome St. Quinton | 2 5 11 | | |
| Maiden Newton | 4 0 0 | 36 5 2 | |
| Martinstown, Steepleton, and Winterbourne Abbas | 22 7 6 | | |
| Piddletrenthide | 2 11 0 | | |
| Stratton and Bradford | 2 19 9 | | |
| Peverell | 10 0 0 | | |
| West Stafford | 10 0 0 | | |
| Woodsford & Tincleton | 2 10 0 | | |
| Carried forward.. | 413 10 3 | 80 11 7 | |

| DORSETSHIRE continued. | | Free Contributions. | Purchase Account. |
|----------------------------------|-----------|---------------------|-------------------|
| | £ s. d. | £ s. d. | |
| Brought forward.. | 413 10 3 | 80 11 7 | |
| Lyme and Charmouth | 36 10 0 | 8 6 0 | |
| Milborne Port, &c | 40 0 0 | 16 15 9 | |
| Poole | 45 13 0 | 38 0 0 | |
| Shaftesbury and Gillingham | 118 18 1 | 28 10 8 | |
| Sherborne | 70 0 0 | 25 9 4 | |
| Swarage | 35 0 0 | 6 14 0 | |
| Wareham Ladies | 23 11 3 | 11 19 1 | |
| Weymouth | 199 0 0 | 139 8 11 | |
| Upwey | 19 0 0 | | |
| Wimborne | 255 2 7 | 21 6 2 | |
| | 1,266 5 2 | 376 16 6 | |

| DURHAM. | | Free Contributions. | Purchase Account. |
|---|----------|---------------------|-------------------|
| | £ s. d. | £ s. d. | |
| Durham, City of | 140 0 0 | 88 19 8 | |
| Bishop Wearmouth | 100 0 0 | | |
| Sunderland Ladies' Branch | 55 0 0 | 221 10 8 | |
| Houghton-le-Spring | 18 0 0 | | |
| Darlington | 50 0 0 | | |
| Ladies' Association | 55 0 0 | | |
| Twig ditto | 14 0 0 | | |
| East Cowton | 8 8 3 | | |
| Guinford | 6 0 10 | | |
| Hurworth | 8 13 8 | | |
| Lynesack | 1 12 8 | | |
| Marske-by-the-Sea | 5 15 1 | | |
| Milesonby | 2 1 6 | | |
| Middleton Tyas | 10 10 0 | 259 7 10 | |
| Reicar | 6 7 0 | | |
| Saltburn-by-the-Sea | 7 2 5 | | |
| Seighfield | 3 9 0 | | |
| Shildon | 12 13 1 | | |
| Barnard Castle Branch | 23 14 3 | | |
| Bedale ditto | 15 0 0 | | |
| Bishop Auckland do. | 23 19 8 | | |
| Middleton Teesdale do. | 20 0 0 | | |
| Staindrop ditto | 2 2 8 | | |
| Ladies' Association | 3 11 3 | | |
| Yarm Branch | 26 0 4 | | |
| Gateshead | 20 0 0 | | |
| Legacy of the late Mrs. Jane Graham | 100 0 0 | 76 | |
| Hartlepool | 18 18 2 | 25 | |
| West Hartlepool Br. | 16 16 0 | | |
| Middlesborough | 25 0 0 | 86 | |
| South Shields, &c. | 60 0 0 | 30 | |
| Stockton-on-Tees | 40 0 0 | 8 | |
| Norton | 20 0 0 | | |
| | 914 15 6 | 87 | |

| ESSEX. | | Free Contributions. | Purchase Account. |
|-------------------------------|----------|---------------------|-------------------|
| | £ s. d. | £ s. d. | |
| Chelmsford & West Essex | 47 8 2 | | |
| Brentwood | 20 16 9 | | |
| Ongar | 2 5 0 | | |
| Rawreth | 350 0 0 | | |
| Colchester & East Essex | | | |
| Braintree | | | |
| Canning Town | 42 5 8 | | |
| Coggeshall | | | |
| Carried forward .. | 403 10 7 | | |

| | Free Contributions. | | | Purchase Account. | | |
|----------------------------------|---------------------|----|----|-------------------|----|----|
| ESSEX continued. | £ | s. | d. | £ | s. | d. |
| Brought forward .. | 462 | 10 | 7 | 172 | 8 | 7 |
| Dunmow .. | 38 | 0 | 0 | 14 | 18 | 2 |
| Ladies' Association .. | 32 | 0 | 0 | | | |
| Halstead .. | 61 | 2 | 8 | 13 | 6 | 3 |
| Plaistow .. | 4 | 10 | 0 | 5 | 10 | 0 |
| Romford, Havering, &c. .. | 30 | 0 | 0 | 5 | 16 | 4 |
| Saffron Walden .. | 166 | 13 | 7 | 2 | 8 | 0 |
| Southend Ladies .. | 15 | 0 | 0 | | | |
| Waltham Abbey .. | 26 | 10 | 1 | | | |
| Theydon Bois .. | 3 | 10 | 0 | | | |
| Walthamstow & Ladies .. | 117 | 1 | 1 | | | |
| Wanstead & Leytonstone Branch .. | 1 | 9 | 4 | 29 | 1 | 9 |
| East Ham .. | 2 | 5 | 8 | | | |
| West Ham .. | 0 | 8 | 2 | 17 | 13 | 8 |
| Witham .. | 27 | 12 | 3 | 7 | 10 | 8 |
| | 938 | 13 | 5 | 268 | 13 | 0 |

GLOUCESTERSHIRE.

| | | | | | | |
|--------------------------------|-----|----|----|-----|----|----|
| Gloucester, City of .. | 40 | 0 | 0 | | | |
| Juvenile Association .. | 22 | 16 | 0 | 99 | 18 | 3 |
| Bourton on the Water .. | 2 | 15 | 4 | | | |
| Cheltenham .. | 139 | 0 | 0 | | | |
| Ladies' Association .. | 145 | 0 | 0 | 295 | 4 | 1 |
| Charita. Kings Ladies .. | 24 | 1 | 7 | | | |
| Chepstow .. | 7 | 19 | 1 | 4 | 17 | 4 |
| Cirencester .. | 20 | 0 | 0 | 17 | 14 | 10 |
| Dursley .. | 15 | 10 | 0 | 12 | 6 | 6 |
| Fairford .. | 4 | 9 | 3 | | | |
| Hatherop .. | 8 | 18 | 5 | | | |
| Forest of Dean .. | 3 | 0 | 0 | 18 | 10 | 4 |
| Blakeney Association .. | 4 | 10 | 0 | | | |
| Kingswood .. | 13 | 3 | 11 | | | |
| Lydney & Aylburton .. | 15 | 14 | 5 | 1 | 9 | 2 |
| Nailsworth .. | 54 | 3 | 3 | 13 | 0 | 0 |
| Stroud .. | 150 | 0 | 0 | 80 | 7 | 11 |
| Tewkesbury .. | 35 | 0 | 0 | 10 | 0 | 0 |
| Thornbury. <i>see Bristol.</i> | | | | | | |
| Wotton-under-Edge .. | 20 | 0 | 0 | 3 | 13 | 8 |
| | 726 | 1 | 5 | 556 | 17 | 1 |

GUERNSEY.

| | | | | | | |
|-----------------------|-----|---|---|----|---|---|
| Island of Guernsey .. | 195 | 0 | 0 | | | |
| Ladies' Branch .. | 55 | 0 | 0 | 83 | 6 | 8 |
| | 250 | 0 | 0 | 83 | 6 | 8 |

HAMPSHIRE.

| | | | | | | |
|------------------------|-----|----|---|----|---|---|
| County Society .. | 100 | 0 | 0 | 18 | 2 | 6 |
| Aldershot Town .. | 12 | 19 | 7 | 12 | 8 | 2 |
| Alton .. | 60 | 0 | 0 | | | |
| Ladies' Association .. | 27 | 6 | 0 | | | |
| Lady Pechell's Box .. | 1 | 1 | 4 | 30 | 7 | 2 |
| Alresford .. | 29 | 6 | 4 | | | |
| East Test .. | 3 | 10 | 0 | | | |
| Andover .. | 30 | 0 | 0 | 32 | 7 | 9 |
| Bishop's Waltham .. | 11 | 13 | 5 | | | |
| Botley .. | 11 | 10 | 1 | | | |
| Curridge .. | 2 | 2 | 0 | | | |
| S. berton .. | 4 | 13 | 3 | | | |
| Wickham .. | 15 | 0 | 0 | | | |
| Droxford Branch .. | 4 | 18 | 9 | | | |
| Carried forward .. | 323 | 0 | 9 | 93 | 5 | 7 |

HAMPSHIRE continued.

| | | | | | | |
|--------------------------|-----|----|----|-----|----|----|
| Brought forward .. | 323 | 0 | 9 | 93 | 5 | 7 |
| Christchurch .. | 50 | 0 | 0 | 11 | 0 | 0 |
| Cowes Ladies .. | 21 | 0 | 0 | 26 | 19 | 2 |
| Farham .. | 5 | 5 | 0 | | | |
| Ladies' Association .. | 42 | 0 | 0 | 12 | 10 | 7 |
| Titchfield Branch .. | 10 | 4 | 3 | | | |
| Fordingbridge .. | 13 | 0 | 0 | | | |
| Ladies' Association .. | 17 | 0 | 0 | 11 | 19 | 3 |
| Gosport Ladies .. | 20 | 0 | 0 | 20 | 14 | 3 |
| Lymington .. | 28 | 0 | 0 | 5 | 0 | 9 |
| Newport Ladies .. | 38 | 0 | 0 | 44 | 10 | 8 |
| North East Hants .. | 55 | 0 | 0 | 33 | 11 | 1 |
| Portsea .. | 35 | 0 | 0 | | | |
| Forest of Bere Branch .. | 20 | 6 | 11 | 97 | 0 | 0 |
| Romsey .. | 16 | 15 | 10 | | | |
| Ladies' Association .. | 12 | 0 | 0 | 12 | 16 | 1 |
| Ryde .. | 65 | 0 | 0 | 110 | 0 | 0 |
| Sandown .. | | | | 12 | 16 | 8 |
| Southampton .. | 40 | 0 | 0 | | | |
| Ladies' Association .. | 90 | 0 | 0 | 106 | 8 | 11 |
| Bitton .. | 24 | 0 | 0 | | | |
| Freemantle .. | 7 | 15 | 8 | | | |
| Southsea .. | 20 | 12 | 4 | 70 | 11 | 4 |
| Stockbridge .. | 10 | 15 | 9 | 0 | 17 | 0 |
| Ventnor and Bonchurch .. | 23 | 0 | 0 | 16 | 1 | 3 |
| | 987 | 16 | 6 | 686 | 0 | 10 |

HEREFORDSHIRE.

| | | | | | | |
|------------------------|-----|----|---|-----|----|----|
| County Society, Don., | | | | | | |
| Mrs. E. N. Mason .. | 300 | 0 | 0 | | | |
| Ladies' Association .. | 65 | 0 | 0 | | | |
| Birch .. | 4 | 18 | 2 | | | |
| Bodenham .. | 8 | 15 | 0 | | | |
| Eardisley .. | 21 | 18 | 2 | | | |
| Eton Bishop .. | 2 | 2 | 0 | | | |
| Kenchester .. | 12 | 11 | 7 | | | |
| Peterchurch .. | 8 | 10 | 1 | 168 | 19 | 3 |
| Preston, &c. .. | 4 | 16 | 6 | | | |
| Sutton and Marden .. | 10 | 0 | 0 | | | |
| Kington Branch .. | 25 | 0 | 0 | | | |
| Ladies' Association .. | 9 | 0 | 0 | | | |
| Huntington .. | 14 | 0 | 0 | | | |
| New Radnor .. | 9 | 0 | 0 | | | |
| Ledbury Branch .. | 20 | 0 | 0 | | | |
| Leominster ditto .. | 20 | 0 | 0 | | | |
| Ross ditto .. | 11 | 0 | 0 | | | |
| Whitchurch .. | 17 | 3 | 1 | 9 | 16 | 11 |
| | 563 | 14 | 7 | 178 | 16 | 7 |

HERTFORDSHIRE.

| | | | | | | |
|--|-----|----|---|----|----|----|
| County Society .. | 162 | 7 | 6 | | | |
| Stanstead, and St. Margaret's .. | 55 | 5 | 1 | | | |
| Hertford Heath, coll. by Mr. Miller .. | 1 | 11 | 6 | 5 | 17 | 6 |
| Royston, &c. Branch .. | 13 | 9 | 0 | | | |
| Ware Branch .. | 25 | 3 | 0 | | | |
| Ladies' Association .. | 23 | 0 | 0 | | | |
| Bishop Stortford .. | 50 | 0 | 0 | 17 | 7 | 16 |
| Roxmoor .. | | | | 17 | 2 | 0 |
| East and New Barnet .. | 5 | 18 | 9 | | | |
| Hadley, Barnet, &c. .. | | | | | | |
| Barnet Ladies' Branch .. | 26 | 1 | 8 | 45 | 1 | 9 |
| Carried forward .. | 362 | 16 | 6 | 36 | 9 | 1 |

| | Free Contributions. | | | Purchase Account. | | |
|--|---------------------|----|----|-------------------|----|----|
| HERTFORDSHIRE continued. | | | | | | |
| | £ | s. | d. | £ | s. | d. |
| Brought forward .. | 362 | 16 | 6 | 85 | 9 | 1 |
| Hemel Hempstead .. | 12 | 5 | 3 | | | |
| Don., Lord Stratford de Redcliffe | 8 | 0 | 0 | 6 | 6 | 9 |
| Hitchin and Baldock .. | 20 | 4 | 7 | | | |
| Legacy of the late Wm. Baron, Esq. | 41 | 7 | 6 | | | |
| Ladies' Association .. | 22 | 0 | 0 | | | |
| Juvenile ditto..... | 4 | 5 | 6 | | | |
| Ashwell | 10 | 15 | 0 | | | |
| Baldock | 10 | 0 | 0 | | | |
| Barton | 1 | 9 | 4 | 95 | 16 | 5 |
| Codicote | 10 | 15 | 0 | | | |
| Pirton | 8 | 0 | 10 | | | |
| Shillington | 2 | 3 | 6 | | | |
| Stotfold | 1 | 2 | 7 | | | |
| Walkern | 2 | 4 | 9 | | | |
| Whitwell | 2 | 5 | 10 | | | |
| Hoddesdon, &c. | 50 | 0 | 0 | 8 | 16 | 9 |
| St. Albans | 20 | 0 | 0 | 11 | 10 | 4 |
| Redbourne | 6 | 3 | 8 | | | |
| Totteridge, &c. | 38 | 0 | 0 | 9 | 19 | 8 |
| Trent | 25 | 3 | 6 | | | |
| Tring & Borkhamstead | 19 | 0 | 0 | | | |
| Borkhamstead Ladies | 9 | 0 | 0 | 8 | 15 | 7 |
| Tring ditto | 16 | 0 | 0 | | | |
| Waltham Cross | 20 | 0 | 0 | 15 | 0 | 0 |
| Cheshunt | 42 | 6 | 8 | | | |
| Watford | 35 | 0 | 0 | | | |
| | 799 | 10 | 0 | 241 | 14 | 2 |

| HUNTINGDONSHIRE. | | | | | | |
|----------------------|-----|----|---|----|----|---|
| County Society | 186 | 18 | 4 | 75 | 12 | 4 |
| Ramsey Branch | 13 | 8 | 0 | | | |
| Elton | 6 | 5 | 9 | | | |
| Don., Earl Carysfort | 10 | 0 | 0 | | | |
| | 216 | 7 | 1 | 75 | 12 | 4 |

| JERSEY. | | | | | | |
|------------------------|-----|---|---|----|---|----|
| Island of Jersey | 225 | 7 | 8 | 88 | 1 | 10 |

| KENT. | | | | | | |
|-------------------------|-----|----|----|-----|----|---|
| Beckenham | 63 | 0 | 0 | 17 | 18 | 7 |
| Belvidere | 35 | 0 | 0 | 28 | 4 | 8 |
| Blackheath | 20 | 8 | 6 | | | |
| Ladies' Branch | 36 | 0 | 0 | | | |
| Ladies' Association .. | 124 | 5 | 1 | 107 | 19 | 7 |
| Coll. a'ter Sermons, at | | | | | | |
| St. James's Church, | | | | | | |
| Kidbrook | 32 | 12 | 10 | | | |
| Greenwich Ladies' As. | 7 | 0 | 0 | | | |
| Bromley | 44 | 8 | 7 | 31 | 18 | 1 |
| Brompton & Gillingham | 3 | 0 | 0 | 2 | 13 | 0 |
| Canterbury | 25 | 0 | 0 | | | |
| Ladies' Association .. | 16 | 13 | 0 | | | |
| Box, S. E. Railway, | | | | | | |
| Canterbury Station .. | 0 | 3 | 7 | | | |
| Barham | 22 | 5 | 4 | 100 | 6 | 4 |
| Charing | 8 | 0 | 0 | | | |
| Chilham | 17 | 15 | 8 | | | |
| Eastry | 2 | 18 | 10 | | | |
| Elham and Lyminge .. | 10 | 0 | 0 | | | |
| Fatrickbourne & Bridge | 17 | 2 | 11 | | | |
| Carried forward .. | 485 | 8 | 11 | 289 | 0 | 3 |

| | Free Contributions. | | | Purchase Account. | | |
|-------------------------|---------------------|----|----|-------------------|----|----|
| KENT continued. | £ | s. | d. | £ | s. | d. |
| Brought forward.. | 485 | 8 | 11 | 289 | 0 | 3 |
| Canterbury continued. | | | | | | |
| Petham | 2 | 13 | 0 | | | |
| Upper Hardres | 15 | 8 | 6 | | | |
| Woodnesborough | 87 | 0 | 0 | | | |
| Worth | 1 | 1 | 0 | | | |
| Ashford Ladies' Asso. | 33 | 0 | 0 | | | |
| Whitstable Branch .. | 45 | 0 | 0 | | | |
| Wingham Branch .. | 13 | 13 | 7 | | | |
| Littlebourne | 19 | 18 | 1 | | | |
| Nonnington | 57 | 17 | 10 | | | |
| Preston | 10 | 5 | 8 | | | |
| Chatham | 15 | 0 | 0 | 40 | 12 | 1 |
| Crayford | 0 | 16 | 9 | | | |
| Dartford | | | | | | |
| Ladies' Branch | 10 | 10 | 0 | 1 | 2 | 0 |
| Deal Ladies | 48 | 5 | 0 | | | |
| Kingsdown | 6 | 15 | 0 | 14 | 6 | 1 |
| Sandwich | 12 | 0 | 0 | | | |
| Deptford | 23 | 9 | 2 | 41 | 3 | 9 |
| Ladies' Branch | 18 | 12 | 7 | | | |
| Dover | 25 | 0 | 0 | 115 | 12 | 6 |
| Ladies' Association .. | 25 | 0 | 0 | | | |
| Faversham Ladies .. | 5 | 0 | 0 | 39 | 12 | 7 |
| Hernhill | 39 | 16 | 9 | | | |
| Folkestone | 11 | 15 | 1 | | | |
| Grove House Juv. As. | 9 | 1 | 0 | 25 | 0 | 0 |
| Sandgate | 9 | 10 | 0 | | | |
| Uphill | 25 | 0 | 0 | | | |
| Gravesend | 45 | 0 | 0 | 64 | 16 | 7 |
| Ladies' Branch | 20 | 5 | 8 | | | |
| Greenwich | 5 | 0 | 0 | | | |
| Horne Bay | 65 | 0 | 0 | 23 | 0 | 0 |
| Lee Ladies | 26 | 10 | 2 | 23 | 17 | 0 |
| Lewisham | 86 | 3 | 1 | 60 | 0 | 0 |
| Maidstone | 24 | 19 | 0 | 3 | 4 | 5 |
| Rainham | 45 | 0 | 0 | 8 | 3 | 4 |
| Rochester | | | | | | |
| Sevenoaks and Wester- | 14 | 14 | 0 | | | |
| ham | 13 | 0 | 0 | | | |
| Ladies' Association .. | 8 | 10 | 0 | | | |
| Gentlemen's ditto .. | | | | 16 | 14 | 2 |
| Rivulet Soc. of Young | | | | | | |
| Ladies at Miss Mar- | | | | | | |
| tin's school | 11 | 0 | 0 | | | |
| Ightham | 1 | 0 | 0 | | | |
| Sundridge | 8 | 10 | 6 | | | |
| Westerham | 15 | 19 | 6 | | | |
| Sheppey, Isle of | | | | 24 | 8 | 5 |
| Sheerness Ladies' As. | 13 | 1 | 4 | | | |
| Sittingbourne, &c. | 8 | 13 | 8 | 9 | 10 | 1 |
| Staplehurst | 9 | 15 | 1 | | | |
| Curtisden Green | 5 | 10 | 11 | | | |
| Mardon | 8 | 19 | 8 | 45 | 0 | 0 |
| Sutton Valence | 5 | 14 | 4 | | | |
| Swanscombe, &c. | | | | 7 | 0 | 0 |
| Sydenham | 124 | 8 | 2 | 29 | 7 | 11 |
| Thanet, Isle of | 37 | 10 | 2 | | | |
| Margate Ladies' Asso. | 30 | 0 | 0 | 83 | 5 | 4 |
| Ramsgate Ladies' Br. | 40 | 0 | 0 | | | |
| Tunbridge & Tunbridge | | | | | | |
| Wells | 19 | 14 | 9 | | | |
| Bible boxes | 2 | 3 | 4 | | | |
| Box at S. E. Railway | | | | 164 | 18 | 7 |
| Station | 0 | 6 | 5 | | | |
| Tunbridge Wells La- | | | | | | |
| dies' Association .. | 131 | 8 | 10 | | | |
| Tunbridge Town La- | | | | | | |
| dies' Association .. | 45 | 12 | 2 | | | |
| Carried forward.. | 1,875 | 3 | 8 | 1,134 | 3 | 1 |

| | | Free Contributions. | | | Purchase Account. | | |
|---------------------------|-------|---------------------|----|-------|-------------------|----|--|
| KENT continued. | | | | | | | |
| | £ | s. | d. | £ | s. | d. | |
| Brought forward | 1,875 | 8 | 3 | 1,184 | 8 | 1 | |
| Tunbridge, &c. continued. | | | | | | | |
| Brenchley | 25 | 16 | 2 | | | | |
| Frant | 24 | 0 | 0 | | | | |
| Hailow | 10 | 1 | 7 | | | | |
| Horsmonden | 5 | 0 | 0 | | | | |
| Lamberhurst | 6 | 13 | 6 | | | | |
| Penbury | 24 | 19 | 6 | | | | |
| Southborough | 29 | 19 | 0 | | | | |
| Ladies' Association | 34 | 12 | 7 | | | | |
| Coll. at St Peter's | 30 | 6 | 6 | | | | |
| Coll. at St. Thomas's | 7 | 16 | 11 | | | | |
| Tidebrook | 9 | 12 | 9 | | | | |
| Wadhurst | 15 | 10 | 3 | | | | |
| Wald of Kent | 80 | 0 | 0 | | | | |
| Cranbrook Ladies' As. | 16 | 10 | 0 | 17 | 8 | 9 | |
| Sissinghurst ditto | 5 | 0 | 0 | | | | |
| Tenterden | 8 | 6 | 1 | | | | |
| Woolwich & Plumstead | 32 | 16 | 0 | 77 | 14 | 5 | |
| Woolwich Ladies' As. | 20 | 0 | 0 | | | | |
| | 2,206 | 15 | 0 | 1,229 | 6 | 8 | |

| LANCASHIRE. | | | | | | |
|------------------------|-------|----|----|-------|----|----|
| Ashton-under-Lyne | 78 | 11 | 6 | 59 | 8 | 6 |
| Bacup | 100 | 0 | 0 | 57 | 8 | 11 |
| Tunstead Branch | 20 | 0 | 0 | | | |
| Barrow-in-Furness | 21 | 10 | 0 | 19 | 16 | 4 |
| Blackburn | 10 | 0 | 0 | 401 | 13 | 8 |
| Ladies' Association | 5 | 0 | 0 | | | |
| Bolton | 123 | 4 | 1 | 164 | 1 | 5 |
| Blackrod Branch | 2 | 11 | 3 | | | |
| Burnley | 45 | 0 | 0 | | | |
| Fence Branch | 4 | 0 | 0 | 92 | 17 | 3 |
| Marsden ditto | 10 | 10 | 0 | | | |
| Bury | 80 | 0 | 0 | | | |
| Ladies' Association | 15 | 0 | 0 | 106 | 10 | 9 |
| Radcliffe, &c., Branch | 25 | 0 | 0 | | | |
| Cartmel | 40 | 0 | 0 | | | |
| Clitheroe | 1 | 1 | 1 | | | |
| Chatburn Branch | 13 | 4 | 5 | | | |
| Colne | 40 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 12 | 0 |
| Haslingden | 50 | 0 | 0 | 6 | 18 | 9 |
| Heywood | 25 | 0 | 0 | | | |
| Lancaster | 43 | 16 | 7 | | | |
| Ladies' Association | 58 | 0 | 0 | | | |
| Galgate | 1 | 6 | 0 | | | |
| Morecambe | 9 | 11 | 6 | 133 | 19 | 11 |
| Skerton | 6 | 5 | 6 | | | |
| Wray | 0 | 17 | 5 | | | |
| Yealand | 7 | 8 | 0 | | | |
| Garstang Branch | 8 | 0 | 0 | | | |
| Liverpool | 849 | 1 | 0 | | | |
| Legacy of the late G. | | | | | | |
| Bradshaw, Esq. | 509 | 0 | 0 | | | |
| Bootle Ladies | 6 | 15 | 11 | | | |
| Liscard & Egremont | 39 | 4 | 9 | | | |
| New Brighton, &c. | 46 | 18 | 11 | | | |
| Oxton & Cloughton | 42 | 14 | 8 | | | |
| Seaforth | 25 | 16 | 1 | | | |
| Wavertree | 33 | 14 | 1 | 1357 | 5 | 6 |
| Liverp. Welsh Branch | 450 | 0 | 0 | | | |
| Birkenhead Ladies | 186 | 18 | 3 | | | |
| Chorley Branch | 17 | 18 | 11 | | | |
| Ormskirk ditto | 48 | 17 | 5 | | | |
| Prescot ditto | 20 | 17 | 4 | | | |
| Rock Ferry ditto | 28 | 11 | 3 | | | |
| Southport ditto | 112 | 11 | 16 | | | |
| St. Helen's ditto | 129 | 17 | 10 | | | |
| Carried forward | 3,325 | 15 | 6 | 2,430 | 8 | 0 |

| | Free Contributions. | | | Purchase Account. | | |
|---|---------------------|----|----|-------------------|----|----|
| LANCASHIRE continued. | | | | | | |
| | £ | s. | d. | £ | s. | d. |
| Brought forward .. | 8,325 | 15 | 6 | 2,430 | 8 | 0 |
| Manchester | 403 | 7 | 8 | | | |
| Don., Mrs. Casson, in fulfilment of the wish of her late husband, W. Hall Casson, Esq. | 100 | 0 | 0 | | | |
| Legacy of the late J. Jackson, Esq. | 200 | 0 | 0 | | | |
| Ladies' Branch | 110 | 0 | 0 | | | |
| Cambrian ditto | 120 | 0 | 0 | | | |
| Edale | 6 | 6 | 8 | | | |
| Hazel Grove | 7 | 0 | 0 | | | |
| Longsight and St. Stephen's | 2 | 7 | 0 | | | |
| Mellor | 4 | 14 | 0 | | | |
| Miles Platting | 4 | 9 | 1 | | | |
| St. Bartholomew's .. | 2 | 14 | 0 | | | |
| St. Mark's, Dukinfield | 1 | 1 | 9 | | | |
| St. Paul's, Brunswick Street | 0 | 15 | 0 | | | |
| Whaley Bridge ditto .. | 19 | 17 | 11 | | | |
| Accrington Branch .. | 50 | 0 | 0 | | | |
| Don., Miss Hopwood, in affectionate memory of her late beloved Parents and Sister | 5 | 5 | 0 | 2106 | 1 | 4 |
| Cheadle Branch | 17 | 11 | 8 | | | |
| Denton ditto | 7 | 13 | 6 | | | |
| Didbury ditto | 19 | 5 | 0 | | | |
| Fairfield & Droylesden | 12 | 1 | 7 | | | |
| Flixton Branch | 5 | 19 | 6 | | | |
| Glossop ditto | 19 | 3 | 3 | | | |
| Hollinwood ditto | 1 | 0 | 0 | | | |
| Hyde ditto | 21 | 0 | 0 | | | |
| Lees and Hey ditto .. | 31 | 5 | 8 | | | |
| Liver Street Wesleyan Sun. School Branch | 4 | 9 | 6 | | | |
| Lymm Branch | 23 | 7 | 11 | | | |
| Mossley ditto | 11 | 0 | 0 | | | |
| New Mills ditto | 15 | 7 | 6 | | | |
| Padiham ditto | 6 | 19 | 6 | | | |
| Patticraft & Barton do | 32 | 17 | 10 | | | |
| Prestwich Branch | 7 | 15 | 0 | | | |
| Sale and Ashton ditto | 72 | 0 | 0 | | | |
| Stalybridge ditto | 28 | 0 | 0 | | | |
| Stretford ditto | 66 | 0 | 0 | | | |
| Tyldesley & Astley do | 4 | 15 | 0 | | | |
| Wilmslow & Alderley Edge ditto | 111 | 13 | 0 | | | |
| Oldham | 70 | 0 | 0 | 134 | 1 | 0 |
| Preston | 65 | 13 | 10 | | | |
| Ladies' Association .. | 53 | 0 | 0 | | | |
| Blackpool | 5 | 0 | 0 | | | |
| Hoole, &c. | 21 | 0 | 9 | | | |
| Lytham | 5 | 3 | 0 | 341 | 8 | 1 |
| Withnell | 4 | 13 | 0 | | | |
| Preston Church of England Branch (two years) | 227 | 14 | 5 | | | |
| Rawtenstall | 50 | 0 | 0 | 20 | 14 | 11 |
| Rochdale | 60 | 8 | 10 | 123 | 16 | 9 |
| Ladies' Association | 40 | 14 | 7 | | | |
| Ulverston | 10 | 0 | 0 | 58 | 11 | 2 |
| Ladies' Association .. | 12 | 12 | 0 | | | |
| Warrington | 50 | 0 | 0 | 34 | 13 | 3 |
| Widnes Gap | 5 | 0 | 0 | | | |
| | 5,570 | 18 | 7 | 5,249 | 7 | 6 |

| LEICESTERSHIRE. | | Free Contri- butions. | Purchase Account. |
|--|----------|--------------------------|----------------------|
| | £ s. d. | £ s. d. | |
| Leicester | 25 0 0 | | |
| Galby | 6 0 0 | | |
| Queeniborough ... | 2 6 4 | | |
| Syston | 5 0 10 | | |
| Coll. after Sermons by Rev. Mr. O'Neill | 7 17 8 | | |
| Thrusington | 10 2 6 | | |
| Ashby-de-la-Zouch Br. | 51 9 10 | | |
| Hinckley Branch ... | 35 0 0 | | |
| Sheehey | 3 12 4 | | |
| Churchover Bib. Box | 0 15 0 | 605 5 4 | |
| Loughborough Br. . | 101 0 0 | | |
| Ratcliffe | 1 9 0 | | |
| Seagrave | 7 14 10 | | |
| Lutterworth Branch. | 51 19 1 | | |
| Market Bosworth do. | 55 15 0 | | |
| Market Harboro' do. | 32 0 0 | | |
| Rothley Br. (2 years) | 11 6 1 | | |
| Juvenile Assocn. . | 7 1 5 | | |
| Mount Sorrel | 8 5 11 | | |
| Bottesford | 13 15 1 | 0 12 0 | |
| Red Mile | 2 12 6 | | |
| Melton Mowbray | 30 0 0 | | |
| Ladies' Association . | 6 1 1 | | |
| Harby | 7 5 9 | 38 0 0 | |
| Long Clawson | 15 9 2 | | |
| Old Dalby | 30 11 0 | | |
| | 529 10 4 | 703 17 4 | |

| LINCOLNSHIRE. | | Free Contri- butions. | Purchase Account. |
|---|----------|--------------------------|----------------------|
| | £ s. d. | £ s. d. | |
| Alford | 75 14 11 | 24 3 5 | |
| Barton-on-Humber .. | 123 19 2 | 87 2 6 | |
| Boston | 142 14 8 | 94 10 0 | |
| Ladies' Association . | 15 0 0 | | |
| Bourn | 15 7 1 | 16 4 6 | |
| Dunaby | 3 3 0 | | |
| Brigg | 121 4 9 | 29 5 5 | |
| Calster | 10 18 0 | | |
| Deeding St. James . | 10 0 0 | 4 6 5 | |
| Maxey | 4 0 0 | | |
| Gainsborough | 10 0 0 | | |
| Don., A Cottager's thank-offering for preservation from the cattle plague .. | 1 0 0 | | |
| Legacy of the late Miss Alice Harrison .. | 19 19 0 | | |
| Ladies' Association . | 15 0 0 | | |
| Beckingham | 4 13 0 | 56 10 3 | |
| Blyton (1866) | 3 19 4 | | |
| Ditto (1867) | 3 5 6 | | |
| Butterwick | 1 1 0 | | |
| Osbourne | 7 17 0 | | |
| Ferry | 0 16 6 | | |
| Marton | 4 6 10 | | |
| Sturton | 1 5 0 | | |
| Upton | 1 16 6 | | |
| Walsingham | 4 17 4 | | |
| Epworth Branch .. | 5 0 0 | | |
| Grantham | 50 0 0 | 15 0 0 | |
| Grimsby | 80 0 0 | 49 12 6 | |
| Holbeach and Fleet . | 33 0 0 | 20 17 11 | |
| Horncastle | 6 9 1 | | |
| Ladies' Association . | 10 0 0 | | |
| Holtham | 0 3 0 | | |
| Hameringham | 0 2 6 | 42 13 3 | |
| Kirkby | 2 1 7 | | |
| Mareham | 0 12 0 | | |
| Minting | 0 19 2 | | |
| Carried forward.. | 789 5 11 | 390 11 2 | |

| LINCOLNSHIRE continued. | | Free Contri- butions. | Purchase Account. |
|--|-----------|--------------------------|----------------------|
| | £ s. d. | £ s. d. | |
| Brought forward .. | 789 5 11 | 390 11 2 | |
| Horncastle continued. | | | |
| Roughton | 0 2 6 | | |
| Scamblesby | 0 9 2 | | |
| Tetford | 1 18 9 | | |
| Kirton in Lindsey .. | 4 0 0 | | |
| Ladies' Association . | 4 6 0 | | |
| Ashby, &c. | 2 17 0 | | |
| Burringham | 2 12 6 | | |
| East Butterwick .. | 2 3 0 | 19 2 1 | |
| Frodingham, &c. | 12 2 6 | | |
| Glentham | 10 6 0 | | |
| Messingham | 6 0 0 | | |
| Scotter | 8 0 0 | | |
| Willoughton | 2 7 6 | | |
| Lincoln | 32 5 0 | | |
| Ladies' Association . | 44 12 10 | | |
| Bardney | 7 7 2 | | |
| Hawingham | 6 9 9 | | |
| Bracebridge | 2 5 0 | | |
| Brantson | 21 12 6 | | |
| Cawick | 1 18 0 | | |
| Dunston | 6 6 0 | | |
| Fulbeck, Welbourn, and Leadenham .. | 22 8 4 | 140 11 2 | |
| Navenby, Boothby, Coleby, & Welling- ore | 23 12 7 | | |
| Newton | 10 0 6 | | |
| Normanby | 1 5 7 | | |
| Owmy and Cammer- ingham | 16 11 10 | | |
| Waddington & Har- mston | 2 14 0 | | |
| Louth | 173 11 11 | | |
| Donington-on-Bain . | 1 13 0 | | |
| Fulstow | 0 9 2 | 78 0 0 | |
| Kesteven | 5 7 3 | | |
| North Somercotes .. | 2 7 4 | | |
| Market Rasen | 23 12 1 | | |
| Toft Newton | 9 8 0 | | |
| Walesby | 8 10 3 | | |
| Sleaford | | | |
| Ladies' Association . | 12 0 0 | | |
| Ancaster | 9 13 11 | | |
| Aswarby | 1 14 0 | | |
| Dorrington | 5 0 0 | | |
| Ewerby and Ewerby | 12 14 0 | | |
| Thorpe | 6 0 0 | 30 | |
| Heckington | 1 0 0 | | |
| Holdingham | | | |
| Metheringham and Blankney | 20 0 0 | | |
| North Kyme | 1 5 2 | | |
| Osbourne | 4 0 0 | | |
| Rowston and Kirkby | | | |
| Green | 1 10 0 | | |
| Ruskington | 2 10 0 | | |
| Silk Willoughby .. | 2 14 1 | | |
| South Kyme | 1 0 0 | | |
| Swarby | 1 14 6 | | |
| Spalding | 30 0 0 | | |
| Moniton Chapel .. | 2 9 0 | | |
| Surfleet | 0 10 2 | | |
| West Pinchbeck .. | 0 5 0 | | |
| Spilsby | 67 13 0 | | |
| Burgh | 5 0 0 | | |
| Wainfleet Branch .. | 17 13 0 | | |
| Stamford | 43 0 0 | | |
| | 1,531 4 9 | | |

| | Free Contributions. | | | Purchase Account. | | |
|--|---------------------|----|----|-------------------|----|----|
| LONDON. | £ | s. | d. | £ | s. | d. |
| Bayswater | 53 | 0 | 0 | 165 | 0 | 5 |
| Don., Mr. R. Stilleman .. | 5 | 0 | 0 | | | |
| Bethnal Green | | | | 82 | 12 | 2 |
| Bloomsbury | 35 | 3 | 8 | | | |
| Queen Square, Collection at John Street Chapel, after Sermons by Hon. and Rev. B. W. Noel .. | 32 | 2 | 8 | 199 | 17 | 4 |
| Don., from the executors of the late Mrs. Morgan .. | 50 | 0 | 0 | | | |
| Bow and Bromley | 16 | 0 | 11 | | | |
| Ladies' Association .. | 32 | 4 | 8 | 35 | 16 | 11 |
| Trodegur-sq. Ladies .. | 26 | 14 | 10 | | | |
| Broadwall | 1 | 2 | 5 | 52 | 1 | 11 |
| Chelsea | 50 | 0 | 0 | 76 | 10 | 10 |
| Clapton | 103 | 0 | 0 | 41 | 7 | 7 |
| Clerkenwell | | | | 55 | 16 | 8 |
| Dogs, Isle of | | | | 17 | 12 | 1 |
| Grosvenor Square | 10 | 0 | 0 | 8 | 10 | 0 |
| Stoke House Assoc. ... | 3 | 1 | 10 | | | |
| Hackney | | | | 85 | 5 | 8 |
| Haggerstone Ladies .. | | | | 48 | 3 | 1 |
| Hammersmith | 21 | 13 | 9 | 22 | 12 | 5 |
| Ladies' Association .. | 15 | 9 | 10 | | | |
| Homerton & S. Hackney | 14 | 0 | 0 | 22 | 13 | 6 |
| Hoxton Ladies | 4 | 10 | 0 | 06 | 1 | 11 |
| Islington | 200 | 0 | 0 | | | |
| Donation for English Translation | 10 | 0 | 0 | 190 | 4 | 2 |
| Jewin Crescent, Welsh .. | 41 | 0 | 0 | | | |
| Kensington | 120 | 18 | 4 | 43 | 7 | 6 |
| Kent Road Ladies | 7 | 19 | 1 | 53 | 11 | 10 |
| Kentish Town | | | | 128 | 18 | 3 |
| Kingsland, Dalston, &c. | 35 | 0 | 0 | 23 | 12 | 6 |
| Lambeth | 193 | 16 | 0 | 168 | 6 | 2 |
| St. Thomas Assoc. ... | 2 | 14 | 5 | | | |
| Limehouse & Ratcliffe .. | 10 | 0 | 0 | 51 | 11 | 6 |
| London, City of, Ladies | 10 | 0 | 6 | | | |
| London, Central City of, Ladies | | | | 55 | 16 | 4 |
| Finsbury Ladies | 4 | 4 | 2 | | | |
| London, Eastern Central City of | 2 | 11 | 10 | 60 | 0 | 0 |
| London, West City | | | | 15 | 0 | 0 |
| London, North-West .. | 50 | 0 | 0 | 253 | 5 | 8 |
| Lower Bermondsey | 5 | 11 | 4 | 37 | 0 | 7 |
| Newington | 42 | 18 | 0 | 147 | 1 | 4 |
| North Pancras | 7 | 17 | 0 | 50 | 16 | 8 |
| Notting Hill | 45 | 19 | 9 | 57 | 8 | 9 |
| Paddington | | | | 26 | 11 | 0 |
| Ladies' Association .. | 4 | 0 | 0 | | | |
| Pimlico | 28 | 0 | 0 | | | |
| Eaton Chapel | 19 | 0 | 0 | 24 | 12 | 11 |
| Coll. at St. Peter's Chapel | 3 | 14 | 9 | | | |
| Poplar Ladies | 30 | 0 | 0 | 40 | 0 | 6 |
| Regent's Park | 20 | 0 | 0 | 79 | 11 | 2 |
| Parrot Box | 0 | 3 | 11 | | | |
| Rotherhithe | 5 | 0 | 0 | 40 | 0 | 0 |
| Sloane St., &c., Ladies .. | 60 | 0 | 0 | 88 | 17 | 3 |
| Soho | | | | 10 | 9 | 8 |
| South Kensington, &c. | 50 | 0 | 0 | 79 | 16 | 9 |
| Southwark | 81 | 7 | 1 | 121 | 11 | 11 |
| St. George's East | 1 | 1 | 0 | 67 | 0 | 9 |
| St. George's Ladies, Southwark | | | | 237 | 6 | 3 |
| St. James's and Soho .. | 2 | 1 | 0 | 13 | 11 | 10 |
| Ladies' Association .. | 5 | 0 | 0 | | | |
| Carried forward | 1,575 | 2 | 4 | 3,130 | 13 | 0 |

| | Free Contri- butions. | | | Purchase Account. | | |
|---|--------------------------|----|----|----------------------|----|----|
| LONDON continued. | | | | | | |
| | £ | s. | d. | £ | s. | d. |
| Brought forward .. | 1575 | 2 | 4 | 3130 | 13 | 0 |
| St. John's Wood | 100 | 4 | 7 | 59 | 14 | 0 |
| St. Mary's, Bryanston Square | 8 | 3 | 0 | .. | .. | .. |
| St. Peter's Northamp- ton Square | .. | .. | .. | 1 | 3 | 10 |
| Stepney | 37 | 11 | 0 | 134 | 7 | 9 |
| Stoke Newington | 58 | 10 | 11 | 16 | 1 | 7 |
| Strand & Covent Garden | 19 | 15 | 3 | 4 | 6 | 10 |
| Ladies' Association .. | 1 | 0 | 0 | .. | .. | .. |
| Surrey Chapel | 41 | 4 | 4 | 5 | 12 | 0 |
| Upper Holloway | 33 | 12 | 8 | 33 | 18 | 7 |
| Westminster, City of | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. |
| Ladies | 83 | 0 | 0 | 84 | 5 | 0 |
| Whitechapel | .. | .. | .. | 82 | 15 | 8 |
| | 1,905 | 4 | 1 | 3,502 | 18 | 3 |

MAN, ISLE OF.

| | | | | | | |
|-----------------|-----|---|---|-----|---|---|
| Auxiliary | 167 | 0 | 0 | 108 | 0 | 0 |
|-----------------|-----|---|---|-----|---|---|

MIDDLESEX.

| | | | | | | |
|--|-----|----|----|-----|----|---|
| Acton | 37 | 17 | 0 | 3 | 6 | 6 |
| Brentford Ladies | 22 | 10 | 0 | 4 | 0 | 9 |
| Ealing Ladies | 35 | 0 | 0 | 2 | 1 | 9 |
| Edmonton Ladies | 37 | 17 | 9 | 4 | 7 | 8 |
| Finchley Ladies | 38 | 6 | 7 | 10 | 3 | 1 |
| Coll. at Iron Church .. | 8 | 16 | 8 | | | |
| Hampstead | 85 | 0 | 0 | 48 | 17 | 8 |
| Harrow | 62 | 16 | 1 | 1 | 16 | 0 |
| Highgate | 23 | 0 | 0 | | | |
| Hornsey Branch | 8 | 11 | 6 | | | |
| Coll. at Hornsey Ch., after Sermon by Rev. J. Moorhouse .. | 9 | 5 | 6 | 7 | 17 | 5 |
| Hounslow, Heston, &c. | 40 | 0 | 0 | 7 | 19 | 2 |
| Isleworth | 35 | 0 | 0 | 6 | 1 | 1 |
| Kensal Green | | | | 0 | 8 | 4 |
| Kilburn | 32 | 0 | 0 | 62 | 4 | |
| Mill Hill | 5 | 5 | 0 | | | |
| Hendon | 3 | 9 | 5 | | | |
| Southgate | 20 | 7 | 8 | 3 | 17 | 4 |
| Staines | 35 | 0 | 0 | 19 | 6 | 6 |
| Teddington Ladies | 37 | 16 | 9 | 2 | 5 | 0 |
| Tottenham Ladies | 25 | 0 | 0 | 17 | 0 | 0 |
| Twickenham Ladies .. | 27 | 0 | 0 | 4 | 9 | 2 |
| Uxbridge | 24 | 2 | 8 | | | |
| Ladies' Association .. | 14 | 0 | 0 | 32 | 15 | 7 |
| Hayes ditto | 8 | 3 | 11 | | | |
| | 660 | 6 | 6 | 238 | 17 | 0 |

MONMOUTHSHIRE.

| | | | | | | |
|------------------------|-----|----|---|----|----|----|
| Abercarne | | | | 3 | 4 | 0 |
| Abergavenny Ladies .. | 20 | 0 | 0 | 20 | 10 | 9 |
| Abersychan | 30 | 0 | 0 | | | |
| Beaufort | 12 | 0 | 0 | 8 | 0 | 6 |
| Bedwellty | 15 | 0 | 0 | 4 | 0 | 9 |
| Blaenavon | 15 | 0 | 0 | 26 | 3 | 3 |
| Cwm Bran | 3 | 10 | 0 | 4 | 8 | 6 |
| Ebbw Vale | 9 | 0 | 0 | 10 | 12 | 6 |
| Monmouth | 20 | 0 | 0 | | | |
| Ladies' Association .. | 20 | 0 | 0 | 6 | 19 | 10 |
| Carried forward .. | 146 | 10 | 0 | 85 | 19 | 7 |

| | Free Contri- butions. | Purchase Account. |
|--------------------------|--------------------------|----------------------|
| MONMOUTHSHIRE continued. | | |
| Brought forward | £ 146 10 0 | 85 19 7 |
| Mynyddyalwyn | 5 0 0 | 9 17 0 |
| Nantyglo | 5 0 0 | 57 19 6 |
| Newport | 35 0 0 | 19 4 0 |
| New Tredegar | 2 0 0 | 40 8 7 |
| Pontypool | 30 0 0 | 24 9 0 |
| Rumney | 31 9 6 | 1 9 9 |
| Sirhowy | 4 10 3 | 9 0 0 |
| St. Melon's | 9 0 0 | 17 13 9 |
| Tredegar | 13 11 7 | 2 0 0 |
| Usk | 6 0 0 | |
| | 288 1 4 | 250 1 2 |

NORFOLK.

| | | |
|----------------------|-----------|----------|
| Auxiliary | 86 10 1 | |
| Aylsham Branch | 19 5 3 | |
| Banningham | 1 10 0 | |
| Buxton and Lammas | 19 12 0 | |
| Marham | 3 18 0 | |
| Bungay Branch | 13 18 2 | |
| Cromer ditto | 264 10 10 | |
| Dereham ditto | 25 13 8 | |
| Bawdeswell | 5 0 10 | |
| Garvestone | 1 12 1 | |
| Lyng | 4 11 10 | |
| Swanton Morley | 11 12 10 | |
| Yaxham | 4 2 3 | |
| Diss Branch | 17 11 6 | |
| Botesdale | 5 11 10 | |
| Dickleburgh | 5 2 8 | |
| Hopton | 2 11 3 | |
| Docking Branch | 3 17 7 | |
| Burnham Deepdale | 2 12 10 | |
| Burnham Market | 6 8 7 | |
| Heacham | 13 17 0 | |
| Thornham | 6 13 8 | |
| Downham Market Br. | 7 18 2 | |
| Magdalene | 1 12 4 | |
| Wereham | 2 8 5 | |
| Fakenham Branch | 98 10 9 | 262 16 3 |
| Harleston ditto | 4 14 10 | |
| Alburgh | 3 18 0 | |
| Fressingfield | 1 2 0 | |
| Pulham | 6 1 10 | |
| Wingfield | 1 10 9 | |
| Holt Branch | 8 6 6 | |
| Ladies' Association | 7 5 0 | |
| Langham | 6 10 0 | |
| Loddon Branch | 10 2 7 | |
| Bergh Apton | 5 8 0 | |
| Kirby Cane | 4 3 3 | |
| Surlingham | 8 9 8 | |
| Lynn Branch | 31 12 6 | |
| Ladies' Association | 10 16 5 | |
| Grimstone | 5 0 1 | |
| North Wootton | 3 4 4 | |
| South Wootton | 1 0 0 | |
| North Runcton | 7 7 6 | |
| North Walsham Branch | 5 11 9 | |
| Bacton | 2 7 5 | |
| Barton Turf | 5 13 10 | |
| Catfield | 5 18 0 | |
| Felmingham | 3 12 5 | |
| Happisburgh | 1 8 0 | |
| Lessingham | 1 2 9 | |
| Ludham | 2 7 2 | |
| Carried forward | 788 17 6 | 262 16 3 |

| | Free Contri- butions. | Purchase Account. |
|----------------------------------|--------------------------|----------------------|
| NORFOLK continued. | | |
| Brought forward | £ 788 17 6 | 262 16 3 |
| North Walsham Br. contd. | | |
| Mundesley | 4 8 9 | |
| Potter Heigham | 3 1 7 | |
| Stalham | 8 6 1 | |
| Suffield | 2 9 8 | |
| Swafeld | 1 15 4 | |
| Swanton Abbott | 6 13 4 | |
| Worstead | 6 4 8 | |
| Northwold Branch | 44 1 5 | |
| Brandon | 13 11 8 | |
| Feltwell | 9 10 0 | |
| Hockwold-cum-Wilton | 10 13 9 | |
| Ickborough | 1 16 7 | |
| Oxborough and Foulton | 5 6 8 | |
| Reepham Branch | 3 6 3 | |
| Lenwade and Great Witchingham | 3 14 11 | |
| Swaffham Branch | 22 7 9 | |
| Custleacre | 10 9 9 | |
| Westacre | 4 14 10 | |
| Watton Branch | 6 6 0 | |
| Saham | 1 18 0 | |
| Scoulton | 1 1 8 | |
| Shipdam | 5 11 3 | |
| Wells Branch | 4 9 7 | |
| Cockthorpe | 2 0 0 | |
| Wymondham Branch | 6 14 9 | |
| Yarmouth ditto | 39 9 7 | |
| Gorleston | 12 4 6 | |
| Hemaby | 2 2 7 | |
| Martham | 3 4 2 | |
| Winterton | 2 0 7 | |
| Aldeby | 3 12 0 | |
| Banham | 2 19 6 | |
| Beachamwell | 2 11 1 | |
| Bramerton | 2 11 10 | |
| Brooke | 3 17 5 | |
| Bawburgh | 3 7 2 | |
| Beddingham | 1 15 2 | |
| Hillingford | 2 7 1 | |
| Blakersey | 2 12 4 | |
| Buckenham (Old) | 2 19 1 | |
| Buckenham (New) | 10 8 0 | |
| Burlingham | 9 2 6 | |
| Caistor | 11 5 7 | |
| Carbrooke | 6 6 3 | |
| Catton (Old) | 11 6 4 | |
| Catton (New) | 5 8 0 | |
| Carron Works | 16 6 11 | |
| Coltesshall and Horstead | 6 4 2 | |
| Costessey and Drayton | 2 13 2 | |
| Cressingham | 1 7 1 | |
| Crimplesham | 6 5 4 | |
| East Rudham | 3 8 6 | |
| Eaton and Cringleford | 6 6 0 | |
| Fincham | 6 15 2 | |
| Fundenhall | 3 13 8 | |
| Gayton | 5 0 0 | |
| Gimingham | 3 17 0 | |
| Harling | 4 14 5 | |
| Hautbois | 1 13 6 | |
| Helham | 1 17 1 | |
| Hempnall | 7 3 2 | |
| Hetherett | 8 4 6 | |
| Hovingham | 1 11 3 | |
| Horsford | 5 13 2 | |
| Ketteringham | 4 15 4 | |
| King-street, Norwich | 1 12 0 | |
| Carried forward | 1,220 0 4 | 262 16 3 |

| | Free Contri- butions. | Purchase Account. |
|------------------------|--------------------------|----------------------|
| FOLK continued. | | |
| ht forward.. | 1,220 0 4 | 262 16 3 |
| m..... | 0 8 0 | |
| ath..... | 0 12 8 | |
| ..... | 35 0 0 | |
| oe..... | 1 2 0 | |
| ..... | 2 14 4 | |
| ation..... | 1 5 6 | |
| ham..... | 4 3 1 | |
| ord..... | 1 11 4 | |
| and Ringland. | 22 5 8 | |
| ad..... | 9 19 8 | |
| nd..... | 5 12 8 | |
| h and Nar..... | 10 15 10 | |
| re's, Norwich..... | 3 9 10 | |
| ain's, ditto..... | 3 16 0 | |
| , ditto..... | 32 11 2 | |
| s's, ditto..... | 1 11 1 | |
| el's, Coskany, do..... | 1 5 8 | |
| n's, Norwich..... | 3 17 0 | |
| en's, ditto..... | 55 0 0 | |
| and Wroxham..... | 3 13 10 | |
| pe..... | 87 7 0 | |
| ..... | 3 11 1 | |
| on..... | 5 17 8 | |
| oly Cross..... | 28 3 5 | |
| ..... | 3 9 1 | |
| hamlet..... | 20 7 2 | |
| illage..... | 16 8 0 | |
| am..... | 1 8 6 | |
| il..... | 2 12 10 | |
| ll..... | 0 16 3 | |
| ..... | 2 5 0 | |
| ..... | 1 5 11 | |
| ..... | 2 2 0 | |
| ..... | 2 4 3 | |
| ng..... | 0 12 0 | |
| on..... | 3 12 9 | |
| gham..... | 3 6 6 | |
| | 1,558 16 1 | 262 16 3 |

THAMPTONSHIRE.

| | | |
|---------------------|----------|---------|
| society..... | 2 7 0 | |
| y of the late | | |
| ell, Esq..... | 19 0 0 | |
| ampton Ladies' | | |
| ciation..... | 35 2 7 | |
| l Bampton..... | 3 12 7 | |
| shby..... | 8 0 0 | |
| ..... | 7 7 2 | |
| Buckby..... | 0 17 6 | 231 8 3 |
| oy..... | 0 8 0 | |
| ster Ladies..... | 17 0 0 | |
| d..... | 3 10 0 | |
| n Branch..... | 1 12 1 | |
| tton..... | 11 10 0 | |
| ing Branch..... | 30 0 0 | |
| ston ditto..... | 35 0 0 | |
| gborough ditto..... | 6 10 0 | |
| ..... | 22 19 1 | |
| ch..... | 19 16 6 | 5 6 11 |
| ook..... | 2 19 6 | |
| ough..... | 51 15 0 | 64 2 9 |
| ..... | 38 5 0 | |
| ..... | 10 0 0 | 5 2 3 |
| | 827 12 0 | 306 0 2 |

| | Free Contri- butions. | Purchase Account. |
|---|--------------------------|----------------------|
| NORTHUMBERLAND. | | |
| | £ s. d. | £ s. d. |
| Newcastle-on-Tyne.... | 81 16 6 | |
| Don., Anonymous .. | 50 0 0 | |
| Ladies' Branch..... | 50 0 0 | |
| Don., R. S. F. for mercies received..... | 20 0 0 | |
| Allendale Town..... | 12 12 0 | |
| Allenheds..... | 4 13 6 | |
| Alnwick..... | 24 0 0 | |
| Alston..... | 10 0 0 | |
| Annfield Plain..... | 1 1 0 | |
| Bellingham..... | 1 9 6 | |
| Belsay..... | 0 14 4 | |
| Blaydon..... | 12 6 5 | |
| Blyth..... | 13 10 0 | |
| Cambo..... | 0 9 0 | |
| Chester-le-Street..... | 5 19 7 | |
| Consett..... | 1 11 10 | |
| Corbridge..... | 2 7 6 | |
| Cramlington Colliery | 0 4 3 | |
| Earsdon..... | 5 0 0 | |
| Easington Lane..... | 1 2 0 | |
| Felton..... | 3 11 0 | |
| Frosterley..... | 4 0 0 | |
| Ganton and Branton | 13 0 0 | |
| Heddon-on-the Wall.. | 1 10 0 | |
| High House..... | 8 10 0 | |
| Humshaugh..... | 1 0 3 | |
| Hutton Henry..... | 0 7 8 | |
| Jesmond Vale..... | 1 1 0 | |
| Milburn..... | 2 13 11 | |
| Moorsley..... | 0 10 11 | |
| Morpeth..... | 10 8 9 | 780 0 0 |
| Nenthead..... | 13 17 8 | |
| Newbiggin by the Sea | 5 1 5 | |
| Pit Hill..... | 0 12 2 | |
| Ponteland..... | 9 17 2 | |
| Prudhoe..... | 0 6 1 | |
| Ramshaw..... | 0 2 6 | |
| Rding Mill..... | 2 0 0 | |
| Ryton & Crawcrook | 74 17 3 | |
| St. John's Chapel.... | 0 13 5 | |
| Seaton Burn..... | 1 4 1 | |
| Shiney Row..... | 0 14 10 | |
| Shotley Bridge..... | 17 12 3 | |
| Swalwell..... | 1 16 8 | |
| Trimdon Grange..... | 0 5 0 | |
| Walker..... | 0 8 0 | |
| Wallsend..... | 13 13 7 | |
| Wark..... | 0 5 7 | |
| Washington..... | 1 9 3 | |
| Wearhead..... | 0 18 5 | |
| West Allen..... | 1 11 6 | |
| West Cramlington .. | 3 11 1 | |
| West Moor..... | 1 3 1 | |
| Whalton..... | 2 13 0 | |
| Widdrington..... | 7 6 2 | |
| Willington Quay.... | 1 0 5 | |
| Whitley..... | 1 0 0 | |
| Woodburn & Ridsdale | 1 6 4 | |
| Wooler..... | 5 2 2 | |
| Wylam..... | 0 8 6 | |
| North Shields, &c.... | 50 0 0 | |
| Ladies' Branch..... | 6 0 0 | |
| Mrs. Morrison's Box | 3 1 6 | 27 0 2 |
| Tynemouth Village .. | 9 7 0 | |
| Tindale Ward..... | 25 0 6 | |
| Juvenile Association.. | 1 5 0 | 12 4 0 |
| Kirkheaton..... | 0 14 3 | |
| Carried forward... | 611 16 8 | 819 4 2 |

SIXTY-FOURTH REPORT.

[1868.

| | Free Contributions. | | | Purchase Account. | | |
|-----------------------|---------------------|----|----|-------------------|----|----|
| HUMBERLAND continued. | | | | | | |
| | £ | s. | d. | £ | s. | d. |
| Brought forward | 611 | 16 | 8 | 810 | 4 | 2 |
| Ward continued | | | | | | |
| Borough | 0 | 8 | 0 | | | |
| Bordham | 0 | 6 | 0 | | | |
| Buck-on-Tweed | 22 | 13 | 0 | 28 | 11 | 11 |
| | 635 | 3 | 8 | 842 | 16 | 1 |
| NOTTINGHAMSHIRE. | | | | | | |
| County Society | 91 | 7 | 8 | | | |
| Donations, Mr. Butlin | 5 | 0 | 0 | | | |
| A Friend, per Mr. | | | | | | |
| T. D. Walker | 5 | 0 | 0 | | | |
| H. M. S., a Thank- | | | | | | |
| offering | 0 | 10 | 0 | | | |
| Jarman, Mr. W., for | | | | | | |
| the late Mr. John | | | | | | |
| Jarman | 100 | 0 | 0 | | | |
| Box at Messrs. Cope- | | | | | | |
| stake's Warehouse. | 2 | 3 | 9 | | | |
| Box by Master Neale | 0 | 9 | 4 | | | |
| Box by Mr. Walker's | | | | | | |
| Workmen | 0 | 8 | 9 | | | |
| Nottingham Ladies Br | 88 | 12 | 7 | | | |
| Arnold | 1 | 4 | 10 | | | |
| Beeston | 10 | 0 | 0 | | | |
| Bramcote | 17 | 18 | 6 | | | |
| Bulwell | 5 | 10 | 0 | | | |
| Burton Joyce and Bul- | | | | | | |
| cote | 7 | 8 | 0 | | | |
| Caythorpe | 0 | 16 | 0 | | | |
| Cluder Hill | 6 | 5 | 0 | | | |
| East Bridgeford | 8 | 0 | 0 | | | |
| Eastwood | 39 | 0 | 0 | | | |
| Granby | 4 | 13 | 0 | 374 | 0 | 6 |
| Greasley | 24 | 0 | 0 | | | |
| Gunthorpe | 3 | 8 | 0 | | | |
| Hucknall Toward | 1 | 13 | 11 | | | |
| Kimberley | 6 | 17 | 0 | | | |
| Kneeton | 2 | 7 | 2 | | | |
| Lenton | 32 | 0 | 0 | | | |
| New Radford | 7 | 0 | 0 | | | |
| Nuttall | 69 | 9 | 3 | | | |
| Old Basford | 1 | 5 | 0 | | | |
| Ruddington | 11 | 17 | 11 | | | |
| Selston | 9 | 1 | 5 | | | |
| Sherwood | 11 | 16 | 8 | | | |
| St. Nicholas | 4 | 5 | 6 | | | |
| Stapleford | 3 | 0 | 0 | | | |
| Wilford | 12 | 2 | 2 | | | |
| Bingham Branch | 5 | 0 | 0 | | | |
| Sneinton, &c., ditto | 11 | 0 | 0 | | | |
| Southwell ditto | 36 | 12 | 11 | | | |
| Bleasby | 4 | 3 | 1 | | | |
| Edinley | 1 | 14 | 3 | | | |
| Farnfield | 15 | 0 | 0 | | | |
| Haliam | 12 | 12 | 6 | | | |
| Hockerton | 2 | 14 | 6 | | | |
| Morton | 2 | 1 | 0 | | | |
| Upton | 8 | 10 | 1 | | | |
| Winkburn | 3 | 8 | 0 | | | |
| East Retford | 88 | 0 | 10 | | | |
| Bothamsall | 1 | 14 | 6 | | | |
| Clarlborough | 11 | 1 | 11 | 38 | 14 | 10 |
| Misterton and West- | | | | | | |
| Stockwith | 10 | 0 | 0 | | | |
| Carried forward | 756 | 10 | 6 | 406 | 15 | 4 |

| | Free Contributions. | | | Purchase Account. | | |
|--------------------------------|---------------------|----|----|-------------------|----|----|
| NOTTINGHAMSHIRE continued. | | | | | | |
| | £ | s. | d. | £ | s. | d. |
| Brought forward | 755 | 10 | 6 | 406 | 15 | 4 |
| East Retford continued. | | | | | | |
| North Wheatley | 2 | 15 | 4 | } | | |
| Rampton (H. Eyre, Esq.) | 5 | 0 | 0 | | | |
| Sturton and Littleborough | 5 | 7 | 8 | | | |
| Mansfield | 15 | 0 | 0 | | | |
| Eakring | 1 | 4 | 9 | | | |
| Kirkby in Ashfield | 5 | 13 | 5 | | | |
| Mansfield Woodhouse | 19 | 2 | 5 | | | |
| Norton Cuckney | 4 | 15 | 6 | | | |
| Pleasley Vale | 3 | 4 | 6 | 63 | 18 | 0 |
| Shirebrook | 9 | 1 | 5 | | | |
| Sutton Forestside | 0 | 5 | 2 | | | |
| Sutton in Ashfield | 3 | 0 | 0 | | | |
| Tversall | 2 | 0 | 0 | | | |
| Tibshelf | 8 | 19 | 0 | | | |
| Newark | 0 | 13 | 6 | | | |
| Donations— | | | | | | |
| Duke of Portland | 5 | 5 | 0 | | | |
| Mr. W. Hall, Kneessall | 0 | 10 | 6 | | | |
| Ladies' Association | 34 | 13 | 6 | | | |
| Twig Society, No. 1. | 1 | 15 | 9 | | | |
| Ditto No. 2. | 1 | 0 | 0 | | | |
| Balderton | 1 | 18 | 6 | } | | |
| Barnby | 4 | 0 | 0 | | | |
| Braundon | 4 | 0 | 0 | | | |
| Brant Broughton | 9 | 10 | 0 | | | |
| Coddington | 2 | 10 | 0 | | | |
| Cromwell | 5 | 0 | 0 | | | |
| Foston | 1 | 5 | 0 | | | |
| Hawton | 30 | 15 | 5 | | | |
| Muskham | 4 | 9 | 6 | | | |
| Sutton on Trent | 3 | 0 | 0 | | | |
| Collingham and Langford Branch | 27 | 13 | 9 | | | |
| Tuxford | 5 | 10 | 0 | | | |
| Worksop | 27 | 5 | 0 | | | |
| Anston | 12 | 18 | 6 | | | |
| Carlton | 34 | 0 | 0 | 35 | 9 | |
| Harworth | 4 | 16 | 7 | | | |
| Ollerton | 6 | 12 | 4 | | | |
| | 1,065 | 2 | 6 | 554 | 16 | |

| OXFORDSHIRE. | | | | | | |
|----------------------|-----|----|---|-----|--|--|
| County Society | 68 | 7 | 6 | } | | |
| Oxford Ladies' Asso. | 26 | 16 | 8 | | | |
| University Asso. | 40 | 13 | 0 | | | |
| Chipping Norton Br. | 20 | 0 | 0 | | | |
| Deddington ditto. | 50 | 0 | 0 | 117 | | |
| Thame ditto. | 35 | 0 | 0 | | | |
| Witney ditto. | 15 | 19 | 0 | | | |
| Ladies' Association | 3 | 5 | 0 | | | |
| Banbury | 20 | 0 | 0 | | | |
| Ladies' Association | 42 | 0 | 0 | | | |
| Byfield | 4 | 18 | 1 | | | |
| Woodford | 13 | 19 | 0 | | | |
| Brilles Branch | 15 | 4 | 0 | | | |
| Henley | 58 | 1 | 8 | | | |
| Watlington | 7 | 19 | 6 | | | |
| Woodstock | 5 | 0 | 0 | | | |
| Sandford | 2 | 17 | 3 | | | |
| | 430 | 0 | 8 | | | |

| RUTLANDSHIRE. | | | | | | |
|----------------|-----|---|---|--|--|--|
| County Society | 100 | 0 | 0 | | | |

| | Free Contributions. | | | Purchase Account. | | |
|--------------------------|---------------------|----|----|-------------------|----|----|
| SHROPSHIRE. | | | | | | |
| | £ | s. | d. | £ | s. | d. |
| Bridgenorth Ladies .. | 30 | 0 | 0 | 2 | 10 | 8 |
| Ludlow | 25 | 0 | 0 | 15 | 1 | 2 |
| Madeley and Ironbridge | 34 | 12 | 1 | 52 | 18 | 6 |
| Brosceley | 13 | 14 | 6 | | | |
| Market Drayton | 28 | 2 | 6 | 12 | 7 | 11 |
| Newport | 33 | 3 | 10 | | | |
| Lilleshall | 5 | 6 | 6 | 16 | 14 | 3 |
| Hinstock Branch | 36 | 2 | 0 | | | |
| Oswestry | 34 | 5 | 5 | | | |
| Knockin | 6 | 2 | 6 | 21 | 13 | 1 |
| Llanymblodwell | 13 | 4 | 11 | | | |
| Oswestry Welsh Br. | 25 | 0 | 0 | | | |
| Shifnal | 13 | 9 | 6 | | | |
| Shrewsbury | | | | | | |
| Hodnet | 31 | 10 | 0 | 12 | 6 | 1 |
| Prees | 4 | 0 | 0 | | | |
| Messrs. S. & R. Hares .. | 1 | 0 | 0 | | | |
| Wellington | 70 | 0 | 0 | 51 | 11 | 8 |
| Wem | 16 | 4 | 11 | 12 | 12 | 0 |
| Whitchurch | 25 | 0 | 0 | 8 | 13 | 0 |
| | 445 | 18 | 8 | 206 | 7 | 11 |

| SOMERSETSHIRE. | | | | | | |
|-----------------------------|-----|----|-------|------|----|----|
| Bath | 242 | 3 | 3 | 240 | 9 | 4 |
| Don., Miss C. Slater. 100 | 0 | 0 | 0 | | | |
| Bath Ladies' Branch. 126 | 7 | 9 | | | | |
| Bathaston | 13 | 17 | 2 | | | |
| Box | 4 | 13 | 3 | | | |
| Englishcombe | 1 | 12 | 2 | | | |
| Freshford | 5 | 10 | 0 | | | |
| Kensington Chapel | 6 | 8 | 4 | | | |
| Monkton Combe | 2 | 12 | 2 | | | |
| Corsham Branch | 18 | 4 | 3 | | | |
| Midsomer Norton do. | 9 | 5 | 10 | 54 | 10 | 8 |
| Bridgewater | 8 | 0 | 0 | | | |
| Ladies' Association | 10 | 0 | 0 | | | |
| Cannington | 5 | 14 | 8 | | | |
| Chilton Polden | 9 | 2 | 1 | | | |
| Mark | 3 | 15 | 5 | | | |
| North Petherton | 14 | 0 | 0 | | | |
| Stowey | 3 | 14 | 0 | | | |
| Bristol | 203 | 10 | 6 | | | |
| Ladies' Association | 103 | 0 | 0 | 1167 | 1 | 11 |
| Cambrian ditto | 8 | 6 | 7 | | | |
| Moravian ditto | 23 | 0 | 0 | | | |
| Bedminster Ladies | 27 | 5 | 3 | | | |
| Berkeley | 6 | 6 | 8 | | | |
| Bitton and Oldland | 10 | 5 | 6 | | | |
| Bristolington | 39 | 14 | 11 | | | |
| Clevedon | 79 | 3 | 8 | | | |
| Clifton Ladies' Assoc. | 102 | 6 | 6 | | | |
| Clutton and Temple | | | | | | |
| Cloud | 5 | 7 | 6 | 1167 | 1 | 11 |
| Downend | 16 | 10 | 8 | | | |
| Durdham Down and | | | | | | |
| Redland | 30 | 18 | 0 | | | |
| Keynsham | 5 | 8 | 0 | | | |
| Kingswood Hill | 10 | 0 | 0 | | | |
| Long Ashton | 14 | 0 | 0 | | | |
| Marshfield | 2 | 19 | 6 | | | |
| Nailsea | 9 | 4 | 3 | | | |
| Northwick, Redwick, | | | | | | |
| Aust. and parts of | | | | 20 | 18 | 6 |
| Olveston and Ald- | | | | | | |
| mondabury | | | | | | |
| Carried forward J. 1,303 | 6 | 4 | 1,462 | 1 | 11 | |

SOMERSETSHIRE continued.

| | | | | | | |
|----------------------------|-------|----|-------|-------|----|----|
| Brought forward 1,303 | 6 | 4 | 1,462 | 1 | 11 | |
| Bristol continued. | | | | | | |
| Portishead | 4 | 15 | 0 | 183 | 9 | 6 |
| Shirehampton | 24 | 5 | 10 | | | |
| Thornbury | 9 | 0 | 0 | | | |
| Westbury and Hen- | | | | | | |
| bury | 12 | 17 | 6 | 80 | 1 | 1 |
| Yatton | 9 | 5 | 2 | | | |
| Bruton | 9 | 16 | 7 | | | |
| Burnham | 23 | 17 | 5 | | | |
| Cheddar | | | | | | |
| Crewkerne | 5 | 10 | 6 | | | |
| Frome | 25 | 12 | 11 | | | |
| Glastonbury, &c. | 60 | 0 | 0 | | | |
| Shepton Mallet | 23 | 0 | 0 | | | |
| South Petherton | 10 | 19 | 9 | | | |
| Taunton | 30 | 3 | 9 | 41 | 1 | 8 |
| Legacy of the late Miss | | | | | | |
| S. M. Foster | 19 | 19 | 0 | | | |
| Bradford | 0 | 10 | 0 | | | |
| Lucombs | 3 | 9 | 0 | | | |
| Milverton | 6 | 19 | 0 | | | |
| Minehead | 6 | 11 | 7 | | | |
| Wedmore | 14 | 0 | 0 | | | |
| Williton & Watchet | 8 | 0 | 0 | | | |
| Wiveliscombe | 25 | 0 | 0 | | | |
| Ilminster Branch | 6 | 19 | 2 | 23 | 14 | 11 |
| Broadway | 0 | 10 | 0 | | | |
| Langport Branch | 6 | 4 | 6 | | | |
| Ladies' Association | 8 | 0 | 0 | | | |
| Martock Branch | 11 | 15 | 6 | | | |
| Somerton ditto | 9 | 0 | 4 | | | |
| Wellington | 25 | 0 | 0 | | | |
| Ladies' Association | 15 | 15 | 0 | | | |
| Wells | 23 | 9 | 7 | | | |
| Weston-super-Mare | | | | | | |
| Ladies' Association | 69 | 17 | 8 | 26 | 14 | 10 |
| Axbridge | 7 | 10 | 8 | | | |
| Banwell | 18 | 0 | 0 | | | |
| Blackford | 2 | 0 | 0 | | | |
| Lympsham | 19 | 9 | 5 | | | |
| Worle | 4 | 8 | 4 | | | |
| Wincenton | 4 | 4 | 0 | | | |
| Cucklington | 1 | 5 | 7 | | | |
| Wrington (two years) | 26 | 14 | 10 | | | |
| Yeovil | 26 | 8 | 11 | | | |
| Ladies' Association | 23 | 11 | 1 | 1,956 | 14 | 11 |
| | | | | | | |
| | 1,956 | 14 | 11 | 1,855 | 10 | 2 |

STAFFORDSHIRE.

| | | | | | | |
|-----------------------------|-----|----|----|-----|----|---|
| County Society | 54 | 10 | 0 | 48 | 9 | 7 |
| Stafford Ladies' Asso. | 40 | 0 | 0 | | | |
| Colwich & Haywood | 4 | 0 | 0 | | | |
| Sandon | 9 | 9 | 0 | | | |
| Rugeley Ladies' Asso. | 15 | 14 | 7 | | | |
| Stone and Barlaston | | | | | | |
| Ladies' Association | 12 | 13 | 2 | | | |
| Witton Hall Juveniles | | | | | | |
| Association | 2 | 0 | 0 | | | |
| Utttoxeter Ladies | 4 | 16 | 11 | | | |
| Bilston | 5 | 9 | 9 | 40 | 1 | 6 |
| Ladies' Association | 5 | 0 | 0 | | | |
| Burslem | 35 | 0 | 0 | | | |
| Carried forward . | 188 | 13 | 5 | 113 | 16 | 1 |

| | Free Contri- butions. | Purchase Account. |
|--|--------------------------|----------------------|
| STAFFORDSHIRE continued. | | |
| Brought forward | £ s. d. 188 13 5 | £ s. d. 113 16 1 |
| Burton-on-Trent | 45 18 0 | |
| North Association | 32 2 8 | |
| South ditto | 46 18 7 | 111 4 7 |
| Croxall | 52 18 1 | |
| Newton Solney | 3 7 0 | |
| Stapenhill | 23 3 4 | |
| Bushbury | 16 14 0 | |
| Cheadle | 12 0 0 | |
| Don., W. Allen, Esq. | 20 0 0 | 15 18 10 |
| Chorlton | 4 3 6 | |
| Darlaston | 21 9 8 | |
| Hanley | 16 0 0 | |
| Stoke-upon-Trent Br. | 15 2 10 | 50 0 0 |
| Fenton | 3 5 6 | |
| Hill Top | 33 16 8 | 129 4 3 |
| Lane End and Langton | 17 15 0 | 28 14 10 |
| Leek and Moorlands | 60 0 0 | 29 19 4 |
| Lichfield | 80 15 0 | |
| Ladies' Association | 16 0 0 | |
| Third Donation from the representatives of the late Miss Stripling, of Lich- field | 100 0 0 | 23 14 8 |
| Brereton Branch | 18 1 0 | |
| Newcastle-under-Lyme | 44 10 5 | 11 18 9 |
| Tunstall | 15 0 0 | 16 12 2 |
| Tutbury | 20 0 0 | |
| Walsall | 35 0 0 | 85 0 0 |
| Wodnesbury | 23 0 0 | 40 14 0 |
| Ladies' Association | 21 7 8 | |
| West Bromwich | | 121 13 1 |
| West Smethwick and Spon Lane | 45 0 0 | |
| Willenhall | 16 5 4 | 7 0 6 |
| Wolverhampton | 91 11 1 | 135 10 6 |
| | 1,089 18 4 | 921 1 7 |

SUFFOLK.

| | | |
|------------------|----------|----------|
| East Suffolk | 418 14 3 | |
| Lowestoft Branch | 25 12 0 | |
| Woodbridge ditto | 45 0 0 | |
| West Suffolk | 60 0 0 | 458 5 11 |
| Clare Branch | 13 0 0 | |
| Sudbury ditto | 34 18 9 | |
| Lavenham | 11 17 0 | |
| | 609 2 0 | 453 5 11 |

SURREY.

| | | |
|-----------------------|----------|----------|
| Anerley | 19 0 0 | 1 16 0 |
| Angel Town | 31 7 0 | 6 6 1 |
| Barnes | 1 0 0 | 1 10 0 |
| Battersea Ladies | 18 11 10 | 22 1 4 |
| Brixton and Stockwell | 179 13 8 | 28 9 0 |
| Camberwell | 100 0 0 | 77 19 7 |
| Carshalton | 2 8 9 | 0 13 9 |
| Chobham | 14 16 6 | |
| Clapham | 96 15 8 | 18 19 11 |
| Ladies' Association | 55 0 0 | |
| Carried forward | 518 18 0 | 167 15 8 |

| | Free Contri- butions. | Purchase Account. |
|--|--------------------------|----------------------|
| SURREY continued. | | |
| Brought forward | £ s. d. 518 18 0 | £ s. d. 167 15 8 |
| Croydon | 24 19 0 | |
| Ladies' Association | 77 8 4 | 37 2 5 |
| Dorking | 20 0 0 | 30 2 2 |
| Dulwich & Herne Hill Coll. at Holy Trinity Church, Tulse Hill, after sermon by the Rev. J. H. Hill | 25 14 2 | 1 15 10 |
| Epsom | 10 2 7 | |
| Twig Society | 29 7 10 | |
| Farham | 10 2 6 | 24 14 1 |
| Ladies' Association | 36 4 11 | |
| Bentley | 99 0 0 | |
| Binsted | 18 14 0 | |
| Crandall | 11 9 0 | 31 4 3 |
| Elslead | 8 15 5 | |
| Kingsley | 2 8 0 | |
| Scale | 7 18 8 | |
| Godalming | 7 16 0 | |
| Haslemere Branch | 20 0 0 | 18 9 5 |
| Guildford | 17 13 8 | |
| Ladies' Association | 35 0 0 | 24 1 9 |
| Kingston-on-Thames | 40 19 8 | |
| Ladies' Association | 40 10 6 | 73 4 10 |
| Mitcham | 50 0 0 | |
| Norwood Ladies | 26 2 6 | 10 18 5 |
| Peckham Ladies | 20 0 0 | 49 18 9 |
| Peckham, East | 59 12 3 | 30 0 0 |
| Penge | 11 5 4 | 27 1 6 |
| Red Hill | 45 14 5 | 1 12 0 |
| Reigate Ladies | 56 5 0 | 13 4 1 |
| Richmond | 70 11 0 | 22 9 1 |
| Ladies' Association | 30 7 0 | |
| Vineyard Chapel Sun- day School | 63 0 0 | 56 6 0 |
| Streatham, Balham, &c., Ladies | 2 5 0 | |
| St. George's, Battersea | 95 0 0 | 13 13 0 |
| Sutton | 2 12 8 | 50 14 10 |
| Wandsworth Ladies | 18 1 2 | 9 4 0 |
| Wimbledon | 110 0 0 | 22 2 6 |
| | 11 4 0 | 9 6 4 |
| | 1,724 17 7 | 714 0 11 |

SUSSEX.

| | | |
|--|----------|----------|
| East Sussex | 141 14 9 | |
| Brighton Ladies' Asso. | 190 0 0 | |
| Lewes Ladies' ditto | 50 0 0 | |
| Juvenile ditto | 1 7 4 | |
| Alfriston | 11 3 8 | |
| Crawley | 22 0 0 | 466 1 8 |
| Laughton | 2 18 0 | |
| Newhaven | 11 19 11 | |
| Seaford—Blossom So- ciety | 2 3 6 | |
| Horsebridge Branch | 80 0 0 | |
| Southwick ditto | 5 0 0 | |
| Central Sussex | 59 0 0 | 22 12 6 |
| West Sussex | 27 2 0 | |
| Ladies' Association | 15 0 0 | 49 8 8 |
| Arundel Branch | 6 0 0 | |
| Eastbourne | 50 0 0 | 35 6 4 |
| East Grinstead | 57 2 0 | 11 2 2 |
| Hastings | 251 14 5 | |
| Legacy of the late James Rock, Esq. | 30 0 0 | 117 7 10 |
| St. Leonards | 12 9 0 | |
| Carried forward | 976 14 2 | 701 19 2 |

| | Free Contri- butions. | Purchase Account |
|---------------------|--------------------------|---------------------|
| SUSSEX continued. | | |
| | £ s. d. | £ s. d. |
| Brought forward.. | 976 14 2 | 701 19 2 |
| Ingfield | 14 2 0 | .. .. . |
| Littlehampton | 5 6 0 | 5 4 4 |
| Petworth | 6 1 0 | 6 4 0 |
| Uckfield | 35 0 0 | 4 19 0 |
| Worthing | 27 8 7 | 15 8 1 |
| | 1,064 11 9 | 793 14 7 |

| | | |
|---|----------|-------------|
| WARWICKSHIRE. | | |
| County Society | 20 0 0 | } 17 10 2 |
| Warwick Ladies' As. .. | 16 19 7 | |
| Henley-in-Arden Br. .. | 20 0 0 | |
| Atherstone Ladies | 23 0 0 | } 11 7 11 |
| Birmingham | 405 10 0 | |
| Legacy of the late Mrs. Goodwin | 94 10 0 | } 1004 8 10 |
| Coventry ..... | .. .. . |  |
| Leamington | 197 0 0 | } 26 9 6 |
| Kenilworth | 6 2 4 | |
| Rugby | 100 0 0 | } 28 6 3 |
| Stratford-on-Avon ..... | .. .. . |  |
| Lavington House Ju- venile Association. .. | 20 0 0 | } 10 10 1 |
| Long Marston | 6 9 1 | |
| Exhall-cum-Wixford .. | 2 15 0 | |
| Temple Grafton | 0 15 0 | |
| | 913 1 0 | 1,164 16 2 |

| | | |
|------------------------|----------|-----------|
| WESTMORELAND. | | |
| Kendal | 54 19 6 | } 125 7 4 |
| Ladies' Association .. | 26 0 0 | |
| Ambleside | 35 0 0 | |
| Arnsdale | 6 0 0 | |
| Bowness | 12 1 4 | |
| Brough | 2 0 0 | |
| Burnside | 8 8 0 | |
| Burton | 5 12 3 | |
| Grayrigg | 2 2 2 | |
| Hawkshead | 2 11 6 | |
| Kirkby Stephen | 24 14 10 | |
| Levens | 2 13 6 | |
| Meal Bank | 14 9 7 | |
| Milnthorpe | 18 0 0 | |
| Orton | 8 3 6 | |
| Sedburgh | 20 0 0 | |
| Silverdale | 20 18 4 | |
| Warcop | 5 9 3 | |
| Windermere | 30 3 0 | |
| Appleby Branch | 18 5 0 | |
| Temple Sowerby | 9 5 0 | |
| Kirkby Lonsdale Br. .. | 12 7 10 | |
| | 318 10 7 | 125 7 4 |

| | | |
|--------------------------|--------|------------|
| WILTSHIRE. | | |
| County Society | 30 0 0 | } 105 10 5 |
| Devizes Ladies' Asso. .. | 9 0 0 | |
| Allcannings | 3 5 0 | |
| Avebury | 8 3 5 | |
| Colston | 1 0 0 | |
| Carried forward .. | 51 8 5 | 105 10 5 |

| | Free Contri- butions. | Purchase Account |
|--|--------------------------|---------------------|
| WILTSHIRE continued. | | |
| | £ s. d. | £ s. d. |
| Brought forward .. | 51 8 5 | 105 10 5 |
| County Society contd. | | |
| Market Lavington .. | 4 10 0 | } |
| Wootton Bassett | 6 13 3 | |
| Worton | 2 0 3 | |
| Bradford-on-Avon Br. .. | 18 6 6 | |
| Cricklade ditto | 12 10 0 | |
| Highworth ditto | 12 0 0 | } |
| Melksham ditto | 21 15 7 | |
| Vale of Pewsey ditto .. | 50 0 0 | |
| Shrewton | 12 17 2 | |
| Westbury Branch | 10 0 0 | |
| Brinkworth | 12 6 6 | } |
| Calne | 35 0 0 | |
| Ladies' Association .. | 13 0 0 | } 10 0 0 |
| Chippenham | 52 0 0 | |
| Legacy of the late Mr. Wm. Stephens | 5 0 0 | } 20 14 0 |
| Cricklade | 10 0 0 | |
| Malmesbury | 25 11 10 | } 13 4 4 |
| Marlborough | 29 15 4 | |
| Mere | 22 0 11 | } 41 17 3 |
| Ladies' Association .. | 8 0 0 | |
| Salisbury, &c. | 65 9 3 | } 90 4 9 |
| Swindon | 52 0 0 | |
| Trowbridge | 50 0 0 | } 47 12 3 |
| Warminster | 60 0 0 | |
| | 622 5 0 | 378 9 7 |

| | | |
|--------------------------|----------|------------|
| WORCESTERSHIRE. | | |
| County Society | 35 19 9 | } 294 11 0 |
| Worcester Ladies' As. .. | 11 10 6 | |
| Birt's Morton | 10 0 0 | |
| Tenbury | 7 9 7 | |
| Bewdley Branch | 30 0 0 | |
| Bromsgrove ditto | 61 18 1 | |
| Bromyard ditto | 13 12 2 | |
| Droitwich ditto | 13 0 0 | |
| Malvern ditto | 96 15 4 | |
| Redditch ditto | 33 19 6 | |
| Stourport ditto | 51 13 11 | |
| Ladies' Association .. | 14 1 0 | |
| Cookley | 33 14 8 | |
| Dudley | 2 11 11 | |
| Ladies' Association .. | 12 6 0 | |
| Evesham | 30 0 0 | |
| Ladies' Association .. | 1 5 0 | |
| Bidford | 9 5 10 | |
| Blockley | 1 16 0 | |
| Broadway | 13 13 1 | |
| Pershore | 6 10 0 | |
| Salford | 9 11 2 | |
| Stourbridge | 20 0 0 | |
| | 499 12 1 | 446 4 2 |

| | | |
|---|---------|------------|
| YORKSHIRE. | | |
| York | 174 4 | } 211 8 10 |
| Don., Mrs. Machen .. | 20 0 0 | |
| Legacy of the late Mrs. Mary Jackson | 10 10 0 | |
| Ladies' Association .. | 17 8 5 | |
| Kirby Moorside | 10 0 0 | |
| Masham | 8 4 0 | |
| Carried forward .. | 235 2 9 | 211 8 10 |

SIXTY-FOURTH REPORT.

[1868.

| | Free Contributions. | | | Purchase Account. | | |
|---|---------------------|----|----|-------------------|----|----|
| YORKSHIRE continued. | £ | s. | d. | £ | s. | d. |
| Brought forward | 235 | 2 | 9 | 211 | 8 | 10 |
| ork continued. | | | | | | |
| Strainburn | 1 | 15 | 0 | | | |
| Wighill | 4 | 12 | 6 | | | |
| Castle Howard Branch | 40 | 5 | 0 | | | |
| Easingwold ditto | 18 | 12 | 0 | | | |
| Ladies' Association | 5 | 16 | 4 | | | |
| Helmsley Branch | 12 | 0 | 0 | | | |
| Malton Branch | 60 | 1 | 9 | | | |
| Pocklington ditto | 14 | 2 | 9 | | | |
| Tadcaster ditto | 16 | 1 | 7 | | | |
| Selby | 95 | 10 | 7 | | | |
| Barnsley | 110 | 0 | 0 | 88 | 9 | 5 |
| Beverley | 20 | 0 | 0 | 5 | 3 | 10 |
| Boroughbridge | 45 | 0 | 0 | 1 | 13 | 2 |
| Bradford | 58 | 4 | 1 | | | |
| Ladies' Branch | 38 | 0 | 6 | 300 | 0 | 0 |
| Rawdon and Yeadon | 12 | 0 | 0 | | | |
| Bridlington Quay Ladies | 18 | 12 | 0 | | | |
| Rev S. Field | 1 | 1 | 0 | | | |
| Nafferton Ladies' Ass. | 5 | 0 | 0 | | | |
| Brighouse | 30 | 0 | 0 | 23 | 3 | 6 |
| Castleford, Don., Wm. Fields, Esq. and Brother, Philadelphia, U.S., per Miss Cass | 5 | 0 | 0 | | | |
| Cleckheaton | 30 | 0 | 0 | 26 | 12 | 5 |
| Cleveland | 30 | 0 | 0 | | | |
| Guisborough Ladies' Association | 12 | 16 | 2 | | | |
| Ayton Branch | 4 | 0 | 0 | 40 | 9 | 1 |
| Ladies' Association | 7 | 18 | 10 | | | |
| Hutton Rudby | 8 | 0 | 0 | | | |
| Castleton Branch | 10 | 0 | 0 | | | |
| Farnedale, &c., do. | 10 | 0 | 0 | | | |
| Cotttingham | 23 | 11 | 0 | | | |
| Proceeds of Bible Basket | 20 | 0 | 0 | | | |
| Dewsbury* | | | | 0 | 3 | 2 |
| Doncaster | 25 | 0 | 0 | | | |
| Ladies' Association | 23 | 0 | 0 | | | |
| Juvenile ditto | 6 | 4 | 1 | | | |
| Miss Shillito's Boarding School Juv. As. | 10 | 0 | 0 | | | |
| Awkley | 3 | 10 | 0 | | | |
| Bentley and Arksey | 6 | 19 | 7 | | | |
| Conisborough | 7 | 0 | 0 | | | |
| Marr Ladies' Asso. | 32 | 16 | 9 | 103 | 14 | 6 |
| Mexborough | 13 | 1 | 9 | | | |
| Thorne | 15 | 0 | 0 | | | |
| Tickhill | 22 | 6 | 2 | | | |
| Warmsworth | 1 | 6 | 4 | | | |
| Bawtry Branch | 19 | 11 | 3 | | | |
| Ivy House Juv. As. | 2 | 4 | 7 | | | |
| Southend ditto | 7 | 5 | 4 | | | |
| Blyth Association | 21 | 6 | 9 | | | |
| Gringley ditto | 11 | 1 | 7 | | | |
| Driffield | | | | 8 | 19 | 3 |
| Ladies' Association | 14 | 4 | 4 | | | |
| Goole | | | | | | |
| Ladies' Association | 55 | 0 | 0 | | | |
| Adlingfleet | 1 | 8 | 11 | | | |
| Armin | 10 | 19 | 4 | 30 | 12 | 9 |
| Garthorpe & Fockerby | 8 | 17 | 7 | | | |
| Luddington | 1 | 0 | 0 | | | |
| Rawcliffe | 4 | 12 | 6 | | | |
| Carried forward | 1,332 | 7 | 2 | 845 | 9 | 10 |

* The sum of £122 8s. 8d. was received from Dewsbury too late for this year's account.

| YORKSHIRE continued. | | | | Free Contributions. | | | Purchase Account. | | |
|---|--|--|--|---------------------|----|----|-------------------|----|----|
| | | | | £ | s. | d. | £ | s. | d. |
| Brought forward | | | | 1,332 | 7 | 2 | 843 | 9 | 10 |
| Goole continued. | | | | | | | | | |
| Swinefleet | | | | 7 | 18 | 9 | | | |
| Whitg ft | | | | 2 | 7 | 3 | | | |
| Halifax | | | | 124 | 6 | 8 | | | |
| Don., Mrs. Cusworth, in memory of a be- loved Sister | | | | 40 | 0 | 0 | | | |
| Legacy of the late Wm. Heap Esq. | | | | 200 | 0 | 0 | 174 | 17 | 11 |
| Ladies' Branch | | | | 46 | 3 | 3 | | | |
| Hebden Bridge Ladies | | | | 8 | 4 | 0 | | | |
| Kilnall Ladies' Asso... | | | | 5 | 1 | 4 | | | |
| Sowerby Bridge | | | | 20 | 14 | 10 | | | |
| New House Estate | | | | 131 | 0 | 10 | | | |
| Harrogate | | | | 45 | 13 | 7 | | | |
| Bishop Thornton | | | | 4 | 12 | 0 | | | |
| Hampthwaite | | | | 2 | 12 | 0 | 24 | 1 | 11 |
| Spofforth | | | | 9 | 16 | 9 | | | |
| Thornthwaite & Darley | | | | 9 | 0 | 0 | | | |
| Headingley | | | | 65 | 17 | 5 | | | |
| Holmfirth | | | | 36 | 7 | 9 | 2 | 0 | 11 |
| Howden | | | | 13 | 10 | 4 | | | |
| Ladies' Association | | | | 10 | 0 | 0 | | | |
| Juvenile ditto | | | | 4 | 15 | 6 | | | |
| Huddersfield | | | | 53 | 8 | 9 | | | |
| Ladies' Branch | | | | 58 | 4 | 7 | | | |
| Don., Mrs. Oates, in Memory of her Daughter, E. Oates | | | | 50 | 0 | 0 | | | |
| Legacy of the late Mr. George Moody | | | | 5 | 5 | 0 | | | |
| Almoudbury | | | | 3 | 1 | 0 | | | |
| Farnley Tyas | | | | 12 | 8 | 9 | | | |
| Helth Church | | | | 5 | 18 | 11 | 273 | 10 | 9 |
| Kirkburton | | | | 2 | 1 | 0 | | | |
| Lockwood | | | | 4 | 6 | 0 | | | |
| Marsden | | | | 1 | 16 | 0 | | | |
| Meltham & Meltham Mills | | | | 30 | 14 | 6 | | | |
| Mirfield Ladies | | | | 21 | 15 | 0 | | | |
| Scammonden | | | | 1 | 5 | 6 | | | |
| Slathwaite | | | | 7 | 0 | 6 | | | |
| South Crosland | | | | 5 | 15 | 6 | | | |
| Wilshaw | | | | 13 | 17 | 0 | | | |
| Woodhouse | | | | 2 | 2 | 0 | | | |
| Hull | | | | 39 | 11 | 6 | | | |
| Ladies' Branch | | | | 82 | 17 | 1 | 377 | 16 | |
| Hurstwick | | | | 3 | 12 | 6 | | | |
| Hornsea | | | | 21 | 15 | 6 | | | |
| North Cave | | | | 7 | 0 | 6 | | | |
| Sutton Ladies' Asso... | | | | 28 | 0 | 0 | | | |
| Keighley | | | | 40 | 0 | 0 | | | |
| Coppergill Bible Bees, Craven | | | | 1 | 2 | 6 | 152 | 12 | |
| Oakworth | | | | 13 | 10 | 5 | | | |
| Knaresborough | | | | | | | | | |
| Ladies' Association | | | | 22 | 13 | 4 | | | |
| Belle Vue Juv. Asso., Miss Lambert's Young Ladies | | | | 5 | 0 | 0 | 0 | | |
| Prospect House Juv. Asso., Miss Thack- ray's Young Ladies | | | | 12 | 0 | 0 | | | |
| Leeds | | | | 148 | 4 | 1 | | | |
| Fulneck Moravian School, Juv. Asso... | | | | 4 | 17 | 0 | 8 | | |
| Ditto Day School... | | | | 1 | 12 | 0 | | | |
| Ditto Girl's Sun. do. | | | | 0 | 12 | 0 | | | |
| Ditto Boy's do. | | | | 0 | 6 | 0 | | | |

| | Free Contri- butions. | | | Purchase Account. | | |
|---|--------------------------|----|----|----------------------|----|----|
| YORKSHIRE continued. | | | | | | |
| | £ | s. | d. | £ | s. | d. |
| Brought forward.. | 2,831 | 13 | 5 | 2,729 | 12 | 1 |
| Leeds continued. | | | | | | |
| Gomersall Juv. Assn. | 13 | 10 | 0 | | | |
| Hartwith and Dacre.. | 10 | 0 | 0 | | | |
| Kirkby Overblow.... | 8 | 12 | 1 | | | |
| Boston Spa Branch.. | 33 | 7 | 10 | | | |
| Riversdale House Juv. Assn. | 12 | 12 | 0 | | | |
| Wharfedale College do. | 6 | 0 | 2 | | | |
| Market Weichon | 13 | 0 | 0 | | | |
| Northallerton | 32 | 16 | 11 | | | |
| Olley, Proceeds of Christ- mas Tree, per Mrs. J. | | | | | | |
| Garnett | 35 | 3 | 3 | | | |
| Pickering | 30 | 0 | 0 | 25 | 7 | 6 |
| Pontefract | 51 | 17 | 0 | | | |
| Ackworth Ladies' Assn. | 18 | 0 | 0 | | | |
| Do. School Juv. Association, Boys.. | 2 | 19 | 6 | | | |
| Do. Girls.. | 5 | 18 | 9 | 43 | 2 | 7 |
| Badsworth.. | 12 | 15 | 4 | | | |
| Hemsworth | 7 | 6 | 4 | | | |
| Knottingley | 20 | 0 | 0 | | | |
| Richmond Ladies.. | 17 | 4 | 10 | | | |
| Legacy of the late Mr. Thos. Wilkinson | 45 | 0 | 0 | 3 | 19 | 0 |
| Ripon | 15 | 13 | 0 | | | |
| Ladies' Association.. | 22 | 10 | 0 | | | |
| Leyburn | 8 | 13 | 6 | 34 | 3 | 9 |
| Middleham | 1 | 17 | 6 | | | |
| Pateley Bridge Branch | 25 | 0 | 0 | | | |
| Rotherham | 5 | 10 | 7 | | | |
| Grassborough | 3 | 0 | 0 | | | |
| Rawmarsh | 5 | 17 | 6 | 34 | 4 | 11 |
| Wickersley | 5 | 16 | 4 | | | |
| Scarborough | 70 | 0 | 0 | 155 | 3 | 5 |
| Filey | 18 | 17 | 6 | | | |
| Carried forward.. | 3,440 | 13 | 4 | 3,027 | 13 | 3 |

| | Free Contributions. | | | Purchase Account. | | |
|--------------------------|---------------------|----|----|-------------------|-----|-----|
| YORKSHIRE continued. | | | | | | |
| | £ | s. | d. | £ | s. | d. |
| Brought forward | 3,440 | 13 | 4 | 3,027 | 13 | 3 |
| Sandal and Walton | 30 | 13 | 8 | ... | ... | ... |
| Selby, <i>see York.</i> | | | | | | |
| Settle | 70 | 0 | 0 | 14 | 2 | 11 |
| Bentham and Burton | 15 | 0 | 0 | | | |
| Sheffield | 393 | 6 | 6 | | | |
| Donations, M. per | | | | | | |
| Rev. J. Burbidge | 140 | 0 | 0 | | | |
| E. M. | 20 | 0 | 0 | | | |
| Miss Wilson | 10 | 0 | 0 | | | |
| Attercliffe | 8 | 7 | 5 | | | |
| Chapelton | 5 | 0 | 0 | | | |
| Darnall | 2 | 13 | 8 | 488 | 14 | 3 |
| Ecclesall | 43 | 9 | 4 | | | |
| Newchurch | 3 | 5 | 9 | | | |
| Norton | 15 | 14 | 0 | | | |
| Oughtibridge | 4 | 3 | 6 | | | |
| Thorncliffe | 29 | 11 | 1 | | | |
| Waisley | 7 | 8 | 3 | | | |
| Handsworth Branch | 5 | 7 | 0 | | | |
| Skipton | 23 | 17 | 1 | | | |
| Grassington | 10 | 13 | 0 | 20 | 12 | 11 |
| Addingham Ladies' Branch | 7 | 10 | 0 | | | |
| Snaith | 20 | 14 | 5 | 7 | 11 | 2 |
| Drax | 13 | 5 | 0 | | | |
| Stokesley | 11 | 6 | 6 | | | |
| Thirsk | 68 | 0 | 0 | 21 | 19 | 8 |
| Wakefield | 100 | 0 | 0 | 125 | 19 | 4 |
| Wath-upon-Deane | | | | 23 | 9 | 8 |
| Wensleydale | | | | | | |
| Askrigg | 6 | 1 | 0 | | | |
| Redmire, &c. | 5 | 8 | 8 | 29 | 16 | 0 |
| Hawes Branch | 15 | 0 | 0 | | | |
| Middleham ditto | 5 | 7 | 0 | | | |
| Whitby | 55 | 5 | 0 | 40 | 11 | 9 |
| Grosmont | 2 | 4 | 0 | | | |
| | 4,589 | 5 | 6 | 3,800 | 10 | 11 |

WALES.

| ANGLESEA. | | | | | | |
|------------------|-----|----|----|-----|----|----|
| | £ | s. | d. | £ | s. | d. |
| County Society | 454 | 17 | 2 | | | |
| Amlwch Branch | 40 | 7 | 7 | 163 | 10 | 2 |
| Beaumaris ditto* | | | | | | |
| Holyhead ditto | 91 | 12 | 8 | | | |
| Llanerchymedd | 70 | 0 | 0 | | | |
| | 656 | 17 | 5 | 163 | 10 | 2 |

| BRECKNOCKSHIRE. | | | | | | |
|-----------------------|----|----|----|----|----|----|
| | £ | s. | d. | £ | s. | d. |
| Brecon | 10 | 0 | 0 | 23 | 17 | 10 |
| Ladies' Association.. | 24 | 7 | 10 | | | |
| Brynmaur | | | | 21 | 8 | 0 |
| Builth | 2 | 0 | 0 | 12 | 17 | 7 |
| Llydach (two years).. | 13 | 6 | 5 | | | |
| Crickhowell | 10 | 7 | 0 | 10 | 18 | 9 |
| Carried forward.. | 60 | 1 | 3 | 69 | 2 | 2 |

* The sum of £40 was received from Beaumaris too late for this year's account.

| BRECKNOCKSHIRE continued | | | | | | |
|--------------------------|-----|----|----|----|----|----|
| | £ | s. | d. | £ | s. | d. |
| Brought forward.. | 60 | 1 | 3 | 69 | 2 | 2 |
| Hay | 8 | 0 | 0 | | | |
| Ladies' Association.. | 18 | 0 | 0 | 7 | 4 | 6 |
| Glasbury Ladies' ditto | 10 | 4 | 0 | | | |
| Llangamarch | 38 | 19 | 2 | 11 | 4 | 0 |
| Mertlhyr Cynog | 9 | 8 | 0 | | | |
| Talgarth | 19 | 15 | 2 | | | |
| Ystradgynlais | 17 | 11 | 3 | | | |
| | 181 | 18 | 10 | 87 | 10 | 8 |

| CARDIGANSHIRE. | | | | | | |
|-------------------|-----|----|----|-----|----|----|
| | £ | s. | d. | £ | s. | d. |
| Aberayron | 159 | 0 | 0 | 20 | 2 | 6 |
| Aberystwith | 290 | 0 | 0 | 53 | 19 | 8 |
| Blaenannerch | 10 | 0 | 0 | | | |
| Cardigan | 20 | 0 | 0 | 25 | 8 | 2 |
| Lampeter | 13 | 0 | 0 | 9 | 12 | 6 |
| Llandysill | 50 | 0 | 0 | 21 | 0 | 0 |
| Carried forward.. | 542 | 0 | 0 | 130 | 2 | 10 |

| | Free Contri- butions. | Purchase Account. |
|---------------------------------|--------------------------|----------------------|
| CARDIGANSHIRE continued. | | |
| Brought forward .. | £ s. d. 542 0 0 | 180 2 10 |
| Llechryd | 35 0 0 | 8 6 6 |
| New Quay | 55 0 0 | 2 2 0 |
| Cap-l-y-Wig Branch .. | ... | ... |
| Penmorfa | 87 0 0 | 6 17 0 |
| Tan-y-groes Branch .. | 13 0 0 | 11 14 5 |
| Pensarn | 10 0 0 | 5 0 0 |
| Vale of Troed-yr-aur .. | 38 0 0 | ... |
| | 750 0 0 | 164 2 9 |

| | | |
|--|----------|----------|
| CARMARTHENSHIRE | | |
| Brynamman | 4 16 0 | 2 6 6 |
| Cwmillynfell | 8 0 0 | ... |
| Carmarthen | 29 18 5 | ... |
| Llanarthney Branch .. | 12 0 0 | ... |
| Llanegwad ditto | 12 0 0 | ... |
| Bank-y-felyn Metho- dist Chapel | 0 12 9 | 43 18 8 |
| Conwil ditto | 1 10 0 | ... |
| Cwmbach ditto | 1 8 6 | ... |
| Cwmdwfran ditto | 1 4 6 | ... |
| Llanstephan ditto | 1 11 0 | ... |
| Mydrim ditto | 1 14 3 | ... |
| Peniel Ind. Chapel | 2 0 0 | ... |
| Panteg ditto | 0 15 0 | ... |
| Rock Chapel, Trelech .. | 10 0 0 | ... |
| Cwmnamman | 4 3 0 | ... |
| Kidwelly | 12 0 0 | 19 4 7 |
| Llandeibie and Bettws .. | 12 2 0 | ... |
| Llandilo | 20 0 0 | ... |
| Talley | 1 16 7 | 14 18 10 |
| Jerusalem Gwynfe | 3 14 0 | ... |
| Cappelmaen Gwynfe .. | 1 0 0 | ... |
| Llandovery | 15 0 0 | ... |
| Mothvey | 7 1 9 | ... |
| Llandeussant Branch .. | 18 12 0 | ... |
| Llanelly | 15 0 0 | ... |
| Bethany Chapel | 3 2 9 | 13 9 1 |
| Capel Newydd | 4 5 8 | ... |
| Trinity Chapel | 2 0 0 | ... |
| Llangadock | 5 0 0 | 3 2 0 |
| Llansawel and Cayo | ... | ... |
| Ffald-y-brenin | 2 7 8 | ... |
| Newcastle Emllyn | 15 0 0 | 7 0 0 |
| Whitland | 35 0 0 | 8 15 8 |
| | 250 12 5 | 112 9 11 |

| | | |
|---|---------|----------|
| CARNARVONSHIRE | | |
| Bangor | 151 5 0 | 49 1 10 |
| Legacy of the late Hugh Pritchard, Esq. | 18 15 0 | ... |
| Beddgelert | 20 12 0 | 8 18 6 |
| Bethesda | 100 0 0 | 33 13 4 |
| Bettws-y-Cood | 23 10 0 | 6 10 0 |
| Capel Curig | 6 5 0 | 5 19 6 |
| Carnarvon | 410 0 0 | 73 0 1 |
| Conway | 20 0 0 | 0 9 9 |
| Criccieth | 13 8 0 | 3 3 5 |
| Crinowic and Deiniolen .. | 115 0 0 | 8 9 6 |
| Dolyddelen | 19 0 0 | 6 0 0 |
| Dwygyfychi | 18 0 0 | 6 11 6 |
| Llandudno | 32 12 5 | 6 13 2 |
| Llangybi | ... | 24 2 5 |
| Carried forward .. | 948 7 5 | 232 13 0 |

| | Free Contri- butions. | Purchase Account. |
|----------------------------------|--------------------------|----------------------|
| CARNARVONSHIRE continued. | | |
| Brought forward .. | 948 7 5 | 232 13 0 |
| Llechwedd Isaf | 35 0 0 | 6 0 0 |
| Nanthoran | 43 19 9 | 20 10 6 |
| Nevin | 90 1 6 | 14 10 6 |
| Penmachno | 10 0 0 | 7 12 0 |
| Pwllheli | 50 0 0 | 20 18 7 |
| Trefriw | 18 15 0 | 6 7 3 |
| Tregarth | 6 10 10 | 6 12 5 |
| Tremadoc | 72 4 8 | 39 11 8 |
| Tymawr (two years) .. | 57 0 0 | 5 12 1 |
| | 1,331 19 2 | 360 7 6 |

| | | |
|-----------------------------------|----------|----------|
| DENBIGHSHIRE | | |
| Abergele (two years) .. | 82 12 1 | 7 13 2 |
| Bettws-yn-Rhos | 8 13 0 | 3 0 0 |
| Blaenau Llangerniew .. | 4 0 0 | 3 2 11 |
| Brynbo and Broughton .. | 70 0 0 | 9 18 4 |
| Bryn Eglwys | 20 11 3 | 1 19 6 |
| Cerrig-y-Druidion | 39 2 1 | 27 11 1 |
| Chirk | 13 0 0 | ... |
| Denbigh | 24 14 11 | ... |
| Heulian Branch | 33 17 11 | 29 4 0 |
| Llansannan ditto | 7 0 0 | ... |
| Dyffryn Llandymnog .. | ... | 4 7 0 |
| Eglwys Fach | 10 0 0 | 4 0 4 |
| Holt | 8 3 0 | ... |
| Llanfair Talhaiarn | 4 17 0 | ... |
| Don., B. W. Wynne, Esq. .. | 3 3 0 | 2 7 8 |
| Llangerniew | 9 12 6 | ... |
| Llangollen | ... | 23 8 0 |
| Llanrhaidr Dyffryn Clwyd | 5 10 0 | ... |
| Llanrhaidr yn Moeb- nant | 10 19 8 | 9 0 9 |
| Llanrwst | 45 0 0 | 23 0 0 |
| Llansilin | 9 16 0 | 5 4 0 |
| Llanynys | 10 0 0 | 4 9 2 |
| Minera, Adwy, &c. | 27 0 0 | 6 17 0 |
| Pontcysyllte | 8 0 0 | 6 7 8 |
| Rhoelannerchrugog | 30 0 0 | 31 17 5 |
| Rhoesymedre, &c. | 6 6 6 | 4 19 5 |
| Rhuabon | 2 8 6 | ... |
| Ruthin | 35 0 0 | ... |
| Gollifer | 11 9 10 | 24 15 10 |
| Wrexham | 71 19 8 | ... |
| Don., T. Irven, Esq. | 2 2 0 | ... |
| Ladies' Association .. | 8 5 3 | 64 15 2 |
| Rhoestyllan, &c. | 7 10 0 | ... |
| | 630 13 4 | 292 18 2 |

| | | |
|-----------------------|----------|---------|
| FLINTSHIRE | | |
| Bagillt | ... | 3 3 9 |
| Bodfari, &c. | 12 0 0 | 10 15 0 |
| Caerwys | 21 0 0 | ... |
| Dyserth | 7 0 0 | 4 11 6 |
| Flint | 15 0 0 | 4 10 0 |
| Holywell | 30 0 0 | 18 15 6 |
| Hope and Caergwily .. | 8 7 4 | ... |
| Leaswood | 12 10 0 | 6 1 10 |
| Llanasa | 9 10 0 | ... |
| Meliden | 8 10 0 | 3 4 10 |
| Mold | 20 0 0 | ... |
| Buckley | 7 5 8 | ... |
| Cilc in | 5 6 6 | 32 8 6 |
| Llanfawr | 5 0 0 | ... |
| Mostyn | 12 0 0 | 9 16 10 |
| Nerquis | 7 6 0 | ... |
| Carried forward .. | 175 14 6 | 92 7 9 |

| | Free Contri- butions. | Purchase Account. |
|--------------------|--------------------------|----------------------|
| NTSHIRE continued. | | |
| | £ s. d. | £ s. d. |
| ight forward .. | 175 14 6 | 92 7 9 |
| ket | 16 12 6 | 8 10 0 |
| or | 18 0 0 | 6 10 0 |
| n | 6 0 0 | 8 0 0 |
| ..... | 32 0 0 | 32 16 8 |
| h | 35 0 0 | 8 0 0 |
| ..... | 8 0 0 | .. .. . |
| | 291 7 0 | 161 4 5 |

MORGANSHIRE.

| | | |
|----------------------|----------|----------|
| nan | 17 0 0 | 8 11 5 |
| a | 10 0 0 | 25 3 5 |
| ..... | 15 0 0 | 45 3 0 |
| l | 100 0 0 | 43 17 6 |
| ly | 10 0 0 | 5 0 6 |
| ..... | 91 6 1 | .. .. . |
| Branch | 23 6 4 | 94 6 0 |
| ills | 4 0 0 | .. .. . |
| ch | 15 0 0 | .. .. . |
| re ..... | .. .. . | 11 11 11 |
| a | 20 0 0 | .. .. . |
| ..... | 30 0 0 | 21 0 6 |
| sth | 5 0 0 | 15 6 4 |
| ..... | 9 12 8 | 8 13 3 |
| Major | 5 0 0 | 1 10 0 |
| T. lybont | 7 0 0 | .. .. . |
| ent and Ton ..... | .. .. . | 6 3 0 |
| m | 3 0 0 | .. .. . |
| ..... | .. .. . | 3 17 9 |
| and Talbach ..... | .. .. . | 16 17 0 |
| ..... | 11 17 9 | .. .. . |
| Tydvil | 32 0 0 | .. .. . |
| -cymmer Breh. | 16 11 10 | 30 18 1 |
| years) | 35 0 0 | 12 0 11 |
| st (Aberdare) | 10 0 0 | 10 12 4 |
| ..... | 10 0 0 | .. .. . |
| Ash | 0 15 0 | .. .. . |
| tem Chapel | 0 16 6 | 13 8 1 |
| Weth. Chapel | 1 11 0 | .. .. . |
| ia Chapel | 30 0 0 | 73 0 1 |
| Ferry | 13 0 2 | .. .. . |
| d | 3 0 0 | .. .. . |
| we (two years) | 22 0 0 | 11 11 11 |
| id ..... | .. .. . | 15 16 9 |
| ..... | 12 0 0 | .. .. . |
| Association | 35 0 0 | 810 0 6 |
| ..... | 39 15 0 | .. .. . |
| a Welsh Br. .... | .. .. . | 27 18 6 |
| ..... | 628 12 4 | 822 8 9 |

MERIONETHSHIRE.

| | | |
|--------------------|----------|---------|
| y | 22 18 3 | 6 18 7 |
| cea, E-q. | 10 0 0 | .. .. . |
| ..... | 140 0 0 | 40 0 0 |
| ..... | 40 0 0 | 10 0 0 |
| ..... | 170 0 0 | 28 12 0 |
| estiniog | 25 0 0 | 18 0 0 |
| ..... | 7 19 3 | 1 18 6 |
| wdwy | 33 0 0 | 13 0 0 |
| ..... | 104 5 0 | 30 7 0 |
| lwynfryn, &c. | 92 8 0 | 11 2 9 |
| vern | 14 0 0 | 6 6 6 |
| ..... | 659 10 6 | 166 5 4 |

MERIONETHSHIRE continued.

| | | |
|--|----------|---------|
| | £ s. d. | £ s. d. |
| Brought forward .. | 359 10 6 | 166 5 4 |
| Llandrillo | 19 0 0 | 5 10 0 |
| Llanfrothen and Croesor | 18 0 0 | 8 9 6 |
| Llansantffraid, Glyndy- frdwy, &c. | 13 3 0 | 6 11 0 |
| Maentwrog | 15 10 0 | 3 12 9 |
| Penrhyn | 12 1 10 | 5 8 2 |
| Talsarnau | 21 0 0 | 5 13 9 |
| Towyn | 81 14 0 | 19 8 10 |
| Trawsfynydd | 18 15 0 | 3 10 0 |
| | 858 14 4 | 224 9 4 |

MONTGOMERYSHIRE.

| | | |
|-------------------------------------|----------|----------|
| Berriew | 23 0 0 | .. .. . |
| Cemmaes | 10 10 0 | 2 13 0 |
| Hirnant & Pen-y-bont | 4 3 0 | 4 0 0 |
| Pawr | 25 14 0 | 5 6 0 |
| Llanbrynmair | 3 0 0 | 3 5 6 |
| Llandyallio | 30 0 0 | .. .. . |
| Llanfair | 2 15 0 | .. .. . |
| Llanfawr | 9 0 0 | .. .. . |
| Llanfarchan | 5 5 0 | 3 6 6 |
| Llanfihangel | 11 0 0 | .. .. . |
| Llanfyllin | 16 0 0 | 7 5 0 |
| Llangadwal, &c. | 3 0 0 | .. .. . |
| Llangynog | 70 0 0 | .. .. . |
| Llandloes | 11 18 2 | 39 0 2 |
| Carno | 15 0 0 | 4 11 0 |
| Llansantffraid-yn- Mochain | 7 0 0 | 2 11 6 |
| Llanwddyn | 44 0 0 | 29 0 0 |
| Machynlleth | 15 0 0 | 6 1 9 |
| Meivod | 26 4 4 | .. .. . |
| Newtown | 10 0 0 | .. .. . |
| Bettws | 7 0 0 | .. .. . |
| Caerswa | 15 0 0 | 25 4 1 |
| Tregynon | 8 0 0 | .. .. . |
| Aberhavasp Branch .. | 4 0 6 | .. .. . |
| Maughre Branch .. | 30 0 0 | 7 14 1 |
| Welshpool | 406 10 0 | 139 18 7 |

PEMBROKESHIRE.

| | | |
|---|---------|----------|
| Dinas | 6 14 9 | 15 11 11 |
| Newport Branch | 40 0 0 | .. .. . |
| Fishguard | 5 0 0 | 7 17 5 |
| Don., J. James, Esq. | 20 0 0 | .. .. . |
| Haverfordwest | 100 0 0 | 58 9 10 |
| Moiety of Legacy of the late Miss Jane Rosa | 45 0 0 | 19 4 9 |
| Llandyallio | 10 0 0 | 6 3 9 |
| Millford | 15 0 0 | 3 8 7 |
| Narberth | 10 0 0 | 1 13 0 |
| Newport | 20 0 0 | 23 7 2 |
| Pembroke | 15 0 0 | 20 5 11 |
| Pembroke Dock | 6 18 0 | 15 12 1 |
| New Millford | 50 0 0 | 62 6 0 |
| St. David's | 13 10 0 | 11 0 0 |
| Tenby | 32 0 0 | .. .. . |
| Woodstock | 389 2 9 | 253 15 5 |

| Free Contributions. | | | Purchase Account. | | | Free Contributions. | | | Purchase Account. | | |
|-----------------------|--|--|-------------------|--|--|------------------------|--|--|-------------------|--|--|
| RADNORSHIRE. | | | | | | RADNORSHIRE continued. | | | | | |
| £ s. d. | | | £ s. d. | | | £ s. d. | | | £ s. d. | | |
| Gauldry and Llanvair. | | | 4 0 0 | | | Brought forward .. | | | 29 0 0 | | |
| Isaerth & Llantrindod | | | 7 0 0 | | | Penybont | | | 34 0 0 | | |
| Knights | | | 10 0 0 | | | Prosteln | | | 23 0 0 | | |
| Llanfair & Colwyn | | | 8 0 0 | | | Rhayader | | | 36 2 8 | | |
| Carried forward.. | | | 29 0 0 | | | | | | 132 2 8 | | |
| | | | | | | | | | 30 0 1 | | |

IRELAND.

| | | | | | | |
|---------------|----|----|---|----|----|----|
| Tramore | 33 | 14 | 0 | .. | .. | .. |
|---------------|----|----|---|----|----|----|

SCOTLAND.

| | £ | s. | d. | £ | s. | d. | | £ | s. | d. | £ | s. | d. |
|--|----|----|----|----|----|----|---|-----|----|----|----|----|----|
| Aberdeen | 35 | 0 | 0 | 7 | 8 | 2 | Brought forward .. | 69 | 8 | 0 | 7 | 8 | 2 |
| Edinburgh Ladies' Br. .. | 9 | 10 | 0 | .. | .. | .. | Glasgow continued. | | | | | | |
| Forres | 20 | 0 | 0 | .. | .. | .. | Gartshore Bible Class .. | 0 | 15 | 0 | | | |
| Glasgow, per Mr. J. McCallum:— | | | | | | | Kerr, Miss, Woodside .. | | | | | | |
| A Friend | 0 | 5 | 0 | | | | Terrace | 2 | 0 | 0 | | | |
| Blyth, Mrs. J. S., Kew Terrace .. | 1 | 0 | 0 | .. | .. | .. | Mechanics' Hall Sabbath School, Calton .. | 0 | 10 | 0 | | | |
| Calton Parish Church Sabbath School .. | 0 | 10 | 0 | | | | Spiers, Mrs., Culcreuch .. | 3 | 0 | 0 | | | |
| Crum, Mrs. J. Busby. | 3 | 3 | 0 | | | | Watson, James, Esq., St. Vincent Place .. | 3 | 0 | 0 | | | |
| Carried forward .. | 69 | 8 | 0 | 7 | 8 | 2 | Inverurie | 30 | 0 | 0 | .. | .. | .. |
| | | | | | | | | 107 | 13 | 0 | 7 | 8 | 2 |

EUROPE.

| EUROPE. | | | | EUROPE. | | | |
|----------------------|-----|----|----|---------|----|----|----|
| £ | | s. | | £ | | s. | |
| d. | £ | s. | d. | d. | £ | s. | d. |
| Carlsruhe | 25 | 6 | 5 | .. | .. | .. | .. |
| Constantinople | 64 | 0 | 0 | .. | .. | .. | .. |
| Dresden | 18 | 15 | 7 | .. | .. | .. | .. |
| Florence | 12 | 18 | 1 | .. | .. | .. | .. |
| Frankfort | 59 | 16 | 0 | .. | .. | .. | .. |
| Hamburg | 45 | 0 | 0 | .. | .. | .. | .. |
| | 225 | 16 | 1 | .. | .. | .. | .. |

COLONIES, &c. &c.

| NORTH AMERICA. | | | | NORTH AMERICA continued. | | | |
|--|-----|----|----|--------------------------|----|----|----|
| £ | | s. | | £ | | s. | |
| d. | £ | s. | d. | d. | £ | s. | d. |
| Nova Scotia, at Halifax (two years) | 300 | 0 | 0 | .. | .. | .. | .. |
| Yarmouth | 28 | 10 | 0 | .. | .. | .. | .. |
| Ladies' Branch | 50 | 0 | 0 | .. | .. | .. | .. |
| Pictou | 8 | 0 | 0 | .. | .. | .. | .. |
| Legacy of late Mr. T. Kerr, Middle River, Pictou | 8 | 0 | 0 | .. | .. | .. | .. |
| Gairloch | 4 | 15 | 0 | .. | .. | .. | .. |
| Green Hill | 0 | 16 | 0 | .. | .. | .. | .. |
| New Annan | 6 | 0 | 0 | .. | .. | .. | .. |
| River John | 5 | 10 | 0 | .. | .. | .. | .. |
| Scotch Hill | 5 | 15 | 0 | .. | .. | .. | .. |
| Tatamagouche | 412 | 6 | 0 | .. | .. | .. | .. |
| Carried forward .. | 412 | 6 | 0 | .. | .. | .. | .. |

| NORTH AMERICA continued. | | | | NORTH AMERICA continued. | | | |
|--|-----|----|----|--------------------------|----|----|----|
| £ | | s. | | £ | | s. | |
| d. | £ | s. | d. | d. | £ | s. | d. |
| Brought forward .. | 413 | 6 | 0 | .. | .. | .. | .. |
| Pictou continued. | | | | .. | .. | .. | .. |
| Wallace | 6 | 0 | 0 | .. | .. | .. | .. |
| West River Branch .. | 8 | 14 | 0 | .. | .. | .. | .. |
| Ditto, Central Coug. | 6 | 10 | 0 | .. | .. | .. | .. |
| New Brunswick | 23 | 17 | 6 | .. | .. | .. | .. |
| City of St. John Ladies' Association | 100 | 1 | 8 | .. | .. | .. | .. |
| Barnesville | 20 | 7 | 9 | .. | .. | .. | .. |
| Black River | 12 | 4 | 4 | .. | .. | .. | .. |
| Bot-ford | 16 | 18 | 0 | .. | .. | .. | .. |
| Cambridge | 15 | 9 | 6 | .. | .. | .. | .. |
| Carleton | 16 | 7 | 8 | .. | .. | .. | .. |
| Grand Lake | 14 | 11 | 8 | .. | .. | .. | .. |
| Carried forward .. | 653 | 6 | 10 | 219 | | | |

| | Free Contributions. | | | Purchase Account. | | |
|--|---------------------|----|----|-------------------|----|----|
| NORTH AMERICA continued. | | | | | | |
| | £ | s. | d. | £ | s. | d. |
| Brought forward .. | 653 | 6 | 10 | 219 | 2 | 10 |
| New Brunswick contd. | | | | | | |
| Greenwich | 2 | 3 | 0 | | | |
| Hamptstead | 10 | 10 | 7 | | | |
| Hampton and Lower | | | | | | |
| Norton | 14 | 5 | 1 | | | |
| Lancaster | 9 | 4 | 6 | | | |
| Lepreau | 5 | 1 | 10 | | | |
| Lower Woodstock .. | 3 | 5 | 2 | | | |
| Milkish | 4 | 2 | 5 | | | |
| Moncton | 9 | 1 | 4 | | | |
| N. w Jerusalem | 8 | 2 | 11 | | | |
| Petersville | 8 | 2 | 11 | | | |
| Richibucto Ladies' As. | 28 | 10 | 2 | | | |
| Richmond | 10 | 19 | 11 | | | |
| Sackville | 10 | 3 | 8 | | | |
| Salisbury | 4 | 12 | 1 | | | |
| Shediac | 13 | 13 | 8 | | | |
| Sheffield | 50 | 0 | 11 | | | |
| Springfield | 7 | 16 | 0 | | | |
| St. Stephen's | 0 | 16 | 8 | | | |
| Stndholm (for 1865) .. | 4 | 13 | 7 | | | |
| Ditto (for 1866) .. | 2 | 5 | 2 | | | |
| Sus-ex | 15 | 7 | 1 | | | |
| Upper Norton, Sus- sex, &c. | 4 | 11 | 6 | | | |
| Fredericton | | | | 60 | 0 | 0 |
| Ladies' Branch. | 40 | 0 | 0 | | | |
| Miramichi Ladies. | 30 | 0 | 0 | 20 | 19 | 10 |
| Prince Edward Island .. | 40 | 0 | 0 | | | |
| Summerside | 10 | 0 | 0 | | | |
| Brackley Point, by Mr. J. McCallum:- | | | | | | |
| Aberton, Rev. A. | | | | | | |
| Fraser | 3 | 17 | 10 | 57 | 17 | 6 |
| Bedeque, Rev. R. S. | | | | | | |
| Patterson | 1 | 15 | 8 | | | |
| Covehead, Rev. J. | | | | | | |
| Allen | 4 | 2 | 8 | | | |
| Prince Town, Rev. | | | | | | |
| R. Laird | 6 | 13 | 0 | | | |
| St. John's and New- foundland (two years) | 100 | 0 | 0 | 104 | 14 | 1 |
| Vancouver's Island | 1 | 18 | 11 | 65 | 14 | 1 |
| | 1,119 | 4 | 8 | 518 | 8 | 4 |

| CANADA. | | | | | | |
|--|-----|----|---|-------|---|---|
| Quebec | | | | 31 | 6 | 9 |
| Montreal | 100 | 0 | 0 | 900 | 0 | 0 |
| Ottawa | 50 | 0 | 0 | 150 | 0 | 0 |
| Upper Canada | | | | | | |
| Miss Ann Munroe .. | 0 | 4 | 1 | | | |
| Legacy of the late J. G. Walker, Esq. | 41 | 12 | 8 | | | |
| Acton | 5 | 2 | 4 | | | |
| Alberton | 2 | 9 | 0 | | | |
| Arthur | 1 | 8 | 9 | | | |
| Aurora | 10 | 2 | 7 | 1640 | 0 | 0 |
| Baltimore | 6 | 3 | 3 | | | |
| Barrie | 10 | 5 | 6 | | | |
| Bayfield | 3 | 14 | 9 | | | |
| Beaverton | 4 | 2 | 2 | | | |
| Belleville | 10 | 4 | 2 | | | |
| Berlin | 4 | 0 | 7 | | | |
| Beverley | 18 | 0 | 5 | | | |
| Carried forward .. | 807 | 10 | 3 | 2,721 | 6 | 9 |

| | Free Contributions. | | | Purchase Account. | | |
|--|---------------------|----|----|-------------------|----|----|
| CANADA continued. | | | | | | |
| | £ | s. | d. | £ | s. | d. |
| Brought forward .. | 307 | 10 | 3 | 2,721 | 6 | 9 |
| Upper Canada continued. | | | | | | |
| Blythe | 6 | 14 | 8 | } | | |
| Bobcaygeon | 2 | 1 | 1 | | | |
| Bond Head | 8 | 3 | 3 | | | |
| Bowmanville | 4 | 12 | 6 | | | |
| Bradford | 9 | 12 | 3 | | | |
| Brampton | 6 | 7 | 6 | | | |
| Brantford | 102 | 14 | 9 | | | |
| Brighton | 2 | 17 | 6 | | | |
| Brooklin | 3 | 1 | 3 | | | |
| Brucefield | 11 | 19 | 7 | | | |
| Burlford | 3 | 7 | 4 | | | |
| Caledon West | 3 | 5 | 9 | | | |
| Cannington | 4 | 6 | 3 | | | |
| Cartwright | 3 | 1 | 8 | | | |
| Cayuga | 8 | 3 | 7 | | | |
| Cayuga, South | 4 | 1 | 9 | | | |
| Cheltenham | 9 | 6 | 0 | | | |
| Chesterfield | 9 | 4 | 11 | | | |
| Claremont | 17 | 10 | 10 | | | |
| Cobourg | 20 | 11 | 0 | | | |
| Colborne | 4 | 2 | 2 | | | |
| Cold Springs | 4 | 17 | 8 | | | |
| Columbus | 4 | 17 | 10 | | | |
| Cumminsville | 4 | 1 | 9 | | | |
| Derry West | 6 | 6 | 2 | | | |
| Drummondville | 8 | 3 | 7 | | | |
| Dunbarton | 4 | 1 | 9 | | | |
| Dundas | 12 | 4 | 11 | | | |
| Elora | 24 | 17 | 0 | | | |
| Emily | 4 | 2 | 2 | | | |
| Etobicoke, South | 3 | 8 | 4 | | | |
| Fenella | 1 | 9 | 5 | | | |
| Fergus | 20 | 7 | 3 | | | |
| Fullerton | 12 | 4 | 11 | | | |
| Georgetown | 19 | 10 | 2 | | | |
| Gen. Allen | 2 | 0 | 10 | | | |
| Grafton | 6 | 8 | 3 | | | |
| Guelph | 36 | 16 | 0 | | | |
| Mickle, John, Esq., for Austria | 4 | 1 | 9 | | | |
| Harbourhey | 7 | 1 | 0 | | | |
| Houffville | 5 | 6 | 10 | | | |
| Ingersoll | 16 | 6 | 6 | | | |
| Innerkip | 2 | 16 | 2 | | | |
| Kincardine | 12 | 6 | 7 | | | |
| Lakesfield | 6 | 3 | 3 | | | |
| Lakeside | 5 | 2 | 9 | | | |
| Lloydtown | 3 | 18 | 6 | | | |
| Manchester | 4 | 2 | 2 | | | |
| Manilla | 3 | 14 | 0 | | | |
| Manvers | 2 | 1 | 1 | | | |
| Markham | 2 | 1 | 1 | | | |
| Millbank | 4 | 15 | 8 | | | |
| Millbrook | 6 | 8 | 3 | | | |
| Milton | 24 | 13 | 2 | | | |
| Mitchell | 8 | 3 | 7 | | | |
| Mono Central | 2 | 4 | 11 | | | |
| Moore | 4 | 2 | 2 | | | |
| Mount Forest | 3 | 1 | 3 | | | |
| Mount Pleasant, Cavan .. | 1 | 0 | 7 | | | |
| Nanticoke | 6 | 9 | 2 | | | |
| Nawagaweya | 4 | 1 | 9 | | | |
| Nelson Middle Road | 4 | 0 | 7 | | | |
| Newcastle | 3 | 1 | 3 | | | |
| Niagara | 8 | 4 | 5 | | | |
| Nerval | 7 | 8 | 2 | | | |

| | Free Contributions. | | | Purchase Account. | | |
|---|---------------------|----|----|-------------------|----|----|
| CANADA continued. | £ | s. | d. | £ | s. | d. |
| Brought forward .. | 890 | 14 | 5 | 2,721 | 6 | 9 |
| Upper Canada contd. | | | | | | |
| Norwichville | 5 | 13 | 0 | | | |
| Onesida | 2 | 9 | 0 | | | |
| Orillia | 7 | 8 | 10 | | | |
| Oshawa | 5 | 18 | 4 | | | |
| Paris | 9 | 15 | 11 | | | |
| Port Dalhousie | 3 | 7 | 4 | | | |
| Prince Albert | 6 | 8 | 3 | | | |
| Scarborough | 5 | 10 | 9 | | | |
| Simcoe | 5 | 10 | 6 | | | |
| South Monaghan | 8 | 3 | 3 | | | |
| St. Catherine's and Grantham | 10 | 5 | 6 | | | |
| St. George | 8 | 4 | 5 | | | |
| St. Helen's | 5 | 3 | 1 | | | |
| St. Mary's Blanshard | 10 | 4 | 7 | | | |
| Thorold | 4 | 1 | 9 | | | |
| Tilsonburgh | 3 | 1 | 8 | | | |
| Tiverton | 5 | 9 | 6 | | | |
| Uxbridge | 3 | 14 | 0 | | | |
| Walkertown | 3 | 2 | 6 | | | |
| Waterdown | 5 | 2 | 9 | | | |
| Wellington Square | 8 | 8 | 3 | | | |
| Whitby | 10 | 4 | 2 | | | |
| Winterbourne | 13 | 18 | 9 | | | |
| Woodbridge | 8 | 16 | 8 | | | |
| Woodstock | 7 | 8 | 10 | | | |
| Zion | 3 | 4 | 3 | | | |
| Hamilton Branch | 40 | 0 | 0 | | | |
| Kingston | | | | | | |
| Canifton | 2 | 0 | 11 | | | |
| Demorestville | 1 | 12 | 9 | | | |
| Gananoque | 2 | 17 | 3 | | | |
| Garden | 1 | 12 | 9 | | | |
| Newburgh | 2 | 0 | 11 | | | |
| Waterloo | 2 | 16 | 6 | | | |
| London, (from sundry Branches) | 107 | 1 | 3 | | | |
| East Williams | 4 | 15 | 8 | | | |
| Ridgetown | 3 | 17 | 9 | | | |
| Barnia | 20 | 7 | 3 | | | |
| Wallacetown | 3 | 17 | 9 | | | |
| Widdler | 2 | 4 | 11 | | | |
| Stratford | 28 | 7 | 4 | | | |
| Perth | 17 | 17 | 9 | | | |
| | 1,802 | 0 | 0 | 2,721 | 6 | 9 |
| WEST INDIES, &c. | | | | | | |
| Jamaica:— | | | | | | |
| Kingston | | | | 126 | 16 | 0 |
| St. James' | 27 | 11 | 9 | 36 | 9 | 9 |
| Mt. Elizabeth | 4 | 16 | 0 | 26 | 18 | 0 |
| Hanover | 5 | 0 | 0 | 10 | 0 | 0 |
| Manchester | | | | 52 | 0 | 0 |
| Trelawney | | | | 45 | 0 | 0 |
| Westmoreland Moun- tains | 8 | 0 | 0 | 22 | 0 | 0 |
| Barbadoes | 25 | 0 | 0 | 100 | 0 | 0 |
| Dominica | 10 | 0 | 0 | 7 | 0 | 0 |
| St. Christopher's | 1 | 15 | 10 | | | |
| Collections after ser- mons in Moravian chapels:— | | | | | | |
| Baseterre | 1 | 12 | 0 | 36 | 11 | 4 |
| Bethel | 0 | 10 | 6 | | | |
| Bethesda | 1 | 4 | 1 | | | |
| Estridge | 1 | 0 | 0 | | | |
| St. Vincent | | | | 30 | 11 | 11 |
| Carried forward .. | 86 | 10 | 2 | 473 | 7 | 0 |

| | Free Contributions. | | | Purchase Account. | | |
|--|---------------------|----|----|-------------------|----|----|
| WEST INDIES, &c., continued. | £ | s. | d. | £ | s. | d. |
| Brought forward .. | 86 | 10 | 2 | 473 | 7 | 0 |
| Tobago | | | | 15 | 0 | 0 |
| Trinidad | | | | 35 | 0 | 0 |
| San Fernando Branch .. | 8 | 18 | 10 | | | |
| Berbice (Old Society) .. | 32 | 1 | 1 | 12 | 0 | 11 |
| Berbice (New Society) .. | | | | 25 | 0 | 0 |
| British Guiana | | | | 25 | 19 | 6 |
| | 127 | 10 | 1 | 586 | 7 | 5 |
| ASIA. | | | | | | |
| Colombo | | | | 20 | 0 | 0 |
| AUSTRALIA, &c. | | | | | | |
| New South Wales | 500 | 0 | 0 | 950 | 0 | 0 |
| Goulburn | | | | 86 | 7 | 0 |
| Hunter River | 300 | 0 | 0 | 70 | 0 | 0 |
| Newcastle | 70 | 0 | 0 | | | |
| Cumberland | 60 | 0 | 0 | | | |
| Liverpool Branch | 20 | 0 | 0 | | | |
| Queensland:— | | | | | | |
| Brisbane | 50 | 0 | 0 | 50 | 0 | 0 |
| Ipawich | 40 | 0 | 0 | 4 | 0 | 0 |
| Victoria, at Melbourne .. | | | | | | |
| Brighton Branch | 50 | 0 | 0 | 953 | 7 | 6 |
| Learmouth ditto | 10 | 0 | 0 | | | |
| Warrumboul ditto .. | 15 | 0 | 0 | | | |
| Castlemaine | | | | 23 | 10 | 10 |
| Portland | 10 | 0 | 0 | 44 | 11 | 6 |
| Geelong | 100 | 0 | 0 | 71 | 0 | 0 |
| Winchelsea Branch .. | 14 | 14 | 0 | | | |
| South Australian, at Adelaide | 600 | 0 | 0 | 600 | 0 | 0 |
| Tasmania, at Hobart Tn. | 300 | 0 | 0 | 100 | 0 | 0 |
| Cornwall, at Launceston .. | | | | 100 | 0 | 0 |
| | 2,149 | 14 | 0 | 2,057 | 16 | 10 |
| NEW ZEALAND, &c. | | | | | | |
| Auckland | | | | | | |
| From settlers at Waipu .. | 62 | 0 | 11 | | | |
| From settlers at Waipu by Mr. Angus Morris- son | 43 | 1 | 4 | 99 | 6 | 7 |
| Wellington | | | | 25 | 17 | 9 |
| Nelson | | | | 33 | 3 | |
| Canterbury, at Christ- church | 100 | 0 | 0 | 100 | 0 | |
| Otago | | | | 25 | 0 | |
| New Hebrides | 48 | 1 | 0 | | | |
| | 253 | 3 | 3 | 283 | 7 | |
| AFRICA, &c. | | | | | | |
| Mauritius | | | | 60 | | |
| South African, at Cape Town | 250 | 0 | 0 | 450 | | |
| Graham's Town | | | | 192 | | |
| Fort Elizabeth | 25 | 0 | 0 | | | |
| Natal | 20 | 0 | 0 | 16 | | |
| Sierra Leone | | | | | | |
| Contributions, at Trinity Church, Free Town, per Rev. J. Hamilton .. | 23 | 11 | 6 | | | |
| Contributions by Wes- leyan Friends, per Rev. B. Trogaskis .. | 25 | 0 | 0 | | | |
| Lagos | | | | | | |
| | 343 | 11 | 6 | | | |

DONATIONS TO THE LIBRARY,

SINCE THE PUBLICATION OF THE LAST REPORT.

From the SCIENCE AND ART DEPARTMENT of the Committee of Council
on Education.
Catalogue of First Special Exhibition of National Portraits.

From H.I.H. PRINCE LOUIS LUCIEN BONAPARTE.

The Gospel of Matthew in the Sardo-Sassarese Dialect. By Count Sparro.
London, 1866.

The Gospel of Matthew in the Modern Provençal of Marseilles. By M.
Marius Feraud. London, 1866.

The Gospel of Matthew in Ersa-Mordvinian. By F. J. Wiedemann.
London, 1866.

The Gospel of Matthew in Santongeois de Jarnac. By M. B. Des Mants.
London, 1864.

The Gospel of Matthew in the Northern Permian Dialect. By Pastor
A. Popov and F. J. Wiedemann. London, 1866.

The Gospel of Matthew in Tscheremissian. Revised by F. J. Wiedemann.
The Gospel of Matthew in the Dialect of Faenza. By Signor A. Morvi.
London, 1866.

Ouvrages publiés par le Prince Louis Lucien Bonaparte dans le courant
de l'année 1864.

Ditto, ditto, 1866.

From the AMERICAN BIBLE SOCIETY.

Jubilee Memorial of the American Bible Society. By Dr. J. Ferris. New
York, 1867.

The Four Gospels in Slavic.

Ditto in Bulgarian.

From J. W. BOSANQUET, Esq., F.R.A.S., the Author.

Sacred and Profane Chronology. London, 1853.

Messiah the Prince; or the Inspiration of the Prophecies of Daniel.
London, 1866.

Assyrian and the Hebrew Chronology compared.

Transactions of the Chronological Institute of London. Vol. II., Part 1,
and Vol. III., Part 1. 1863.

Hebrew Chronology, from Solomon to the Birth of Christ.

From FRANCIS FRY, Esq., F.S.A., the Author.

Remarks, &c., on the Bible by Coverdale. With Facsimiles. 1867.

From the Very Rev. THE DEAN OF CANTERBURY.

The Greek Testament, with a critically-revised Text, &c. 5th edition.
4 vols. 8vo. London, 1863.

From the WIDOW OF THE LATE JOHN RADLEY, Esq.

Morrison's Chinese Dictionary. Vol. I.

Tregelles' Greek Testament. Parts I., II., and III.

Michaelis' Laws of Moses. Translated by Cox. 4 vols.

Le Long's Bibliotheca Sacra. Paris, 1723. 2 vols.

Cox's Life of Melancthon. With Articles of Synod of Dort.

Wardlaw on the Socinian Controversy.

Campbell's New Testament.

Thomson's Bible. Philadelphia, 1808.

Lang on the Polynesian Nations. 1834.

Balbi's Introduction to the Ethnological Atlas.

Several Volumes of Pamphlets on Matters relating to the British and
Foreign Bible Society.

ABSTRACT OF THE CASH ACCOUNT

RECEIVED.

FOR THE GENERAL PURPOSES OF THE SOCIETY, viz.—

| | £ | s. | d. | £ | s. | d. |
|--|--------|----|----|--------|----|----|
| Annual Subscriptions | 2,674 | 15 | 7 | | | |
| Donations | 8,677 | 17 | 4 | | | |
| Value of a Donation in Stock transferred to the Society | 2,240 | 0 | 0 | | | |
| | | | | 10,917 | 17 | 4 |
| Legacies | 17,711 | 3 | 11 | | | |
| Value of Legacies in Stock trans- ferred to the Society | 2,891 | £ | 6 | | | |
| | | | | 20,602 | 13 | 5 |
| Collections | 262 | 2 | 4 | | | |
| Dividends on Stock, Interest on Exchequer Bills, &c. | 1,993 | 5 | 9 | | | |
| John Hill's Charity, one year's dividend | 6 | 6 | 9 | | | |
| Elizabeth Gattey's Charity, ditto | 27 | 19 | 3 | | | |
| John Brook's Charity, ditto | 2 | 15 | 0 | | | |
| George Wilson's Charity, ditto | 2 | 18 | 8 | | | |
| Rev. E. Morgan's Charity, ditto | 3 | 0 | 0 | | | |
| R. Thompson's Charity, ditto | 50 | 0 | 0 | | | |
| Free Contributions from Auxiliary Societies | 57,354 | 12 | 2 | | | |
| Total applicable to the General Pur- poses of the Society | | | | 93,898 | | |

PAID.

| | | | | |
|--|----------|--------|----|----|
| AT BRITAIN AND IRELAND —For Bibles and Testaments in the Languages of (including the expenses of Packages, &c. charged to Auxiliary Societies) | | £ | s. | d. |
| | | 53,213 | 10 | 2 |
| ER EUROPEAN LANGUAGES —For Bibles and Testaments in, printed in London, including Editorial services on the French, Italian, Modern Greek, Portuguese, Russ, and Spanish Editions | 7,401 | 9 | 7 | |
| A, AFRICA, AND AMERICA —For Bibles and Testaments in the Languages of, printed in London | 2,753 | 8 | 0 | |
| To Rev. R. B. Girdlestone, Editorial Superintendent | 400 | 0 | 0 | |
| | | 10,654 | 17 | 7 |
| Travelling expenses of the Rev. S. B. Bergne, deputed to visit the Society's agencies in France, Germany, Russia, Poland, Austria, &c. | | 70 | 0 | 0 |
| Ditto of the Assistant Foreign Secretary, deputed to meet Mr. Bergne in Paris | | 10 | 8 | 6 |
| IS —For Bibles and Testaments printed at | 3,379 | 4 | 5 | |
| For Rent and charges of Dépôts, including Carriage, Freight, and Insurance | 1,498 | 1 | 7 | |
| For Salaries and expenses of Colporteurs | 3,296 | 12 | 1 | |
| To M. de Pressensé, Agent | 300 | 0 | 0 | |
| | | 8,473 | 18 | 1 |
| For Bibles in the French language bound by Mrs. Berger-Levrault and Son, at Strasburg | | 65 | 18 | 5 |
| To Rev. J. Jenkins, of Morlaix, for binding Scriptures in the Breton language | | 24 | 8 | 0 |
| To Mr. G. T. Edwards, Travelling expenses attending Bible meetings in France | | 57 | 18 | 6 |
| SSELS —For Bibles and Testaments printed at | 2,261 | 8 | 5 | |
| For Rent and other charges of the Dépôt | 318 | 6 | 11 | |
| For Salaries and expenses of Colporteurs | 346 | 11 | 4 | |
| To Mr. W. H. Kirkpatrick, Agent | 200 | 0 | 0 | |
| To ditto, Travelling expenses | 0 | 17 | 10 | |
| To Rev. W. P. Tiddy, Travelling expenses attending Bible meetings in Belgium | 10 | 7 | 9 | |
| | | 3,137 | 12 | 3 |
| TERDAM —For Bibles and Tests. printed at | 1,498 | 18 | 3 | |
| For Rent and other charges of the Dépôt | 332 | 19 | 2 | |
| For Salaries and expenses of Colporteurs | 393 | 10 | 8 | |
| To Mr. L. Van der Bom, Agent | 150 | 0 | 0 | |
| To ditto, Travelling expenses | 12 | 0 | 0 | |
| | | 2,387 | 8 | 1 |
| NKFORT —For Bibles and Testaments printed at Frankfort and Cologne | 16,263 | 11 | 2 | |
| For Rent and charges of Dépôts | 1,027 | 13 | 7 | |
| For Salaries and expenses of Colporteurs | 842 | 13 | 7 | |
| To the Rev. G. P. Davies, Agent | 300 | 0 | 0 | |
| To ditto, Travelling expenses | 74 | 7 | 5 | |
| | | 18,508 | 5 | 9 |
| OGNE —For Rent and other charges of Dépôts | 1,020 | 5 | 9 | |
| For Salaries and expenses of Colporteurs | 1,129 | 12 | 3 | |
| To the Rev. G. P. Davies, for Special Services | 50 | 0 | 0 | |
| | | 2,199 | 18 | 0 |
| LIN —For Bibles and Testaments printed at | 8,218 | 6 | 1 | |
| For Rent and other charges of Dépôts | 963 | 5 | 1 | |
| For Salaries and expenses of Colporteurs | 1,104 | 10 | 0 | |
| To the Rev. Dr. Simon, Agent | 300 | 0 | 0 | |
| To ditto, Travelling expenses | 33 | 19 | 1 | |
| | | 10,620 | 0 | 3 |
| Carried forward | £109,328 | 3 | 7 | |

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RECEIVED.

Brought forward . . . £ 93,898 s. 6 d. 3

For BIBLES AND TESTAMENTS, ABSTRACTS,
MONTHLY REPORTERS, &c. from the follow-
ing sources, viz.—

| Auxiliary Societies (including £818 4s. 9d. for Monthly Reporters, Abstracts, &c.) . . . | £ | s. | d. |
|---|--------------|----|----|
| Subscribers | 2,148 | 17 | 2 |
| Sunday School Union | 405 | 15 | 7 |
| Hibernian Bible Society | 2,800 | 17 | 9 |
| Sunday School Society for Ireland | 129 | 2 | 2 |
| Association for Supplying Foreign Sailors | 315 | 4 | 0 |
| River Colportage Committee | 115 | 6 | 1 |
| Religious Book Society | 763 | 6 | 9 |
| National Bible Society of Scotland | 138 | 15 | 3 |
| Various other Societies | 554 | 2 | 3 |
| Paris Dépôt | 3,270 | 16 | 9 |
| Paris Universal Exhibition | 833 | 0 | 0 |
| Brussels Dépôt | 237 | 19 | 6 |
| Amsterdam Dépôt | 981 | 16 | 2 |
| Frankfort Dépôt | 3,805 | 6 | 0 |
| Cologne Dépôt | 2,888 | 9 | 0 |
| Berlin Dépôt | 3,444 | 5 | 1 |
| Vienna Dépôt | 4,875 | 3 | 3 |
| Copenhagen Agency | 519 | 17 | 2 |
| Norway | 1,138 | 19 | 8 |
| Iceland | 91 | 6 | 3 |
| Stockholm Agency | 2,710 | 9 | 4 |
| Russia | 2,550 | 11 | 2 |
| Portugal | 507 | 1 | 6 |
| Italy | 1,170 | 16 | 1 |
| Turkey | 1,395 | 3 | 2 |
| China, &c. | 419 | 6 | 5 |
| New Zealand | 16 | 2 | 3 |
| South Seas | 728 | 7 | 1 |
| Africa | 162 | 3 | 10 |
| South America, West Indies, &c. | 1,267 | 9 | 1 |
| Mexico | 142 | 1 | 10 |
| American Bible Society | 792 | 15 | 8 |
| Pennsylvania Bible Society | 726 | 15 | 9 |
| Sundries | 66 | 2 | 7 |
| | 85,819 17 11 | | |

Carried forward . . . £179,718 4 2

| | PAID. | £ | s. | d. |
|--|--------|----------|----|----|
| Brought forward | | 109,328 | 3 | 7 |
| VIENNA —For Bibles and Testaments printed at . | 10,371 | 0 | 5 | |
| For Rent and other charges of Depôts . . . | 4,076 | 19 | 6 | |
| For Salaries and expenses of Colporteurs . . . | 832 | 13 | 7 | |
| To Mr. E. Millard, Agent | 300 | 0 | 0 | |
| To ditto, Extra allowance during his residence in Vienna | 100 | 0 | 0 | |
| To ditto, Travelling expenses | 84 | 6 | 11 | |
| | | 15,765 | 0 | 5 |
| COPENHAGEN —For Bibles and Testaments printed at | 648 | 9 | 10 | |
| For Rent and charges of the Dépôt | 118 | 17 | 1 | |
| For Salaries and expenses of Colporteurs | 40 | 0 | 0 | |
| To Rev. J. Plenge, for services | 125 | 0 | 0 | |
| To ditto, Travelling expenses | 9 | 10 | 0 | |
| | | 941 | 16 | 11 |
| CHRISTIANIA —For Bibles and Testaments printed there and at Stavanger, &c. | 2,479 | 6 | 3 | |
| For Rent and charges of the Depôts there, and at other places in Norway | 90 | 11 | 1 | |
| For Salaries and expenses of Colporteurs | 133 | 15 | 1 | |
| | | 2,703 | 12 | 5 |
| STOCKHOLM —For Bibles and Testaments printed for the Agency at | 2,899 | 14 | 5 | |
| For Rent and other charges of the Dépôt | 125 | 19 | 6 | |
| To the Agency at Stockholm, for superintending the Society's concerns, including the services of a Clerk | 200 | 0 | 0 | |
| | | 3,225 | 13 | 11 |
| PETERSBURG —For Bibles and Testaments printed for the Agency at | 3,079 | 1 | 2 | |
| For Rent and other charges of the Dépôt | 652 | 2 | 3 | |
| For Salaries and expenses of Colporteurs | 88 | 4 | 0 | |
| To Mr. A. Eck, Agent | 300 | 0 | 0 | |
| To ditto, Travelling expenses | 17 | 8 | 3 | |
| For Expenses of Agency in South Russia (two years) | 459 | 8 | 4 | |
| | | 4,596 | 4 | 0 |
| SEBON —For Bibles and Testaments printed at | 2,656 | 16 | 0 | |
| For Rent and other charges of the Dépôt | 210 | 16 | 1 | |
| For Salaries and expenses of Colporteurs, including legal expenses connected with their arrest and liberation on several occasions | 931 | 15 | 3 | |
| To the Rev. F. H. Roughton, Agent | 300 | 0 | 0 | |
| To ditto, Travelling expenses | 46 | 2 | 9 | |
| | | 4,145 | 10 | 1 |
| ITALY, &c. —For binding Scriptures at Florence | 221 | 6 | 4 | |
| For Rent, charges, and expenses of Depôts in Italy, Malta, &c., together with Custom-house Duties, Freight, &c. | 1,016 | 15 | 0 | |
| For Salaries and expenses of Colporteurs | 1,522 | 15 | 3 | |
| To Mr. Thomas Bruce, Agent | 300 | 0 | 0 | |
| To ditto, Travelling expenses | 34 | 2 | 3 | |
| | | 3,094 | 18 | 10 |
| Carried forward | | £143,801 | 0 | 2 |

ABSTRACT OF THE CASH ACCOUNT

RECEIVED.

| | £ | s. d |
|-----------------|----------|-------------|
| Brought forward | 179,718 | 4 |

| | |
|-----------------|------|
| Carried forward | £179 |
|-----------------|------|

| PAID. | | £ | s. | d. | £ | s. | d. |
|--|--|-------|----|----|----------|----|----|
| Brought forward | | | | | 143,801 | 0 | 2 |
| URKEY —For Bibles and Testaments printed in, including Editorial services on the Turkish, Græco-Turkish, Albanian, Wallachian, and Bulgarian editions | | | | | | | |
| | | 2,006 | 10 | 10 | | | |
| For Rent and charges of Dépôts | | 669 | 5 | 3 | | | |
| For Salaries and expenses of Colporteurs | | 888 | 10 | 0 | | | |
| To Rev. Dr. A. Thomson, Agent | | 400 | 0 | 0 | | | |
| To ditto, Rent of House, one year | | 100 | 0 | 0 | | | |
| To ditto, Travelling expenses | | 52 | 7 | 9 | | | |
| To the Dépôt Keeper, Salary | | 250 | 0 | 0 | | | |
| To the American Mission Press at Beyrout, for expenses of Dépôt | | 34 | 0 | 2 | | | |
| | | | | | 4,400 | 14 | 0 |
| OUTH AMERICA —To Mr. R. Corfield, Agent | | | | | | | |
| | | 400 | 0 | 0 | | | |
| For Rent and charges of Dépôts, Freight and Custom-house Duties | | 293 | 4 | 10 | | | |
| For Salaries and expenses of Colporteurs | | 730 | 10 | 0 | | | |
| To the Rev. R. Holden for services | | 250 | 0 | 0 | | | |
| To ditto, Travelling Expenses | | 55 | 7 | 11 | | | |
| For Rent and charges of Dépôts, &c. | | 565 | 13 | 4 | | | |
| For Salaries and expenses of Colporteurs | | 1,654 | 10 | 0 | | | |
| | | | | | 3,949 | 6 | 1 |
| MEXICO —To Mr. J. W. Butler, Agent | | | | | | | |
| | | 120 | 0 | 0 | | | |
| To ditto, Travelling expenses | | 58 | 15 | 5 | | | |
| For Rent and charges of Dépôts, Freight, and Custom House duties | | 350 | 18 | 2 | | | |
| For Salaries and expenses of Colporteurs | | 63 | 3 | 3 | | | |
| | | | | | 622 | 18 | 10 |
| VEST INDIES —To the Rev. W. T. Bowen, Agent | | | | | | | |
| | | 250 | 0 | 0 | | | |
| To ditto, Travelling expenses | | 79 | 15 | 8 | | | |
| | | | | | 329 | 15 | 8 |
| USTRALIA —To the Rev. Dr. Tucker, Agent (three-quarters of a year) | | | | | | | |
| | | 450 | 0 | 0 | | | |
| To ditto, Travelling expenses | | 182 | 8 | 2 | | | |
| For the Travelling expenses of Deputations on behalf of the Society | | 100 | 0 | 0 | | | |
| In aid of Colportage | | 100 | 0 | 0 | | | |
| | | | | | 832 | 8 | 2 |
| DIA —To the late Colonel Lamb, Agent | | | | | | | |
| | | 205 | 0 | 0 | | | |
| To ditto, for Salary and expenses of Colporteur | | 11 | 18 | 0 | | | |
| To ditto, vote for passage home | | 250 | 0 | 0 | | | |
| | | | | | 466 | 18 | 0 |
| To the Calcutta Auxiliary Society in aid of general operations | | | | | | | |
| | | 500 | 0 | 0 | | | |
| To ditto, for special effort to supply heathen Schoolmasters with New Testaments | | 200 | 0 | 0 | | | |
| To ditto, in aid of printing an edition of the Bengali Bible | | 255 | 18 | 6 | | | |
| For 300 Reams of Paper sent to Calcutta for the purpose of printing the Holy Scriptures, with Shipping Charges thereon | | 190 | 1 | 5 | | | |
| | | | | | 1,145 | 19 | 11 |
| To the North India Auxiliary Society at Allahabad, in aid of general operations | | | | | | | |
| | | | | | 737 | 7 | 2 |
| To the Punjaub Auxiliary Society at Lahore, ditto | | | | | 311 | 15 | 7 |
| To the Bombay Auxiliary Society, ditto | | | | | 390 | 0 | 0 |
| Carried forward | | | | | £156,988 | 1 | 7 |

ABSTRACT OF THE CASH ACCOUNT

RECEIVED.

£ s. d.

Brought forward . . . 179,718 4 2

Carried forward . . . £179,718 4 2

| PAID. | | £ | s. | d. |
|--|-------|---------|----|---------------|
| Brought forward . . . | | 156,988 | 1 | 7 |
| INDIA (Continued) —To the Madras Auxiliary | | | | |
| Society, in aid of general operations . . . | 1,120 | 0 | 0 | |
| To ditto, on account of Revision of the Tamil | | | | |
| Old Testament | 500 | 0 | 0 | |
| To ditto, on account of Colportage | 1,450 | 0 | 0 | |
| For 700 Reams of Paper sent to Madras, for | | | | |
| the purpose of printing the Holy Scriptures, | | | | |
| with Shipping Charges thereon | 432 | 3 | 1 | |
| For Type and Binding Materials sent to Madras | 247 | 9 | 4 | |
| | | | | 3,749 12 5 |
| To the Colombo Auxiliary Society, value of Binding Materials | | | | |
| sent out | | | | 49 19 1 |
| For 100 Reams of Paper sent to Jaffna, for the purpose of | | | | |
| printing the Holy Scriptures, with Shipping Charges thereon . | | | | 47 11 0 |
| For 100 Reams of Paper sent to Rangoon, for the like purpose, | | | | |
| with Shipping Charges thereon | | | | 65 1 0 |
| To the Rev. B. P. Keasberry, Singapore, in aid of printing and | | | | |
| binding the Holy Scriptures in the Malay language | | | | 144 5 0 |
| To the Burmah Bible and Tract Society, for Karen Scriptures, | | | | |
| supplied to Rev. Dr. Mason | | | | 100 0 0 |
| To the New South Wales Auxiliary Society, at Sydney, cost of an | | | | |
| Edition of the New Testament, in the Niue language | | | | 457 11 3 |
| To the Wesleyan Missionary Society, in aid of the expenses of | | | | |
| revising and editing the Holy Scriptures in the Fiji language . | | | | 125 0 0 |
| To the Board of Foreign Missions of the Presbyterian Church of the | | | | |
| Lower Provinces of British North America, for printing 2,000 | | | | |
| copies of the Psalms, in the language of Aneityum | | | | 45 15 6 |
| To the St. Chrischona Institution, cost of printing and binding | | | | |
| portions of the Holy Scriptures in the Amharic and Tigre | | | | |
| languages, including expenses of transmission of 2,000 copies | | | | |
| to Aden | | | | 65 10 3 |
| To Mr. Hieronimus, of Cologne, for binding copies of the Holy | | | | |
| Scriptures in the Temne language | | | | 31 15 1 |
| To the Rev. Dr. Krapf, in aid of preparing the Holy Scriptures in | | | | |
| the Galla language | | | | 96 0 0 |
| To the Mauritiam Auxiliary Society, in aid of Colportage | | | | 60 0 0 |
| To the Rotterdam Institution for the Blind | | | | 15 0 0 |
| To Mr. W. Moon, Brighton, Vote of Committee for permission given | | | | |
| to the Society to adopt his system of embossing for the Blind, | | | | |
| in the English and other languages | | | | 250 0 0 |
| To the Auxiliary Societies of Toronto, Ottawa, and Quebec, in aid | | | | |
| of the expenses of Travelling Agents and Colporteurs | | | | 300 0 0 |
| To Auxiliary Societies, &c. in England, in aid of Local Agents and | | | | |
| Colporteurs, including the Colportage on the River Thames | | | | 640 7 7 |
| For Freight, Carriage, Packing Cases, and Shipping Charges on | | | | |
| Grants of Bibles and Testaments | | | | 1,500 0 5 |
| or 16,000 Copies of the Sixty-third Annual Report, with Appendix | | | | |
| or 1,054,700 Monthly Reporters, and 34,000 Abstracts of Report* . | | | | 925 10 6 |
| or 6,000 Brief Views, 13,250 Welsh Annual Abstracts, and Books, | | | | |
| Papers, and Collecting Cards, for the use of Auxiliary Societies, &c.* | | | | 951 7 10 |
| Insurance from Fire | | | | 695 8 3 |
| Expenses of the Depository, including the salaries of | | | | |
| Clerks, Warehousemen, and Porters | 1,285 | 9 | 2 | |
| Salary of the Depository | 350 | 0 | 0 | |
| | | | | 1,635 9 2 |
| Rev. C. Jackson, Secretary | | | | 500 0 0 |
| Rev. S. B. Bergne, Secretary | | | | 500 0 0 |
| Carried forward | | | | £170,014 5 11 |

The sum of £18 4s. 9d. has been received from Auxiliary Societies, during the year, in return for Monthly Reporters, Abstracts, and Brief Views, and forms part of the receipts. See page 114.

ABSTRACT OF THE CASH ACCOUNT

RECEIVED.

s. d.

Amount brought forward, being—

Receipts for the General Purposes of
the Society

93,898 6 3

Receipts for Bibles and Testaments, &c.

85,819 17 11

179,718 4 2RECEIPTS FROM USUAL SOURCES . . .

£179,718 4 2Carried forward

£179,718 4

| PAID. | | £ | s. | d. |
|--|------------|----------|----|----|
| Brought forward | . | 170,014 | 5 | 11 |
| nd Assistant Secretary | . | 350 | 0 | 0 |
| oreign Secretary | . | 350 | 0 | 0 |
| , District Secretary for Wales, &c. | 380 0 0 | | | |
| ditto for the Metropolitan Counties | 350 0 0 | | | |
| is, ditto for the Northern Counties | 340 0 0 | | | |
| ditto for Yorkshire. | 340 0 0 | | | |
| tt, ditto for the Western Counties | 320 0 0 | | | |
| llow, ditto for the Manchester and | | | | |
| istrict | 320 0 0 | | | |
| ditto for Eastern District of Metropolis | 300 0 0 | | | |
| ditto for the Eastern Counties, &c. | 300 0 0 | | | |
| l, ditto for the Midland Counties | | | | |
| | 25 0 0 | | | |
| ditto, ditto, (three months) | 75 0 0 | | | |
| to for Western District of Metropolis | 300 0 0 | | | |
| for services in visiting Auxiliary | | | | |
| , in England and Wales | 300 0 0 | | | |
| , for similar services | 150 0 0 | | | |
| , ditto | 50 0 0 | | | |
| s, ditto | 90 0 0 | | | |
| es of 130 Visitors, 2 Secretaries, and | | | | |
| ecretaries, in forming, aiding, and | | | | |
| liary and Branch Societies and Asso- | | | | |
| ngland and Wales | 1,469 19 7 | | | |
| | | 5,109 | 19 | 7 |
| used for the Library | | 7 | 15 | 6 |
| s, and Books, for the various Offices | | 188 | 5 | 1 |
| ociety's House and Warehouse, and Property Tax | | 190 | 1 | 4 |
| as, and Fire-wood, for the House and Warehouse | | 68 | 2 | 1 |
| use and Warehouse | | 13 | 9 | 3 |
| all for the Annual Meeting, Advertising, and other | | | | |
| penses | | 87 | 16 | 9 |
| ecting Annual Subscriptions | | 112 | 5 | 8 |
| s in the Foreign Office, and in the Secretaries' and | | | | |
| Departments | | 776 | 0 | 0 |
| and Domestic | | 310 | 5 | 2 |
| ments, including wages of Messenger and Servant | | 247 | 15 | 7 |
| PAYMENTS ON GENERAL ACCOUNT | | £177,826 | 1 | 11 |
| count of the Jubilee Fund—(See | | | | |
| p. 127.) | | | | |
| nd Testaments, voted for the Bible and | | | | |
| Female Mission; the proceeds of which | | | | |
| employed in aid of the expenses of | | | | |
| lportage | 932 3 8 | | | |
| aid of Colportage in various parts of | | | | |
| m | 635 13 7 | | | |
| and expenses of Colporteurs employed | | | | |
| opolis | 747 19 5 | | | |
| | | 2,315 | 16 | 8 |
| Carried forward | . | £180,141 | 18 | 7 |

ABSTRACT OF THE CASH ACCOUNT

RECEIVED.

| | £ | s. | d. |
|--|---------|----|----|
| Brought forward . . . | 179,718 | 4 | 2 |
| Chinese New Testament Fund—(See Account B, page 126) . | 1,175 | 9 | 1 |
| India Fund—(See Account C, page 126) | 11 | 2 | |
| Building Fund—(See Account F, page 126) | 5,029 | 7 | 0 |
| Paris Exhibition Fund—(See Account G, page 126) . . . | 663 | 9 | 6 |

TOTAL NET RECEIPTS, carried forward . £186,597 13 1

| | PAID. | £ | s. | d. |
|---|--------|----------|----|----|
| Brought forward | | 180,141 | 18 | 7 |
| Payments on Account of the Chinese New Testament Fund—(See Account B, p. 127.) | | | | |
| To the Corresponding Committee at Shanghai, in aid of printing the Chinese Scriptures, Colportage, &c. | 700 | 0 | 0 | |
| To the Corresponding Committee at Hong Kong, for the like purposes | 2,179 | 17 | 0 | |
| To the Corresponding Committee at Peking, in aid of General expenses | 68 | 0 | 0 | |
| To the Corresponding Committee at Canton, for the like purpose | 50 | 0 | 0 | |
| To Mr. A. Wylie, Agent in China | 300 | 0 | 0 | |
| To ditto, for Travelling expenses and Colportage | 262 | 15 | 2 | |
| To ditto, expense of Printing 1,000 copies of St. Mark in the Mandarin Colloquial | 10 | 17 | 3 | |
| | | 3,571 | 9 | 5 |
| Payments on Account of the India Fund—(See Account C, p. 127.) | | | | |
| To the North India Auxiliary Society at Allahabad, in aid of General operations | | 262 | 12 | 10 |
| Payments on Account of the Building Fund—(See Account F, p. 127.) | | | | |
| To Messrs. Rider & Son, further payments on account of works, as per contract | 13,000 | 0 | 0 | |
| To Architect, on account of Commission, and Salary of the Clerk of the Works | 376 | 0 | 0 | |
| To the Commissioners, for redemption of Land Tax Solicitor's Bill and Surveyor's Charges | 605 | 17 | 0 | |
| Compensations to Owners of neighbouring Properties for loss of light, &c. &c. | 295 | 6 | 10 | |
| Expenses of removal of Stock to New Warehouse | 587 | 5 | 0 | |
| Expenses of removal to Temporary Offices at No. 12, New Bridge Street, including fixtures, repairs, and one quarter's rent | 188 | 12 | 3 | |
| For Printing, Advertisements, and sundry expenses | 170 | 16 | 11 | |
| | 43 | 15 | 8 | |
| | | 15,267 | 13 | 8 |
| Payments on Account of the Paris Exhibition Fund—(See Account G, p. 127.) | | | | |
| Cost of erection of Pavilion in the Grounds of the Exhibition, including Taxes and Insurance | 352 | 19 | 0 | |
| Fitting up of Dépôt, Advertisement in Official Catalogue, Carriage of Books, Printing Labels, Circulars, &c., Postage and sundry expenses | 288 | 19 | 8 | |
| To Messrs. Gillow & Co. for Revolving Stands, carriage of a set of Versions &c. to Paris, and for their return | 288 | 4 | 4 | |
| For Salaries of Dépôt Keeper and Colporteurs | 308 | 0 | 0 | |
| For Travelling expenses of Secretaries, and expenses of the Society's Special Agent resident in Paris during the Exhibition | 190 | 12 | 6 | |
| By amount applied in reduction of cost of Scriptures sent from London | 206 | 18 | 8 | |
| | | 1,635 | 14 | 2 |
| TOTAL NET PAYMENTS, carried forward | | £200,879 | 8 | 8 |

ABSTRACT OF THE CASH ACCOUNT

| RECEIVED. | | £ | s. | d. |
|---|---|-----------------|-----------|----------|
| Brought forward | . | 186,597 | 13 | 1 |
| Sale of Exchequer Bills | . | 15,177 | 0 | 0 |
| Sale of Stock | . | 9,449 | 17 | 0 |
| Benevolent Fund, Contributions during the year (Capital Account D, page 126) | . | 21 | 13 | |
| Balance of Benevolent Fund (Current Account E, page 127), March 31, 1868 | . | 54 | 4 | |
| Balance of Benevolent Fund Current Account, March 30, 1867 | . | 101 | 3 | 6 |
| Balance in hand March 30, 1867: | | | | |
| Cash in the hands of Agents and others | . | 5,297 | 12 | 6 |
| Cash at the Bankers | . | 5,337 | 16 | 9 |
| Bills after date and not due, in the hands of the Bankers | . | 12,666 | 9 | 9 |
| | | <u>£234,703</u> | <u>10</u> | <u>7</u> |

*The Engagements of the Society at home and abroad, on the
31st March, were estimated at £79,453 10s. 2d., and
now amount to £112,000.*

WILLIAM HITCHIN,

Accountant.

| | PAID. | £ | s. | d. |
|---|---------------------------|---------|----|----|
| | Brought forward | 200,879 | 8 | 8 |
| Purchase of Exchequer Bills | | 7,056 | 18 | 2 |
| Contribution in Stock transferred to the Society (see page 112) | | 2,240 | 0 | 0 |
| Proportions in Stock ditto (see page 112) | | 2,891 | 9 | 6 |

Balance in hand on the 31st March, 1868 :

| | | | | |
|---|-------|--------|----|----------------------|
| Cash in the hands of Foreign Agents and Correspondents | 5,550 | 9 | 11 | |
| Less for Sundry Payments made in advance | 225 | 4 | 11 | |
| | | | | 5,325 5 0 |
| Cash at the Bankers | | 3,133 | 3 | 2 |
| Bills, after date, and not due, in the hands of the Bankers | | 13,177 | 6 | 1 |
| | | | | <u>£234,703 10 7</u> |

We, the Auditors, have examined the above Account, together with the Vouchers and the several payments, and do find it correct, with a balance at the Bankers' of £33 3s. 2d. in Cash, and £13,177 6s. 1d. in Short Bills; and that the Society was correct at the closing of the said Account the following items :—

| | |
|---------------------------------------|--|
| £51,704 13s. 9d. New Three per Cents. | } On account of the General and Jubilee Funds. |
| £28,100 Three per Cents. Reduced. | |
| £7,000 Exchequer Bills. | |

On Account of Special Funds, &c.

- £5,000 New Three per Cents. on account of the Chinese New Testament Fund.
- £3,000 New Three per Cents. on account of the Benevolent Fund (Capital Account).
- £10 New Three per Cents. on account of the Benevolent Fund (Current Account).
- £1,666 13s. 4d. Three per Cent. Consols, on account of Thompson's Charity.
- £1,719 11s. 6d. New Two-and-a-Half per Cents. appropriated to the purposes of Hill's, Gattey's, Brook's, Wilson's, and Morgan's Charities.
- £2,000 East Indian Railway Consolidated Stock, the interest to be applied for the extension of Colportage in India.

We have also examined the Accounts of the Special Funds annexed hereunto, and find them correct : the balance of the Jubilee Fund [A] being £1,907 6s. 0d.; of the Chinese New Testament Fund [B] being £9,149 11s. 1d. The Capital Account of the Benevolent Fund [D] being invested in £13,000 0s. 0d. New Three per Cents., with a balance in hand of £216 3s. 9d., and the Current Account of the Benevolent Fund [E] being invested in £500 New Three per Cents., with a balance in hand of £4 4s. 6d. The balance in hand of the Building Fund [F] being £3,972 1s. 7d.; and which balances are included in the assets above described.

Witness our hands this 30th day of April, 1868.

GEORGE THOMSON.
GEORGE MOORE.
GEORGE F. WHITE.
A. CLARKE.
A. LANG.
JOHN SNELL.
R. R. ROBERTS.

| Dr. | | JUBILEE | |
|---|--|---------------------|-------|
| | | £ | s. d. |
| 1867—March 30. | To Balance | 4,223 | 2 8 |
| | | <u>£4,223 2 8</u> | |
| CHINESE NEW | | | |
| 1867—March 30. | To Balance | 11,545 | 10 8 |
| 1868—March 31. | To Contributions | £17 | 12 1 |
| „ | To Legacy of the late Mr. John Dinham of Exeter | 782 | 17 9 |
| „ | To Dividends on New 3 per Cents. Stock | 375 | 0 0 |
| | | <u>1,175 9 10</u> | |
| | | <u>£12,721 0 6</u> | |
| INDIA | | | |
| 1867—March 30. | To Balance | 251 | 10 3 |
| 1868—March 31. | To Contributions, as per Cash Account. | 11 | 2 7 |
| | | <u>£262 12 10</u> | |
| BENEVOLENT FUND, | | | |
| 1867—March 30. | To Balance | 194 | 10 9 |
| 1868—March 31. | To Contributions, as per Cash Account | 21 | 13 0 |
| | | <u>£216 3 9</u> | |
| STOCK.—New 3 per Cents. as per last Account | | <u>£13,000 0 0</u> | |
| BENEVOLENT FUND, | | | |
| 1868—March 31. | To Dividends on £13,000 New 3 per Cents | 390 | 0 0 |
| | To ditto on £500 ditto | 15 | 0 0 |
| | | <u>£405 0 0</u> | |
| STOCK.—New 3 per Cents. | | <u>£500 0 0</u> | |
| BUILDING | | | |
| 1867—March 30. | To Balance | 14,210 | 8 3 |
| 1868—March 31. | To Contributions, as per Cash Account | 5,029 | 7 0 |
| | | <u>£19,239 15 3</u> | |
| PARIS EXHIBITION | | | |
| 1867—March 30—To Balance | | 972 | 4 8 |
| 1868—March 31. | To Contributions, as per Cash Account | 663 | 9 6 |
| | | <u>£1,635 14 2</u> | |

| | | [A] | | Cr. | |
|-----------|---|-----|--|---------------|------------|
| | | | | £ | s. d. |
| March 31. | By sundry payments, as per Cash Account | | | 2,315 | 16 8 |
| „ | By Balance | | | 1,907 | 6 0 |
| | | | | <u>£4,223</u> | <u>2 8</u> |

| AMENT FUND. | | [B] | | | |
|-------------|---|-----|--|----------------|------------|
| March 31. | By sundry payments, as per Cash Account | | | 3,571 | 9 5 |
| „ | By Balance | | | 9,149 | 11 1 |
| | | | | <u>£12,721</u> | <u>0 6</u> |

| | | [C] | | | |
|-----------|---------------------------------|-----|--|-------------|--------------|
| March 31. | By payment, as per Cash Account | | | 262 | 12 10 |
| | | | | <u>£262</u> | <u>12 10</u> |

| IAL ACCOUNT. | | [D] | | | |
|--------------|--------------------|-----|--|-------------|------------|
| March 31. | By Balance in cash | | | 216 | 3 9 |
| | | | | <u>£216</u> | <u>3 9</u> |

| ENT ACCOUNT. | | [E] | | | |
|--------------|--|-----|--|-------------|------------|
| March 30. | By Balance | | | 101 | 3 6 |
| March 31. | By Grant to the Rev. Isaac Lowndes. | | | 125 | 0 0 |
| „ | By Grant to a late Warehouseman | | | 41 | 12 0 |
| „ | By Grants to Colporteurs and Widows of Colporteurs, at Home and Abroad | | | 83 | 0 0 |
| „ | By Balance | | | 54 | 4 6 |
| | | | | <u>£405</u> | <u>0 0</u> |

| | | [F] | | | |
|-----------|---|-----|--|----------------|-------------|
| March 31. | By sundry payments, as per Cash Account | | | 15,267 | 13 8 |
| „ | By Balance | | | 3,972 | 1 7 |
| | | | | <u>£19,239</u> | <u>15 3</u> |

| | | [G] | | | |
|-----------|---|-----|--|---------------|-------------|
| March 31. | By sundry payments, as per Cash Account | | | 1,635 | 14 2 |
| | | | | <u>£1,635</u> | <u>14 2</u> |

LEGACIES,

The Receipt of which is included in the Cash Account, deducting the Duty and Charges thereon.

| | £ | s. | d. |
|--|------|----|----|
| Angus, Mr. Charles, late of Pomarium, Perth. | 5 | 0 | 0 |
| Appleby, Miss Elizabeth, late of St. Albans (<i>one-fourth of 600l. Stock, less duty</i>) | 128 | 4 | 4 |
| Armistead, Miss Mary, late of Waterhead, Ambleside (<i>proceeds of sale of carriage, harness, &c., (less duty and expenses)</i>) | 28 | 15 | 1 |
| Barker, Miss Mary, late of St. Alban's (3 per cent. <i>Stock less duty</i>) | 100 | 0 | 0 |
| Barley, George, Esq., late of Gainsborough (<i>less duty and expenses</i>) | 100 | 0 | 0 |
| Barmby, Miss Mary, late of Sutton-in-Holderness, York (<i>duty free</i>). | 100 | 0 | 0 |
| Beldam, Joseph, Esq., late of Royston (<i>duty free</i>) | 100 | 0 | 0 |
| Bentley, William, Esq., late of Market Rasen (<i>less duty and expenses</i>) | 194 | 0 | 0 |
| Betteridge, Mr. Thos., late of Meriden, Warwick | 5 | 0 | 0 |
| Bigwood, Joseph, Esq., late of Brussels (<i>duty free</i>) | 400 | 0 | 0 |
| Blanchard, John, Esq., late of Whitby (<i>duty free</i>) | 100 | 0 | 0 |
| Blaikie, Miss Helen, late of Aberdeen | 10 | 0 | 0 |
| Bland, Miss Sophia, late of West Bergholt, Essex (<i>with interest, less duty</i>) | 300 | 0 | 0 |
| Blenkinsop, Miss Jane, late of Haydon, Cumberland (<i>duty free</i>) | 50 | 0 | 0 |
| Boden, William, Esq., late of Clevedon, Somerset, per the Rev. Canon Champneys (<i>with interest less expenses</i>) | 100 | 0 | 0 |
| Brees, Miss Mary, late of Machynlleth (<i>less duty</i>) | 100 | 0 | 0 |
| Browne, Miss Sarah, late of Islington (<i>duty free</i>) | 500 | 0 | 0 |
| Bryant, Mr. James, late of Landkey, Devon | 10 | 0 | 0 |
| Burton, Joshua, Esq., late of Roundhay, Yorkshire (<i>less duty</i>) | 500 | 0 | 0 |
| Cadenhead, Mrs. D., late of Aberdeen (<i>less duty</i>) | 50 | 0 | 0 |
| Chapman, Miss Catherine, late of Clifton, Bristol (<i>Consols, less duty</i>) | 100 | 0 | 0 |
| Chapman, Miss Charlotte, late of Wrexhall, Somerset (<i>Consols less duty</i>) | 100 | 0 | 0 |
| Charleton, Miss Elizabeth, late of Bristol (<i>less duty</i>) | 50 | 0 | 0 |
| Cohu, Mr. Elisha, late of Guernsey (700l. <i>Guernsey currency</i>) | 668 | 5 | 1 |
| Corbett, Thomas, Esq., late of Witherley, Leicester (<i>duty free</i>) | 100 | 0 | 0 |
| Corrie, Miss Matilda, late of Bourton-on-the-Hill (<i>duty free</i>) | 25 | 0 | 0 |
| Cox, Miss Ann, late of Birmingham | 4 | 0 | 0 |
| Cox, Mr. Thomas (Annuity) one year | 20 | 0 | 0 |
| Cox, Mrs. Frances C. A., late of Lawford, Essex (<i>duty free</i>) | 1000 | 0 | 0 |
| Cripps, Miss Edith, late of Huntspill, Somerset | 19 | 0 | 0 |
| Cusack, Rev. Edward, late of Reading (<i>less duty</i>) | 150 | 0 | 0 |
| De Ville, James R., Esq., late of North Trout, Hampshire (3 per cent. <i>Consols, less duty and charges</i>) | 154 | 15 | 6 |
| Digby, Mrs. Jane, late of East Lodge, Passage West, Cork | 10 | 0 | 0 |
| Dolben, Miss Juliana, late of Higham Ferrers (<i>additional</i>) | 20 | 5 | 3 |
| Dyer, Miss Elizabeth, late of Bristol (<i>duty free, with interest</i>) | 200 | 0 | 0 |
| Edmonds, Rev. Robert, late of Church Lawford, Warwick | 328 | 19 | 0 |
| Edwards, Miss Philadelphia, late of Bath (<i>duty free</i>) | 200 | 0 | 0 |
| Ellis, Robert, Esq., late of Chelsea (<i>duty free</i>) | 25 | 0 | 0 |
| Evans, Mrs. Anne, late of Aberystwith (<i>duty free</i>) | 100 | 0 | 0 |
| Fletcher, Mr. John, late of Little Ayton | 10 | 0 | 0 |
| Ford, Mr. William, per Rev. A. W. Murray, Apia, Samoa | 65 | 11 | 8 |
| Frith, Joseph, Esq., late of Higham-on-the-Hill, Leicester (<i>less duty and expenses</i>) | 100 | 0 | 0 |
| Frowd, Miss Sarah T., late of Bath (<i>duty free</i>) | 50 | 0 | 0 |
| Gifford, Miss Anne, late of Norwich (<i>less duty</i>) | 40 | 0 | 0 |

| | £ | s. | d. |
|---|------|----|----|
| Mr. Joseph, late of St. Austell (<i>duty free</i>) | 20 | 0 | 0 |
| Mr. John, late of Liverpool, Nova Scotia (<i>Annuity</i>) | 20 | 0 | 0 |
| Mr. Ralph, late of Crawcrook, Durham | 5 | 0 | 0 |
| Miss Mary, late of Llanfechan, Mont. | 5 | 0 | 0 |
| Mr. Nathaniel, Esq., late of Charlton Kings (<i>less duty</i>) | 500 | 0 | 0 |
| Miss Maria, late of York (<i>less duty</i>) | 50 | 0 | 0 |
| Mrs. Harriet, late of Painswick | 10 | 0 | 0 |
| Miss Catherine, late of Glasgow (<i>with interest, less duty and expenses</i>) | 50 | 0 | 0 |
| Mr. Richard, Esq., late of Bath (<i>duty free</i>) | 100 | 0 | 0 |
| Mr. Rice, Esq., late of Upper Stamford Street (<i>with interest, duty free</i>) | 100 | 0 | 0 |
| Miss Mary, late of Steeple Bumpstead (<i>less duty</i>) | 50 | 0 | 0 |
| Miss Catherine L., late of Cheltenham (<i>duty free</i>) | 50 | 0 | 0 |
| Thomas, Esq., late of Glanrafon, Llanrwst (<i>less duty and expenses</i>) | 100 | 0 | 0 |
| Miss Jessie Miller, late of Abergele (<i>duty free, less expenses</i>) | 100 | 0 | 0 |
| Mr. Samuel (<i>Annuity, less expenses</i>) | 8 | 7 | 4 |
| Miss Frances E. (<i>under deed of settlement, less duty</i>) | 20 | 0 | 0 |
| Mr. Ebenezer, Esq., late of Stratford Green (<i>duty free</i>) | 200 | 0 | 0 |
| Mr. Ebenezer, Esq., late of Brighton (<i>less duty</i>) | 250 | 0 | 0 |
| Mrs. Ann, late of Alford, Lincs. | 10 | 0 | 0 |
| Mrs. Alicia M., late of Stockton, Yorkshire (<i>duty free</i>) | 300 | 0 | 0 |
| Mr. James, Esq., late of Stockport (<i>less duty</i>) | 100 | 0 | 0 |
| Mr. William, Esq., late of Stamford Hill (<i>less duty</i>) | 75 | 0 | 0 |
| Miss Harriet (<i>Annuity</i>), one year | 33 | 0 | 11 |
| George, Esq., M.D., late of Leigh-upon-Mendip, Somerset (<i>two 3 per cents</i>) | 2984 | 14 | 1 |
| Miss Olivia, late of Bath (<i>less duty</i>) | 500 | 0 | 0 |
| Mr. Duncan, Esq., late of Hammersmith (<i>Consols, less duty</i>) | 200 | 0 | 0 |
| Miss Maria, late of Wimbledon (<i>duty free</i>) | 100 | 0 | 0 |
| Mr. George, Esq., late of Halifax, Yorkshire | 19 | 19 | 0 |
| Mr. Robert, Esq., late of North Brixton (<i>duty free</i>) | 50 | 0 | 0 |
| Miss Sarah, late of Chichester | 19 | 19 | 0 |
| Mr. Richard, Esq., late of Kidderminster (<i>less duty and expenses</i>) | 150 | 0 | 0 |
| Miss Ann Flint, late of East Retford | 50 | 0 | 0 |
| Mr. John, late of Grantham (<i>less duty</i>) | 100 | 0 | 0 |
| Mr. the Hon. Chief Justice, late of St. John, New Brunswick (<i>duty free</i>) | 50 | 0 | 0 |
| Miss Mary Ann, late of Hastings (<i>one-sixth of balance Messrs. Hoare's</i>) | 946 | 7 | 11 |
| Mr. R. (<i>Annuity</i>), one year | 12 | 0 | 0 |
| Mr. Robert, late of Cheltenham | 5 | 0 | 0 |
| Mr. John, Esq., late of Cullompton (<i>duty free</i>) | 100 | 0 | 0 |
| Miss Margaret, late of Staines (<i>less duty</i>) | 1000 | 0 | 0 |
| Mrs. Anna M., late of Camberwell (<i>duty free</i>) | 100 | 0 | 0 |
| Mr. Henry, Esq., late of Linton, Cambridge | 19 | 19 | 0 |
| Charles B., Esq., late of Burton, Christchurch, Hants | 2136 | 4 | 0 |
| Mr. Mrs. Mary, late of Sydenham | 19 | 19 | 0 |
| David, Esq., late of Windsor, Nova Scotia (<i>50l. Nova Scotia currency, with interest</i>) | 46 | 4 | 0 |
| Mr. Sarah M., late of Cheltenham | 5 | 0 | 0 |
| Mr. Mrs. Ellen, late of Ulverston | 62 | 5 | 0 |
| Mrs. Jane, late of Dundee | 2 | 15 | 4 |
| Mrs. Elizabeth M., late of Bridlington (<i>duty free</i>) | 100 | 0 | 0 |
| Mr. Duncan, Esq., late of Brackley Point, Prince Edward and | 32 | 16 | 10 |
| Rev. Samuel, late of Salisbury (<i>less duty</i>) | 50 | 0 | 0 |
| Miss Elizabeth C., late of Longton, Stafford (<i>less duty</i>) | 100 | 0 | 0 |

| | | | |
|---|------|----|----|
| Smith, Robert, Esq., late of Dungannon (<i>further payment on account</i>) | £ | s. | d. |
| | 144 | 14 | 4 |
| Smily, Mr. William, late of Clerkenwell. | 10 | 0 | 0 |
| Southerden, Miss Elizabeth, late of Sandwich (<i>with interest</i>) | 10 | 0 | 0 |
| Stainton, John, Esq., late of Alford, Lincolnshire (<i>duty free</i>) | 200 | 0 | 0 |
| Stokea, Charles, Esq., late of Kingaton, Notts (<i>duty free</i>) | 100 | 0 | 0 |
| Sutcliffe, Joseph, Esq., late of Halifax (<i>duty free</i>) | 50 | 0 | 0 |
| Taylor, John, Esq., late of Stoke Newington (<i>duty free</i>) | 100 | 0 | 0 |
| Thornton, Mrs. Sarah, late of Cleckheaton | 5 | 0 | 0 |
| Thorpe, Miss Eliza H., late of Greenwich | 19 | 19 | 0 |
| Tilly, Miss Rose H., late of Stratford New Town (<i>duty free, with interest</i>) | 50 | 0 | 0 |
| Tottingham, Miss Jane M., late of Harley Street (<i>duty free</i>) | 2000 | 0 | 0 |
| Townsend, W. Hicks, Esq., late of Cotham, Bristol (<i>less duty</i>) | 100 | 0 | 0 |
| Townsend, Mrs. Susan, late of Leamington Priors | 10 | 0 | 0 |
| Turner, John, Esq., late of Chester (<i>with interest, less duty</i>) | 50 | 0 | 0 |
| Vipond, John, Esq., late of Cwnavon (<i>duty free</i>) | 250 | 0 | 0 |
| Walford, Mrs. Rebecca, late of Reading | 19 | 19 | 0 |
| Walker Charles, Esq., late of Southport (<i>duty free</i>) | 500 | 0 | 0 |
| Walker, Robert, Esq., late of Leeds (<i>duty free</i>) | 50 | 0 | 0 |
| Ward, Mrs. Sarah, late of Dublin (<i>duty free</i>) | 50 | 0 | 0 |
| Wells, Miss Sarah, late of Donnington, Lincoln (<i>duty free</i>) | 100 | 0 | 0 |
| Wicks, Miss Elizabeth, late of Clifton (<i>half residue</i>) | 100 | 14 | 11 |
| Wilcockson, Miss Sarah, late of Blackwall, Kirk Ireton (<i>less duty</i>) | 100 | 0 | 0 |

COLLECTIONS,

Received from April 1, 1867, to March 31, 1868.

| | | | |
|--|----|----|----|
| | £ | s. | d. |
| Boxes in the Depository | 1 | 18 | 7 |
| By Miss Jane Overstall | 0 | 10 | 0 |
| At Cannes, France | 4 | 0 | 0 |
| At St. Giles'-in-the-Fields, by Rev. C. H. Wright | 4 | 1 | 1 |
| Park Chapel Young Men's Association, Hornsey | 2 | 13 | 4 |
| By Rev. Sir George Glyn, Bart., Ewell | 1 | 4 | 10 |
| By Rev. P. H. Harrison, Ravestone Vicarage | 2 | 6 | 9 |
| At the Episcopal Jews' Chapel, Bethnal Green, after Sermons by the Rev. J. H. Hill | 8 | 11 | 4 |
| At the Episcopal Jews' Chapel, Bethnal Green, per Rev. W. Warren | 4 | 1 | 0 |
| Boxes at Railway Stations, by Rev. C. J. Glyn:— | | | |
| Stations:—South-Western Line:— | | | |
| Basingstoke | 0 | 2 | 0 |
| Bishopstoke | 0 | 1 | 9 |
| Christchurch | 0 | 4 | 6 |
| Farnborough | 0 | 2 | 1 |
| Poole | 0 | 6 | 3 |
| Poole Junction | 0 | 7 | 3 |
| Southampton, West | 0 | 3 | 0 |
| Wareham | 0 | 1 | 0 |
| Wimborne | 0 | 6 | 8 |
| Winchester | 0 | 6 | 0 |
| Wool | 0 | 1 | 7 |
| At St. James's Boys' Sunday School, Clapham | 1 | 15 | 2 |
| After Sermons at New Jerusalem Church, Argyle Square | 23 | 0 | 5 |
| At the Circus Church, Portsmouth, per Rev. J. C. Martin | 15 | 8 | 10 |
| At Hannington Church, after Harvest Thanksgiving Service, per Rev. R. E. Harrison | 4 | 1 | 8 |

Carried forward . £75 15 1

| | £ | s. | d. |
|---|------|----|----|
| Brought forward | 75 | 15 | 1 |
| At the English Church, Antwerp, per Rev. R. Byron | 11 | 0 | 0 |
| Box, by Rev. J. H. Bishop | 0 | 7 | 8 |
| At Tinsley, per Rev. J. F. Buckler, Harvest Thanksgiving | 2 | 11 | 0 |
| At St. James's, Gerrard's Cross, per Rev. W. Bramley-Moore | 1 | 17 | 9 |
| At Shoeburyness, after Public Meeting | 3 | 8 | 0 |
| Box, by Mrs. Fletcher | 0 | 17 | 0 |
| At Pilsgate, by Miss Dalton | 0 | 6 | 10 |
| By Miss M. E. Brooking, Norfolk Crescent, in 1867 | 2 | 2 | 0 |
| By Rev. T. Greenfield :—Family Box | 0 | 14 | 0 |
| Children and Teachers of St. Nicholas Cole Abbey Sunday School, per Rev. T. Wiltshire | 1 | 15 | 2 |
| The Old Mead Collection, by Miss M. E. Canning | 4 | 5 | 6 |
| At the Military Chapel, Gibraltar, per Rev. R. G. Codrington | 7 | 12 | 0 |
| Box at United Methodist Free Church, Book Room, Creed Lane | 0 | 1 | 0 |
| Reading Church-of-England Young Men's Christian Association | 7 | 8 | 0 |
| At Roubaix, per Rev. C. Faulkner, English Chaplain | 20 | 0 | 0 |
| At Viscountess Hill's Schools, Hawkstone | 3 | 10 | 0 |
| At Walton-upon-Trent | 5 | 5 | 0 |
| Box by Miss Sarah Adams, Ashby-de-la Zouch | 1 | 12 | 0 |
| By Mr. G. T. Edwards, after Meeting at Lyons | 6 | 4 | 0 |
| Ditto at Biarritz | 5 | 9 | 6 |
| Ditto at Bordeaux | 5 | 5 | 0 |
| Ditto at Caen | 3 | 10 | 0 |
| Ditto at Cannes | 27 | 1 | 8 |
| Ditto at Cherbourg | 2 | 9 | 0 |
| Ditto at Marseilles | 2 | 6 | 8 |
| Ditto at Sailors' Meeting | 1 | 16 | 0 |
| Ditto at Mentone | 4 | 4 | 6 |
| Ditto at Montpellier | 2 | 9 | 6 |
| Ditto at Nice | 27 | 8 | 6 |
| Ditto at Nismes | 2 | 16 | 10 |
| Ditto at Pau | 14 | 11 | 2 |
| Ditto at Tours | 2 | 10 | 6 |
| By Miss Harlow Fennell | 1 | 0 | 0 |
| By Master H. H. Hunt, Kennington | 1 | 0 | 0 |
| Paddington Chapel Sunday School | 1 | 0 | 0 |
| By F. Wyndham, Esq., Moreton Place | 0 | 12 | 6 |
| | £262 | 2 | 4 |

CONTRIBUTIONS TO THE CHINESE NEW TESTAMENT FUND,

Received from April 1, 1867, to March 31, 1868.

| | £ | s. | d. |
|--|------|----|----|
| Bristol Auxiliary | 0 | 5 | 0 |
| Courtney, Miss, Dublin | 3 | 0 | 0 |
| Hawkins, Mrs., Edgeware Road | 1 | 0 | 0 |
| Hutton Henry Sunday School Bible Box | 0 | 2 | 6 |
| Jenner, T. Esq., Camberwell Road | 1 | 0 | 0 |
| Legacy of the late John Dinham, Esq., of Exeter (£750 with Interest) | 782 | 17 | 9 |
| Liverpool Auxiliary | 5 | 17 | 4 |
| Marcroft, Miss A., per Mr. Charles Swallow | 1 | 6 | 0 |
| Robey, J. H. Esq., Newcastle, Staffordshire | 1 | 1 | 0 |
| Shanklin Home and Foreign Mission Association | 3 | 19 | 6 |
| | £800 | 9 | 10 |

CONTRIBUTIONS TO THE INDIA FUND,

Received from April 1, 1867, to March 31, 1868.

| | £ | s. | d. |
|---|------------|----------|----------|
| A Friend, by Rev. R. W. Pordige, Wellington, Somerset | 5 | 0 | 0 |
| Forest of Dean Auxiliary :— | | | |
| J. Deverell, Esq. | 3 | 0 | 0 |
| Liverpool Auxiliary | 2 | 2 | 0 |
| Upper Canada Auxiliary: Mono Central Branch | 1 | 0 | 7 |
| | <u>£11</u> | <u>2</u> | <u>7</u> |

CONTRIBUTIONS TO THE BENEVOLENT FUND,

Received from April 1, 1867, to March 31, 1868.

| | £ | s. | d. |
|--|------------|-----------|----------|
| A Friend in the North | 1 | 0 | 0 |
| Cobb, F. W., Esq., Margate | 2 | 2 | 0 |
| Crowdson, W. D., Esq., Kendal | 5 | 0 | 0 |
| Glyn, Rev. C. J., Witchampton, Wimborne | 5 | 5 | 0 |
| Kendal Auxiliary—Ambleside Ladies' Society | 0 | 19 | 0 |
| Turner, Ralph, Esq., New Zealand | 5 | 5 | 0 |
| Watts, H., Esq., London | 1 | 1 | 0 |
| Watts, G. F., Esq., Manchester | 1 | 1 | 0 |
| | <u>£21</u> | <u>13</u> | <u>0</u> |

CONTRIBUTIONS TO THE PARIS EXHIBITION
FUND.*Received from April 1, 1867, to March 31, 1868.*

| | £ | s. | d. |
|--|-------------|----------|----------|
| Beauchamp, Sir Thomas Proctor, Bart. | 50 | 0 | 0 |
| Bevan, Rev. D. B., Amwellbury | 10 | 0 | 0 |
| By Mr. G. T. Edwards— | | | |
| James Robson, Esq., Newcastle-on-Tyne | 10 | 10 | 0 |
| Collection after Meeting at Paris | 10 | 12 | 6 |
| Small sums | 27 | 1 | 2 |
| Cheltenham Auxiliary | 12 | 5 | 6 |
| Colchester and East Essex Auxiliary | 11 | 12 | 0 |
| Ditcher, Mrs. S., South Brent | 10 | 10 | 0 |
| Edwards, Miss, Hardingham Hall | 10 | 0 | 0 |
| Edwards, Miss, per Mr. S. Wiseman | 20 | 0 | 0 |
| Etches, Miss and Miss Mary | 10 | 0 | 0 |
| Fison, Messrs. John and C. H., Thetford | 10 | 0 | 0 |
| Haslingden Auxiliary | 14 | 14 | 0 |
| Leveson-Gower, Miss F. E., Clapham | 10 | 0 | 0 |
| Marston, Miss, Harlington | 10 | 0 | 0 |
| Norfolk and Norwich Auxiliary, J. Wright, Esq. | 10 | 0 | 0 |
| Taunton Auxiliary | 10 | 0 | 0 |
| Winchester, Right Rev. the Lord Bishop of | 10 | 0 | 0 |
| Wintle, Rev. T. D., Stroud | 120 | 0 | 0 |
| Sums under £10 | 286 | 4 | 4 |
| | <u>£663</u> | <u>9</u> | <u>6</u> |

LIFE GOVERNORS,

By payment of Bequests since the publication of the last Annual Report.

Abel, E. M., Esq., St. Anns, Eccleston, St. Helens, Lancs.
 Ambrose, J. T., Esq., Mistley, Manningtree.
 Ashby, F., Esq., Staines, Middlesex.
 Barber, Miss Louisa B., The Abbey, Merton, Surrey.
 Beldam, Valentine, Esq., Royston, Herts.
 Bettridge, Henry, Esq., East Hanney, Berks.
 Bigwood, Thos. C., Esq., Portsmouth.
 Bird, Charles, Esq., Brigg, Lincoln.
 Boyce, Rev. Thos. W., Bristol.
 Bullen, Mrs., Esher, Surrey.
 Burls, Edward, Esq., Camberwell.
 Burton, W. S., Esq., Walton Hall, near Bletchley.
 Champneys, Rev. Canon, 31, Gordon Square, London.
 Corbett, Mrs. Catherine, The Mythe, Witherley, Leicester.
 Currey, Edmund Charles, Esq., Malling Deanery, near Lewes.
 Cusack, Ralph, Esq., 24, Rutland Square, Dublin.
 Dalton, W. H., Esq., 28, Cockspur Street, London.
 Daniell, Thos., Esq., West Bergholt, Essex.
 Edmonds, John, Esq., sen., Blakeshall, Wolverley.
 Edmonds, John T., Esq., Varteg Hill Colliery, Pontypool.
 Edmonds, Orlando, Esq., Stamford.
 Edwards, W., Esq., 38, Old Change, London.
 Fletcher, Mrs. Frances, York.
 Gray, C., Esq., Bridlington.
 Grewcock, Thomas, Esq., Stapleton, Leicester.
 Hartland, F. D., Esq., The Oaklands, Charlton Kings.
 Heywood, Benj. A., Esq., 23, Red Lion Square, London.
 Jupp, E. B., Esq., Carpenter's Hall, London Wall.
 Kempson, John, Esq., Ealing, Middlesex.
 Laing, David, Esq., D.O.L., Portobello, Edinburgh.
 Liebrecht, H., Esq., 377, Hackney-road.
 Llewelin, Thos., Esq., Machynlleth.
 Lloyd, Edward, Esq., Lincroft, York.
 Lomax, Mrs., Stockport.
 Male, Rev. Arthur S., More, Salop.
 Moses, William, Esq., Bedford.
 Padfield, Benjamin, Esq., Holcombe, Somerset.
 Parkin, J., Esq., Idridgehay, Wirksworth.
 Pasmore, James, Esq., Exeter.
 Pitt, W., Esq., Southwell Lodge, near Taunton.
 Richardson, Rev. T. P., Great Barford, Bedford.
 Smith, C. J., Esq., Reigate.
 Stainton, Thos., Esq., 78, Belsize-road, Hampstead.
 Sutcliffe, J. K., Esq., 5, New Bridge-street, Blackfriars.
 Tanner, Wm., Esq., Bristol.
 Taylor, Mrs. M. A., 36, Nelson Terrace, Edinburgh.
 Thompson, H., Esq., Grantham.
 Ward, Charles E., Esq., Bristol.
 Watkins, John, Esq., Aberystwith.
 Watkins, Rev. F., Thrybergh, Rotherham.

LIFE MEMBERS,

By payment of Bequests since the publication of the last Annual Report.

Carter, Mr. Thomas, Chester.
 Clarke, Edmund H., Esq., Exeter.
 Hale, N. W., Esq., 35, Albert Square, Clapham Road.
 Harvey, Edmund G., Esq., Newington-place, York.
 Fox, Sylvanus, Esq., Wellington, Salop.
 Johnstone, Rev. Geo. D., Creed Rectory, Cornwall.
 Killick, J., Esq., Surbiton.
 Phelps, Venerable Archdeacon, Appleby, Westmoreland.
 Piper, F. M., Esq., Stisted Mill, Braintree.
 Radford W., Esq., South Wheatley, Nottingham.
 Ramskill, J., Esq., Halifax, Yorkshire.
 Robinson, Miss Anne, Westgarth, Hayton, Cumberland.
 Walker, Edward, Esq., Leeds.

TOTAL EXPENDITURE.

| | £ | s. | d. | | £ | s. | d. |
|--------------------|---------|-----|----|--------------------------------|---------|-----|----|
| First Year | 691 | 10 | 2 | Brought forward .. | 2,332 | 368 | 12 |
| .. .. . | 1,637 | 17 | 5 | Thirty-fourth | 91,179 | 14 | 11 |
| .. .. . | 5,053 | 18 | 8 | Thirty-fifth | 106,509 | 6 | 4 |
| .. .. . | 12,206 | 10 | 3 | Thirty-sixth | 110,175 | 8 | 5 |
| .. .. . | 14,565 | 19 | 7 | Thirty-seventh | 138,934 | 18 | 9 |
| .. .. . | 18,543 | 17 | 1 | Thirty-eighth | 90,968 | 9 | 5 |
| .. .. . | 28,302 | 13 | 7 | Thirty-ninth | 86,964 | 10 | 6 |
| .. .. . | 32,419 | 19 | 7 | Fortieth | 84,669 | 8 | 3 |
| .. .. . | 60,496 | 13 | 8 | Forty-first | 85,917 | 15 | 9 |
| .. .. . | 84,652 | 1 | 5 | Forty-second | 105,851 | 2 | 9 |
| .. .. . | 81,021 | 12 | 5 | Forty-third | 128,525 | 3 | 3 |
| .. .. . | 103,680 | 18 | 8 | Forty-fourth | 105,042 | 19 | 1 |
| .. .. . | 89,230 | 9 | 9 | Forty-fifth | 88,831 | 1 | 2 |
| .. .. . | 71,099 | 1 | 7 | Forty-sixth | 97,246 | 2 | 0 |
| .. .. . | 92,237 | 1 | 4 | Forty-seventh | 103,543 | 10 | 10 |
| .. .. . | 123,547 | 12 | 3 | Forty-eighth | 103,930 | 9 | 10 |
| .. .. . | 79,560 | 13 | 6 | Forty-ninth | 95,507 | 2 | 6 |
| .. .. . | 90,445 | 6 | 4 | Fiftieth | 119,257 | 15 | 1 |
| .. .. . | 77,076 | 0 | 10 | Fifty-first | 149,040 | 13 | 9 |
| .. .. . | 89,493 | 17 | 8 | Fifty-second | 134,813 | 0 | 10 |
| .. .. . | 94,944 | 3 | 5 | Fifty-third | 138,965 | 3 | 5 |
| .. .. . | 96,014 | 13 | 7 | Fifty-fourth | 143,177 | 4 | 8 |
| .. .. . | 69,962 | 12 | 3 | Fifty-fifth | 158,642 | 15 | 0 |
| .. .. . | 86,242 | 9 | 8 | Fifty-sixth | 179,365 | 15 | 6 |
| .. .. . | 104,132 | 6 | 11 | Fifty-seventh | 165,462 | 12 | 2 |
| .. .. . | 81,610 | 13 | 6 | Fifty-eighth | 144,751 | 7 | 5 |
| .. .. . | 83,002 | 10 | 9 | Fifty-ninth | 150,539 | 0 | 9 |
| .. .. . | 98,409 | 10 | 9 | Sixtieth | 151,355 | 13 | 11 |
| .. .. . | 88,876 | 1 | 10 | Sixty-first | 160,742 | 13 | 10 |
| .. .. . | 70,404 | 16 | 7 | Sixty-second | 152,402 | 3 | 5 |
| .. .. . | 84,249 | 13 | 4 | Sixty-third | 216,445 | 17 | 0 |
| .. .. . | 107,483 | 19 | 7 | Sixty-fourth | 200,879 | 8 | 8 |
| | 103,171 | 5 | 2 | | | | |
| Carried forward .. | 2,332 | 368 | 12 | Total from the commencement .. | 6,365 | 927 | 1 |
| | | | 8 | | | | 10 |

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| Mrs. John D. Alderley .. | 75 | 0 | 0 | |
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| B. Esq. Nottingham .. | 50 | 0 | 0 | |
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| Collis R. Esq. | 21 | 0 | 0 | — |
| Collis Mrs. S. H. | 50 | 0 | 0 | — |
| Cologne Depot, per the— Presbyterian Church, by Rev. Dr. Graham, Bonn | 7 | 10 | 0 | — |
| Sundries | 13 | 12 | 10 | — |
| Colson Rev. C. | 10 | 10 | 0 | — |
| Colwill Lt.-Col. Coldbath-fields .. | — | — | 1 1 0 S | — |
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| Duleep Singh His Highness the Maharajah | 300 | 0 | 0 | — |
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| Davidson Duncun Esq. Harrow | — | — | 3 0 0 X | — |
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| Davies Ebenezer E-q. Llanfair .. | 5 | 5 | 0 | — |
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| Farmer Mrs., the late | 310 | 0 | 50 | 0 0 X |
| Farmer Miss S. S., Gunnersbury | 21 | 0 | 0 | — |
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| Farmer Captain, R.A. | — | — | 1 | 0 0 X |
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| F. A. W. | — | — | 1 | 0 0 X |
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| Fenning Lieut.-Col. Bayswater | 85 | 0 | 2 | 2 0 X |
| Fenning R. R. Esq. Woburn-pl. | 21 | 0 | 2 | 2 0 X |
| Fenning Miss S. A. ditto | — | — | 1 | 1 0 X |
| Ferdinando Rev. D. A. Native Wesleyan Minister, Ceylon (being the sum awarded to him for a tract on the Atonement) | 3 | 0 | 0 | — |
| Fernley J. Esq. Southport | 100 | 0 | 0 | — |
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| Field Geo. Esq. Ashurst-pk. Kent | 21 | 0 | 0 | — |
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| Fox J. Esq. | 20 | 0 | 0 | — |
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| Friends in Baden, by Colporteur Welsch | 3 | 6 | 3 | — |
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| Friend to the circulation of the Bible | 1 | 0 | 0 | — |
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| Friend at H. | 0 | 4 | 6 | — |
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| S. Northampton | 10 | 10 | 0 | — |
| s. Little Billing | — | 1 | 00 | L |
| s. Misses, ditto | — | 0 | 10 | 0 L |
| P. Dunfield, Derby | 10 | 10 | 0 | — |
| R. Kirk Ireton | 10 | 10 | 0 | — |
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| ss, Clapham-rise | — | 1 | 10 | X |
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| ge Esq. Sandown, Deal | 10 | 10 | 0 | — |
| Coleman, Bath | — | 1 | 10 | X |
| H. E.-q. Lee | — | 1 | 10 | X |
| W. Esq. Torbane-hill | — | 1 | 10 | X |
| J. Esq. Bishopstoke | — | 1 | 10 | X |
| Has, Putney | — | 1 | 10 | X |
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| G. Islington | — | 1 | 10 | L |
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| Castle | 22 | 20 | — | — |
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| Grane Miss ditto | 17 | 00 | — | — |
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| Gregson Mr. Jesse, Tunbridge | — | 0 | 10 | 0 X |
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| Hartley Rev. R. F. Thorpe Salvin | 10 | 10 | 0 | — | Hillman Miss, Chertsey | — | — | 0 | 10 0 M |
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| John Esq. Mouthlock .. | 55 | 0 | 0 | — |
| John Esq. Pentonville-rd. | 5 | 0 | 0 | 1 10 M |
| Rev. David, West Africa | — | — | — | 1 10 X |
| Rev. J. M. A. Higham.... | 26 | 1 | 0 | — |
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| Mr. F. Esq. Monte Video .. | — | — | — | 1 12 7 X |
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| Miss Jacob, ditto | 10 | 10 | 0 | — |
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| Miss, ditto | — | — | — | 1 10 L |
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| Mr. J. Eliot Esq. Tottenham | — | — | — | 1 10 X |
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| Mr. Robt. Esq. ditto | 50 | 0 | 0 | — |
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| Mr. W. Esq. Cumming-st.. | — | — | — | 2 20 S |
| John Esq. Greenock | 90 | 0 | 0 | — |
| Mr. J. Jun. Brierly | 10 | 10 | 0 | — |
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| Huddart Mrs. Brynkir | — | — | — | 5 00 X |
| Hudson Thos. Esq. Hampstead | — | — | — | 1 10 X |
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| Hughes R. B. Esq. Monte Video | — | — | — | 1 18 X |
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| Hunt Thomas Esq. Banbury | 260 | 0 | 0 | — |
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| Hurlock Mrs. A. S. | — | — | — | 1 10 X |
| Hurlock Rev. J. A. m.p. Brighton | 10 | 10 | 0 | — |
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| Hurrell Mrs. St. John's-wood .. | — | — | — | 0 10 0 M |
| Hutchinson Mrs. Bristol | 20 | 0 | 0 | 2 10 0 M |
| Hutchinson Capt. A. H. R.A. | — | — | — | 1 10 M |
| Plumstead | — | — | — | 2 20 M |
| Hutt B. Esq. Princes street | — | — | — | 2 20 M |
| Hutton the Misses, Newby Wiske | 126 | 0 | 0 | — |
| Hutton Rev. H. F. Spridlington | 50 | 0 | 0 | — |
| Hutton Rev. T. P. Hemel Hempstead | — | — | — | 0 10 6 S |
| H. W. | — | — | — | 1 10 L |
| Hyde Mrs. Dunoon | — | — | — | 2 00 X |
| Hyde F. A. Esq. per Snow & Co. | 150 | 0 | 0 | — |
| Hyslop Lieut.-Col. | 30 | 0 | 0 | — |

I.

| | | | | |
|----------------------------------|-----|---|---|----------|
| Inglis Lady, Bedford-square.... | — | — | — | 1 10 S |
| Irby Hon. Georgina | — | — | — | 1 10 M |
| Mr. Anson E. Esq. Laurence | — | — | — | — |
| Pountney-hill | 105 | 0 | 0 | — |
| I. D. | 1 | 0 | 0 | — |
| In grateful acknowledgment to | — | — | — | — |
| Almighty God for the conversion | — | — | — | — |
| of a dear brother | — | — | — | 1 10 |
| In the name of Jesus | — | — | — | 5 00 |
| In Memoriam, from E. K. P. | — | — | — | 10 00 |
| In Memoriam, Rev. S. E. Bond .. | — | — | — | 0 96 |
| In Memory of a Brother | — | — | — | 103 00 |
| In memory of a beloved sister, | — | — | — | — |
| H. E. from L. B. | 100 | 0 | 0 | — |
| Innes Rev. J. Dartmoor | — | — | — | 0 10 6 X |
| Innis B. Esq. Barbadoes | — | — | — | 2 00 X |
| Irvine Mrs. A. Arundel-gardens | — | — | — | 0 10 0 L |
| Do. (for India) | — | — | — | 0 50 L |
| Isaacson Rev. S. St. Leonard's.. | — | — | — | 0 10 6 L |
| Isaacson Mrs. | — | — | — | 0 10 0 L |
| I. Y. M. | — | — | — | 1 10 L |

J.

| | | | | |
|------------------------------------|----|----|---|----------|
| Jones Sir Willoughby, Bart. .. | 36 | 13 | 4 | — |
| Jebb Lady Amelia, Brompton.. | 10 | 10 | 0 | — |
| Jackman Rev. Wm. Falkenham | 10 | 10 | 0 | — |
| Jackson Thomas Esq. Smyrna... | 42 | 0 | 0 | — |
| Jackson Miss, Croydon | — | — | — | 1 10 M |
| Jackson Miss Alice C. ditto | — | — | — | 1 10 M |
| Jackson Miss Susan ditto | — | — | — | 1 10 M |
| Jackson Capt. & Mrs. P. Barnstable | — | — | — | 1 11 6 X |
| Jackson John Esq. Essex-street | — | — | — | 1 10 X |
| Jackson Mrs. Brighton | 10 | 10 | 0 | — |
| Jackson T. Lee, Captain, Madras | — | — | — | — |
| Army | 50 | 0 | 0 | — |
| Jacob C. Esq. Stoke Newington | 10 | 10 | 0 | — |
| James J. Stanley Esq. Ely-place | — | — | — | 1 10 L |
| Janvrin W. Esq. Mornington-rd.. | — | — | — | 1 10 L |
| Jaques William Esq. Ryde | 10 | 10 | 0 | — |
| Jarrett Rev. J. Pwllheli | 10 | 10 | 0 | — |
| Jay Rev. W. | — | — | — | 1 10 L |
| J. B. | — | — | — | 2 00 S |
| J. B. | — | — | — | 0 26 |
| Jeanneret E. P. Esq. Barnsbury | — | — | — | 1 10 M |
| Jeffries Mr. J. T. Leadhall-ukit. | — | — | — | 2 20 S |
| Jeffries Mr. Henry ditto | — | — | — | 1 10 L |
| Jeffery Miss, Bristol | — | — | — | 1 00 L |
| Jeffreys Miss E. Bath | — | — | — | 1 00 X |

| | Don. | An. | Sub. | Due | | Don. | An. | Sub. | Due |
|-----------------------------------|------|-----|------|----------|------------------------------------|-------|-----|------|----------|
| Jenkinson Admiral, the late .. | 5 | 0 | 0 | 1 10 X | Kendle Mrs. Cheapside | — | — | — | 1 10 X |
| Jenkinson Mrs. | — | — | — | 1 10 X | Kennedy H. H. Esq. Cantray .. | — | — | — | 10 00 L |
| Jenkinson Messrs. C. T. & Son. | — | — | — | 1 10 M | Kent Rev. P. Peckham | 10 | 0 | 0 | 1 10 X |
| Jenney S. W. Esq. Tying | — | — | — | 1 10 X | Keebler J. W. Esq. Be fast | 3 | 0 | 0 | — |
| Jenney A. H. Esq. ditto | — | — | — | 1 10 X | Kermode R. Q. Esq. | 50 | 0 | 0 | — |
| Jennings J. Esq. Langham-street | — | — | — | 1 10 S | Kerr Rev. W. F. | — | — | — | 2 20 L |
| Jennings Wm. Esq. Eversh-hill. | 500 | 0 | 0 | — | Kershaw T. Esq. | 30 | 0 | 0 | — |
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| J. L. | 200 | 0 | 0 | — | Kidd Dr. Moorgate-street | — | — | — | 1 10 X |
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| Jones Mr. Rosa, Hereford-hire .. | 17 | 0 | 0 | — | Knight T. Esq. Brompton | 15 | 15 | 0 | — |
| Jones Major N. Bengal Nat. Inf. | 10 | 10 | 0 | — | Knight Rev. E. B. | — | — | — | 1 00 X |
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| Jones Miss Elizabeth | 10 | 10 | 0 | — | Knowles Mrs. ditto | 35 | 10 | 0 | — |
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| Jones Mr. Nath. J. | 10 | 10 | 0 | — | Knox Mrs. H. Carnegie, Reading | 5 | 0 | 0 | 2 00 S |
| Jones J. H. Esq. | 10 | 10 | 0 | — | Knox Rev. G. Waddon, Croydon | — | — | — | 1 10 M |
| Jones Miss Fanny C. Louisa | 10 | 10 | 0 | — | Köhler W. Esq. Canon-ile-street | — | — | — | 1 10 L |
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| Jones Rev. W. Cwm Avon | — | — | — | 1 10 X | | | | | |
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| Jones T. H. Esq. ditto | — | — | — | 2 11 X | | | | | |
| Jones Rev. David, Treborth | 10 | 10 | 0 | — | | | | | |
| Jones Miss Anna, Hammersmith | — | — | — | 2 20 X | | | | | |

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| A. Esq. M. P. Wakefield | 300 | 0 | 0 | — |
| Southwick-street | — | 1 | 10 | L |
| Esq. Streatham-hill | 10 | 10 | 0 | 1 10 S |
| ditto | — | 1 | 10 | S |
| Esq. Leadenhall-st. | 10 | 0 | 0 | 1 10 L |
| Colonel, Jersey | — | 1 | 10 | L |
| Esq. | 21 | 0 | 0 | — |
| Esq. Clapham-corn. | 47 | 5 | 0 | 1 10 X |
| Esq. Cleveon, Mon- | — | — | — | — |
| ditto | 10 | 0 | 0 | 1 10 X |
| Esq. Andover | 25 | 0 | 0 | — |
| Rainhill | 55 | 0 | 0 | — |
| Duke-street | 3 | 0 | 0 | — |
| F. Stone Newington | — | 1 | 10 | M |
| S. Esq. Green-st. | — | 1 | 10 | L |
| Miss M. M. Tufnell-pk. | 10 | 10 | 0 | — |
| Miss A. M. ditto | 10 | 10 | 0 | — |
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| H. J. Brinscombe | — | 1 | 10 | L |
| T. Esq. Brixton | — | 1 | 10 | L |
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| Mrs. Park-road | — | 3 | 30 | M |
| W. W. Frons | — | 1 | 10 | X |
| Esq. Notting-hill | — | 3 | 00 | L |
| Esq. Leone, Temple | 10 | 0 | 0 | 1 10 L |
| Esq. Strand | — | 1 | 10 | L |
| Capt. B. S. | — | 5 | 00 | L |
| Esq. Grove-end-road | 10 | 10 | 0 | — |
| H. Oxford | 21 | 10 | 0 | — |
| Esq. Cleveland | — | 1 | 10 | X |
| Hammersmith | — | 2 | 20 | X |
| Catharine | 30 | 0 | 0 | — |
| Capt. E. B. S. | 10 | 0 | 0 | 2 20 L |
| R. St. Mark's-eres. | — | 1 | 10 | L |
| R. B. S. Chester | 41 | 0 | 0 | — |
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| Esq. Rigge Esq. ditto | — | 2 | 20 | S |
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| H. G. per Grindlay | — | 1 | 00 | X |
| Yarburgh | — | 1 | 10 | X |
| Mrs. per Hoare & Co. | — | 1 | 00 | X |
| Westbourne-square | — | 1 | 10 | X |
| M. H. | 50 | 0 | 0 | — |
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| T. L. Esq. Oswestry | 100 | 0 | 0 | — |
| Esq. Macclesfield | 55 | 5 | 0 | — |
| Esq. Holly-house | 200 | 0 | 0 | 10 00 X |
| Esq. abeth | 10 | 0 | 0 | — |
| James, Halifax | — | 1 | 10 | X |
| Wm. | 10 | 10 | 0 | — |
| Miss. Charl | 0 | 15 | 0 | — |
| Esq. St. John's-wood | — | 1 | 10 | M |
| Esq. Sheehey | — | 1 | 10 | X |
| Esq. Isaac, Scorrer | 10 | 0 | 0 | 1 00 X |
| W. S. Esq. per Rev. | — | — | — | — |
| ston | — | 1 | 10 | X |
| Esq. Dublin | 20 | 0 | 0 | — |
| Esq. F. Paris | 20 | 10 | 0 | — |
| Esq. Dalston | — | 1 | 10 | L |
| Esq. Mrs. | — | 1 | 10 | X |
| Esq. Camberwell | — | 0 | 10 | 0 X |
| S. S. Esq. Westbury | — | — | — | — |
| Esq. | 21 | 0 | 0 | — |
| Esq. Spring-grove | 16 | 3 | 0 | — |
| Esq. Lavender-hill | — | 1 | 10 | M |
| Esq. Eliza. (the lat.) | 50 | 0 | 0 | — |
| Esq. | 10 | 10 | 0 | — |
| Esq. and Miss, Torquay | 1 | 10 | 0 | — |

M.

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|-----------------------|-----|----|----|--------|
| the Duke of (v. p.). | — | 3 | 30 | S |
| Lord B. of (v. p.) | 10 | 10 | 0 | — |
| Viscountess | 26 | 5 | 0 | 2 20 X |
| Very Rev. Viscount. | — | — | — | — |
| under Haldane Esq. | 250 | 0 | 0 | — |
| Esq. Sarah | — | 1 | 10 | S |
| Esq. Jas. Bart. M. P. | — | 1 | 10 | L |
| Esq. | — | 1 | 10 | L |
| Esq. Lady, Dorking | 50 | 0 | 0 | 1 10 L |
| Esq. Rev. Bp. Ohio | 10 | 10 | 0 | — |

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| McGregor Lieut.-General Sir | — | — | — | — |
| Duncan, K.C.B. | 20 | 0 | 0 | 2 00 S |
| M. | 2 | 5 | 0 | — |
| Macartney Mr. John, Holloway | — | 1 | 10 | X |
| Macdona Mrs. Hampstead | — | 1 | 10 | L |
| Macdonald Lieut.-Colonel (J. P.) | — | 1 | 10 | X |
| Macdonald Mr. Sheriff, Prince | — | — | — | — |
| Edward, Canada | 20 | 5 | 5 | — |
| Macfie Claud Esq. Liverpool | 20 | 0 | 0 | — |
| MacInnes Mrs. Hampstead | 10 | 10 | 0 | — |
| MacKay Mr. Rio de Janeiro | 20 | 0 | 0 | — |
| MacKie John Esq. | 10 | 10 | 0 | — |
| MacKworth Miss A. Finedon Hall | — | 1 | 10 | X |
| MacNicol N. Esq. Lisbon | — | 1 | 00 | X |
| MacNicol Miss ditto | — | 0 | 13 | 0 X |
| MacNicol Miss Grace, ditto | — | 0 | 13 | 0 X |
| Macrae Mr. & Mrs. Jas. H. L'p ol | 25 | 0 | 0 | — |
| MacTurk Miss, South Cave | 21 | 0 | 0 | — |
| McArthur Wm. Esq. Coleman-st. | — | 10 | 10 | 0 X |
| McArthur W. Esq. Monte Video | — | 1 | 00 | X |
| McDonald Col. C.B. | 15 | 10 | 0 | — |
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| Mahony J. W. Esq. Limerick | 50 | 10 | 0 | — |
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| Mahony D. G. Esq. ditto | 10 | 10 | 0 | — |
| Mahony D. F. G. Esq. ditto | 10 | 10 | 0 | — |
| Mahony C. H. W. Esq. ditto | 10 | 10 | 0 | — |
| Mahony W. A. Esq. ditto | 10 | 10 | 0 | — |
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| Manly Mrs. Knaresborough | — | 1 | 10 | X |
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| Marcy Mrs. | — | 1 | 10 | M |
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| Mann Mrs. Charterhouse-square | — | 0 | 10 | 6 L |
| Mann Rev. W. H. G. | — | 0 | 10 | 6 X |
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| Mansel Rev. J. T. Clifton | — | 0 | 10 | 6 M |
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| March Miss | — | 1 | 10 | S |
| Margetts Rev. H. Huntingdon | — | 1 | 10 | X |
| Marriott T. J. Esq. Rood-lane | 10 | 10 | 0 | — |
| Marryat Miss, Guildford | — | 5 | 00 | L |
| Marryat Lt.-Col. Mapperton | 10 | 10 | 0 | — |
| Marsden R. C. Esq. Hanover-sq. | 10 | 10 | 0 | — |
| Marsh Rev. Sir W. R. Tilson | 57 | 10 | 0 | — |
| Marsh Mrs. Tilson | — | 1 | 10 | X |
| Marsh John Esq. Dorking | 5 | 0 | 0 | 1 10 X |
| Marshall Lt.-General, Southampton | 5 | 0 | 0 | 5 00 L |
| Marshall Miss, East Moulsey | — | 1 | 10 | X |
| Marshall Judge, Halifax (N.S.) | — | — | — | — |
| (for Italy) | 4 | 0 | 0 | — |
| Marston Mrs. Catherine | 58 | 0 | 0 | — |
| Marston Miss, Hans-place | — | 1 | 10 | X |
| Marton G. Esq. Upper Clapton | 85 | 10 | 0 | — |
| Martin D. Esq. | — | — | — | — |
| Martin J. Esq. Lincoln's-inn | 15 | 0 | 0 | 1 10 X |
| Martin Marcus Esq. ditto | — | 1 | 10 | X |
| Martin Mrs. Marcus, Montague-pl. | 10 | 10 | 0 | — |
| Martin J. K. Esq. Blackheath | 10 | 10 | 0 | — |
| Martin Joseph Esq. Highfield-ho. | — | 1 | 10 | L |
| Martin Eustace M. Esq. and Mrs. | — | — | — | — |
| Queen's-gate | — | 5 | 00 | 0 X |

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| Martin Rev. J. C. Portsmouth.. | 1 | 1 | 0 | — | Moore Lieut. General | — | — | 1 | 0 0 L |
| Martin Miss S. M. ditto | 1 | 1 | 0 | — | Moore Mrs. Cheltenham | — | — | 2 | 2 0 S |
| Martin Rev. H. J. W. Hartlepool | — | — | 1 | 1 0 X | Moore Rev. L. Sheringham | — | — | 1 | 1 0 X |
| Massey Fergus Esq. Be fast | 5 | 5 | 0 | — | Moore T. Esq. Hampstead-road | 10 | 10 | 0 | — |
| Masterman Mrs. E. per Rev. J. | — | — | — | — | Moorson Mrs. Woburn-square.. | 26 | 10 | 0 | — |
| Pardee | — | — | 1 | 1 0 L | Moorson Miss M. R. ditto | 12 | 10 | 0 | — |
| Mather Rev. E. L. Iver | — | — | 1 | 1 0 X | Moorson Miss C. J. ditto | 10 | 10 | 0 | — |
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| Matthews Miss, per Rev. W. | — | — | — | — | Mordy Miss Grace, Workington. | 10 | 10 | 0 | — |
| Chelman | — | — | 2 | 2 0 L | Morgan Rev. E. in memory of | — | — | — | — |
| Maude Lt.-Col. W. Sellaby-park | 15 | 10 | 0 | — | Rev. T. Charles, Bala | — | — | 3 | 0 0 L |
| Maude Mrs. W. ditto | 10 | 10 | 0 | — | Morgan Mr. John, Sheerness .. | — | — | 1 | 1 0 X |
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| Maw Matthew Esq. Cleatham-hall | 100 | 0 | 0 | — | Morison John Esq. Upper Clapton | 50 | 0 | 0 | — |
| Maxwell Capt. Devonshire-street | — | — | 1 | 0 0 S | Morley Robert Esq. Russia-row. | — | — | 1 | 1 0 M |
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| Mayo Herbert Esq. | 10 | 0 | 0 | — | Schribben | 0 | 10 | 0 | — |
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| M. E. H. | 2 | 2 | 0 | — | Morris Miss, Mecklenburgh-sq. | — | — | 0 | 10 6 L |
| Meinertzhagen D. Esq. Moor- | — | — | — | — | Morse Miss E. Norwich | 125 | 0 | 0 | — |
| gate-street | — | — | 1 | 1 0 L | Mortan Fredk. Esq. Lillie-street | — | — | 1 | 1 0 X |
| Meller Rev. T. W. Woodbridge | 121 | 10 | 0 | — | Mortimer Rev. Dr. | 10 | 10 | 0 | — |
| Morier David Esq. Abbeyleix .. | — | — | 1 | 0 0 S | Mortlock Rev. E. Moulton | 100 | 0 | 0 | — |
| Mercier W. T. Esq. Moyallon .. | — | — | 1 | 0 0 S | Morton Rev. R. Rothwell | — | — | 1 | 1 0 L |
| Merriman J. Esq. Teldington .. | — | — | 1 | 1 0 L | Morton Mrs. | — | — | 1 | 1 0 X |
| Messenger J. A. Esq. Farley | — | — | 1 | 1 0 X | Moser John Esq. Tulse-hill | — | — | 1 | 1 0 M |
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| M. G. | 0 | 5 | 0 | — | Moss Miss Laura, Chelmsford .. | 10 | 10 | 0 | — |
| Mildmay Arthur St. John, Esq. | — | — | 1 | 1 0 X | Moss Rev. C. Elton | — | — | 1 | 1 0 L |
| Miles Jos. J. Esq. Paternoster-row | 50 | 0 | 0 | — | Mote Joseph Esq. Gray's Inn .. | — | — | 1 | 1 0 X |
| Miles Rev. C. P. Malta | — | — | 1 | 1 0 X | Moultrie Rev. D. A. de St. Mrt'n | 0 | 12 | 3 | — |
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| pon, Esq. | 30 | 10 | 0 | — |
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| Pease Edward Esq. ditto | 150 | 0 | 0 | — |
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| Potter James Esq. | — | 1 | 1 | 0 X | | | | | |
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| Powell G. T. Esq. Croydon | — | 0 | 10 | 0 X | | | | | |
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| Pownall H. Esq. Rusell-esq. | 52 | 10 | 0 | — | | | | | |
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| Roden Earl of (v.p.) | 21 | 0 | 0 | — |
| Radstock Lord, Bryanston-sq. | 30 | 0 | 0 | — |
| Ryder Hon. G. D. | — | — | — | 1 10 X |
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| R. A. M. G. per "Rec. rd." | 0 | 5 | 0 | — |
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bury Earl of, K.G. (Pre-

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| Smith Joshua Esq. | 40 | 0 0 | | | Stephens J. Esq. Westbourne-cres. | 5 | 5 0 | 1 | 1 0 L |
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| W. Esq. Streatham-hill .. | 1 | 1 | 0 | X |
| Mrs. R. B. ditto .. | 1 | 1 | 0 | X |
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| outh Lord (V.F.) .. | 56 | 10 | 0 | 3 | 3 | 0 | X |
| on Hon. Mrs. Welman .. | 15 | 0 | 0 | 8 | | | |
| che Lady A. M. | 2 | 0 | 0 | 0 | M | | |
| che Hon. Frederick .. | 10 | 10 | 0 | | | | |
| rs. A. D. Edinburgh .. | 21 | 0 | 0 | | | | |
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| on Rev. James Henry. | 150 | 0 | 0 | | | | |
| rs. W. Warfield .. | 1 | 1 | 0 | 1 | 0 | X | |
| ray Miss E. | 2 | 0 | 0 | 0 | X | | |
| il, De Argentine .. | 0 | 2 | 0 | | | | |
| ffering, a. | 0 | 5 | 0 | | | | |
| ffering or a bountiful .. | 1 | 0 | 0 | | | | |
| st .. | 1 | 1 | 0 | | | | |
| ffering from J. S. L. | 1 | 1 | 0 | | | | |
| ffering, a .. | 1 | 0 | 0 | | | | |
| ffering from two loving .. | | | | | | | |
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| nary .. | | | | | | | |
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NOTICE RESPECTING REMITTANCES.

It is particularly requested, that, when Remittances are made to the Parent Institution, it may be specified whether the same are to be placed to the *Free Contribution* or *Purchase Account*; and when such Remittances are made through a Banker, it would save much trouble were they directed to be paid to Messrs. WILLIAMS, DEACON, and Co., 20, Birchlin Lane, E.C., for account of the Treasurer of this Society, and advice given by post to Mr. WILLIAM HITCHIN, the Accountant, of the purpose for which they are intended.—Bankers' Drafts, and Post-office Orders at the General Post-office, London, to be made payable to Mr. WILLIAM HITCHIN.

Letters containing Orders for Books are requested to be addressed, post paid, to "The Depositary," at the Society's Temporary Office, 12, New Bridge Street, Blackfriars, E.C., where Attendance is given from Nine in the Morning until Six in the Evening, except on Saturdays, when the Office is closed at Two o'clock.

The Committee of the BRITISH AND FOREIGN BIBLE SOCIETY beg leave to state, that it is necessary that Orders intended for Associations should be accompanied with payment, it being understood that the Monies are usually collected by Associations previous to their purchasing Books. The demand has become so extensive, that, were the Parent Institution to allow a Credit to be given by their Depositary, they would be under the necessity of taking Credit from the Universities and the Queen's Printers, whereby they would lose the benefit of the Discount allowed for prompt Payment, and, of course, THE COST PRICES OF THE BIBLES AND TESTAMENTS WOULD BE PROPORTIONABLY ADVANCED.



**THE
SIXTY-FIFTH REPORT.**

NOTICE RESPECTING BEQUESTS TO THE SOCIETY.

AN Act of Parliament "for the Amendment of the Laws with respect to Wills" having been passed on the 3rd day of July, 1837; which Act came into operation on the 1st day of January, 1838; the attention of all persons who may contemplate making Bequests to the British and Foreign Bible Society, is respectfully called to the following Section:—

1 VICTORIA, cap. 26, sec. 9.

"And be it further enacted, That no Will shall be valid, unless it shall be in writing, and executed in manner hereinafter mentioned (that is to say) it shall be signed at the foot or end thereof by the Testator, or by some other person in his presence and by his direction; and such signature shall be made or acknowledged by the Testator *in the presence of two or more Witnesses present at the same time; and such Witnesses shall attest and shall subscribe the Will in the presence of the Testator; but no form of Attestation shall be necessary.*"

N.B.—Wills executed prior to the first day of January, 1838, are not affected by the New Act; but any alteration therein, or Codicil thereto, must be executed in the manner before mentioned.

The British and Foreign Bible Society having been deprived of several valuable Legacies owing to the operation of the "Mortmain Act," the Committee embrace this opportunity of introducing the following extract from a Work, entitled "Plain Directions for making Wills, etc., by J. C. Hudson, Esq., of the Legacy Duty Office," as worthy of particular attention.

"The Statute of 9 Geo. II. c. 36, called the Mortmain Act, is not repealed or altered by the 1 VICTORIA, c. 26; and therefore legacies to charities out of real estate will still be void. If a Testator desire to leave legacies to charities he must take care to make them payable, either expressly or by ordinary course of law, out of such *personal estate* as may be applied for that purpose. A bequest to a charity for a term of years, or leasehold property; or of money to arise from, or be produced by, the sale of land; or by the rents, profits, or other interest arising from land; or a bequest of money, to be laid out in land, or a bequest of money secured by mortgage, or a bequest of annuities charged on land, or rather rent charges; or a bequest of money, with a direction to apply it in paying off mortgages on schools or chapels; or a bequest of money secured on parochial rates, or county rates, or turnpike tolls—is, in each case, void; and even where no particular fund is pointed out in the Will, for the payment of charitable legacies, and they are consequently a charge on the residue, and the residue consists in part of property of all or either of the kinds above specified, so much of the legacies will become void as shall bear the same proportion to the entire legacies as the exempted property bears to the entire residue."

FORM OF A BEQUEST TO THE SOCIETY.

I give and bequeath to "The British and Foreign Bible Society," instituted in London, in the year 1804, the sum of Pounds Sterling, to be paid to their Treasurer for the time being, whose Receipt shall be a sufficient discharge for the same. And I direct the said Legacy to be paid out of my pure personal Estate, applicable by Law to the payment of Charitable Bequests. And I further direct, that, if necessary, my assets shall be marshalled, so as to leave such pure personal Estate, or a sufficient part thereof, applicable to the payment of the said Legacy, and any other Charitable Bequests I may give. And I hereby charge all my personal Estate not applicable to Charitable Bequests, and in aid thereof, my real Estate, with the payment of my Funeral and Testamentary Expenses and Debts, and all Legacies and Payments given or directed by this my Will, or consequent thereon, (except Charitable Legacies), in express exoneration of my aforesaid pure personal Estate, so far as may be necessary for securing the payment in full of the said Legacy to the British and Foreign Bible Society, and of any other Charitable Bequest, but not further or otherwise.

THE
SIXTY-FIFTH REPORT

OF THE
British and Foreign
BIBLE SOCIETY;

M.DCCC.LXIX.

WITH
AN APPENDIX
AND
A LIST
OF
SUBSCRIBERS AND BENEFACTORS.

LONDON:
PRINTED BY BENJAMIN PARDON AND SON, PATERNOSTER ROW.
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1869.

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N.B.—The General Meeting of the Society is held *annually* on the first Wednesday in May.

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Subscriptions and Donations are received by Messrs. WILLIAMS, DEACON, and Co., Birch Lane; at Messrs. HOARES, Fleet Street; and at the Society's House.

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LAWS AND REGULATIONS

OF THE

British and Foreign Bible Society.

I. The designation of this Society shall be the **BRITISH AND FOREIGN BIBLE SOCIETY**, of which the sole object shall be to encourage the wider circulation of the Holy Scriptures, without note or comment: the only copies in the Languages of the United Kingdom, to be circulated by the Society, shall be the Authorized Version.

II. This Society shall add its endeavours to those employed by other Societies, for circulating the Scriptures through the British Dominions: and shall also, according to its ability, extend its influence to other countries, whether Christian, Mahometan, or Pagan.

III. Each Subscriber of One Guinea annually shall be a Member.

IV. Each Subscriber of Ten Guineas at one time shall be a Member for Life.

V. Each Subscriber of Five Guineas annually shall be a Governor.

VI. Each Subscriber of Fifty Pounds at one time, or who shall, by one additional payment, increase his original Subscription to Fifty Pounds, shall be a Governor for Life.

VII. Governors shall be entitled to attend and vote at all Meetings of the Committee.

VIII. An Executor, paying a bequest of Fifty Pounds, shall be a Member for Life: or of One Hundred Pounds, a Governor for Life.

IX. A Committee shall be appointed to conduct the business of the Society, consisting of Thirty-six Laymen, Six of whom shall be Foreigners, resident in London or its vicinity; half the remainder shall be members of the Church of England, and the other half members of other denominations of Christians. Twenty-seven of the above number, who shall have most frequently attended, shall be eligible for re-election for the ensuing year.

The Committee shall appoint all Officers except the Treasurer, and call Special General Meetings, and shall be charged with procuring for the Society suitable patronage, both British and Foreign.

X. Each Member of the Society shall be entitled, under the direction of the Committee, to purchase Bibles and Testaments at the Society's prices, which shall be as low as possible.

XI. The annual Meeting of the Society shall be held on the first Wednesday in May, when the Treasurer and Committee shall be chosen, the Accounts presented, and the Proceedings of the foregoing year reported

XII. The President, Vice-Presidents, and Treasurer, shall be considered, *ex officio*, members of the Committee.

XIII. Every Clergyman or Dissenting Minister, who is a Member of the Society, shall be entitled to attend and vote at all Meetings of the Committee.

XIV. The Secretaries for the time being shall be considered as Members of the Committee; but no other person deriving any emolument from the Society shall have that privilege.

XV. At the General Meetings, and Meetings of the Committee, the President,—or, in his absence, the Vice-President first upon the list then present; and in the absence of all the Vice-Presidents, the Treasurer; and in his absence, such Member as shall be voted for that purpose,—shall preside at the Meeting.

XVI. The Committee shall meet on the first Monday in every Month, or oftener, if necessary.

XVII. The Committee shall have the power of nominating such persons as have rendered essential services to the Society, either **MEMBERS FOR LIFE, or GOVERNORS FOR LIFE.**

XVIII. The Committee shall also have the power of nominating **HONORARY MEMBERS** from among the Foreigners who have promoted the objects of the Society.

XIX. The whole of the Minutes of every General Meeting shall be signed by the Chairman.

REGULATIONS

*Adopted at the Annual General Meetings of the Society in
1826 and 1827.*

I. That the fundamental law of the Society, which limits its operations to the circulation of the Holy Scriptures, be fully and distinctly recognised as excluding the circulation of the Apocrypha.

II. That in conformity to the preceding resolution, no pecuniary aid can be granted to any Society circulating the Apocrypha; nor, except for the purpose of being applied in conformity to the said resolution, to any individual whatever.

III. That, in all cases in which grants, whether gratuitous or otherwise, of the Holy Scriptures, either in whole or in part, shall be made to any Society, the books be issued bound, and on the express condition that they shall be distributed without alteration or addition.

IV. That all grants of the Scriptures to Societies which circulate the Apocrypha be made under the express condition that they be sold or distributed without alteration or addition; and that the proceeds of the sales of any such copies of the Scriptures be held at the disposal of the British and Foreign Bible Society.

AT THE
SIXTY-FIFTH ANNUAL MEETING,

HELD AT

EXETER HALL, LONDON, MAY 5, 1869,

The Right Hon. the EARL of SHAFTESBURY, K.G.,

PRESIDENT, IN THE CHAIR,

Succeeded by the Rt. Rev. BISHOP SMITH, Vice-President.

After prayer, and the reading of the Scriptures by the Rev. C. JACKSON, an Abstract of the Report of the Committee having been read by the Rev. S. B. BERGNE, it was, on the motion of His Grace the Archbishop of YORK, (V.P.), seconded by H. HARTLEY FOWLER, Esq.,

RESOLVED,—*That the Report, an Abstract of which has been read, be received and printed under the direction of the Committee.*

On the motion of the Rev. Canon PAYNE SMITH, Regius Professor of Divinity at Oxford, seconded by the Rev. Dr. SCHAFF, deputed from the American Bible Society,

RESOLVED,—*That this Meeting desires once more to acknowledge the goodness of Almighty God in the blessing which has rested upon the efforts of the Society during the past year, and recognises, in the enlarged sphere of labour which God has opened to it, especially in Spain, a fresh call to perseverance and prayer.*

On the motion of the Rev. W. MUIRHEAD, Missionary from China, seconded by the Rev. Dr. WILKINSON, of Birmingham,

RESOLVED.—*That the thanks of this Meeting be given to the President and Vice-Presidents for their continued patronage;—also to John Bockett, Esq., the Treasurer, who is requested to continue his services. That grateful thanks be also presented to the Officers, Committees, and Collectors of the various Auxiliaries, Branches, and Associations, throughout this country and the colonies; to whose untiring zeal and energy the Society is again indebted for so large an amount of Free Contributions during the past year; and would earnestly entreat a continuance of their efficient and valuable services; and that the following Gentlemen be the Committee for the ensuing year, with power to fill up vacancies.—[See List of Committee on page vii.]*

On the motion of the Rev. CHARLES KEMBLE, of Bath, seconded by G. F. WHITE, Esq.,

RESOLVED,—*That the warmest thanks of this Meeting be given to the Right Hon. the Earl of Shaftesbury, K.G., President, and to the Right Rev. Bishop Smith, Vice-President, for their Lordships' kind attention to the business of the day.*

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O give thanks unto the LORD, for *he is* good: for his mercy *endureth* for ever. *Psalms* cvii. 1.

PICA TYPE.

And the sea gave up the dead which were in it; and death and hell delivered up the dead which were in them: and they were judged every man according to their works. *Rev.* xx. 13.

MINION TYPE.

Let the wicked forsake his way, and the unrighteous man his thoughts: and let him return unto the LORD, and he will have mercy upon him; and to our God, for he will abundantly pardon. *Isai.* lv. 7.

OXFORD.

O give thanks unto the God of gods: for his mercy endureth for ever. *Psalms* cxxxvi. 2.

SMALL PICA TYPE.

O Zion, that bringest good tidings, get thee up into the high mountain; O Jerusalem, that bringest good tidings, lift up thy voice with strength; lift *it* up, be not afraid; say unto the cities of Judah, Behold your God! *Isai.* xl. 9.

RUBY TYPE.

I was glad when they said unto me, Let us go into the house of the LORD. Our feet shall stand within thy gates, O Jerusalem. *Psalms* cxviii. 1, 2.

ENGLISH TYPE.

For God so loved the world, that he gave his only begotten Son, that whosoever believeth in him should not perish, but have everlasting life. *John* iii. 16.

BREVIER TYPE.

And they came to a place which was named Gethsemane: and he saith to his disciples, Sit ye here, while I shall pray. *Mark* xiv. 32.

PEARL TYPE.

How beautiful upon the mountains are the feet of him that bringeth good tidings, that publisheth peace; that bringeth good tidings of good, that publisheth salvation; that saith unto Zion, Thy God reigneth! *Isai.* lxi. 7.

DIAMOND TYPE.

Let the word of Christ dwell in you abundantly in all wisdom; teaching and admonishing one another with psalms and hymns and spiritual songs, singing with grace in your hearts to the Lord. *Colossians* iii. 16.

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R E P O R T.

“EXCEPT the Lord build the house, they labour in vain that build it.” Human weakness and Divine efficiency are two great facts or principles, the recognition of which must underlie all Christian work. It is most deeply true that every purpose and project conceived or attempted by human agency for the furtherance of the Truth and Kingdom of our Lord and Master must depend for successful issue upon Divine co-operation and Divine blessing. The most elaborately-constructed institutions and the most carefully-selected means, combined with the loftiest talents and with labour that never waries in its self-denying exertions, will accomplish nothing that is effectual or permanent in relation to the spiritual triumphs of religion in the world if the human element alone prevails—if reliance be placed simply and exclusively upon an arm of flesh, and all gracious influence and power from on High be withheld. In the building of the Church as a whole,—that vast spiritual edifice which has been so many centuries in the course of construction, and in which so many busy workmen have been engaged, depositing “gold, silver, and precious stones;” the toil and energy, the skill and vigilance of the under builders will be labour in vain and strength spent for nought, unless the great Master Builder take the work in hand; and then the glorious structure, fitly framed together, and deriving

from His Spirit vitality, strength, and beauty in every part, "groweth unto an Holy Temple in the Lord." The principle applies with all its force to a Society like yours. Broad and seemingly strong as may be its foundation, increasing in the magnitude of its proportions, rising higher and higher in its superstructure, "unless the Lord build the house, they labour in vain that build it." The wisest counsels, the most prudent contrivances, the most zealous services will be of no avail unless He deign to vouchsafe His blessing and render His Word a mighty power in the earth to demolish the strongholds of sin and Satan.

But there is a subordinate and more material application of the passage of Scripture, just quoted, which carries a special significance to the minds of your Committee on the present occasion. This Anniversary is coincident with a note-worthy epoch in the Society's history, and rises above the level of an ordinary Anniversary by reason of the associations with which it is identified. Three years since, within a few weeks, the first stone of the new Bible House was laid, with fitting ceremonial, by His Royal Highness the Prince of Wales, and an enterprise was commenced of very deep interest and grave responsibility. It is needless to recapitulate all the preliminary circumstances connected with this important step. It is well known that it did not originate in any alternative that might have been avoided, or in any restless craving to raise a more conspicuous and imposing edifice than that in which the Society was so long content to dwell. It was a simple and absolute necessity which the Committee had to face, and to deal with in the best manner attainable. The period during which the building has been gradually advancing towards completion, has cast upon the gentlemen composing the Building Committee a very large amount of most anxious and laborious duty. It has not been an easy thing to strike a happy medium between tastes and opinions somewhat conflicting, but they have conscientiously endeavoured to make the new Bible House a structure worthy of the Society which it represents,

and worthy of the grand object at which the Society aims. The building is not for man, but for God,—dedicated to the Divine Glory, and to be henceforth employed as the great storehouse whence copies of the Holy Scriptures shall go forth in all the multiplied languages of the human race, and to every part of the habitable globe. It is with sincere satisfaction that the Committee now report that the great undertaking has reached its final stage, and that the Society occupies the spot where for generations to come, long after the builders have gone to rest, its operations will be conducted—and may it not be hoped, conducted with growing success and richer tokens of the Divine blessing, so that in truth, and not in figure merely, the glory of the latter house shall eclipse the glory of the former. From first to last your Committee have been impressed with the conviction that “Unless the Lord build the house, they labour in vain that build it,” and His help and direction have been invariably invoked; and there are circumstances, to which brief allusion may be allowed, which cannot fail to demand an explicit and grateful recognition of the Divine goodness and mercy that have been experienced throughout. It should be stated that during the progress of the work, and amidst the many dangers inseparable from it, there has been no loss of life, and scarcely an accident of any sort entailing serious personal injury. It may also be mentioned, that the total expenditure will fall within the data on which the estimated cost was calculated,—a result for hearty congratulation, and almost without a parallel in buildings of such magnitude, in the execution of which the shrewdest foresight is often baffled by unexpected and costly contingencies. And it may be yet further observed, that the prompt and generous liberality of the friends of the Society has furnished funds which, with a slight addition, will cover the entire outlay. Every charge legitimately appertaining to the erection has been met by the Building Fund. There are still some outstanding liabilities to be provided for, but the Committee have confidence that the desire they expressed in their original appeal, that the ordinary resources of the Society should not be taxed

with any portion of the cost, will be fulfilled, and that the noble structure now finished will become the freehold inheritance of the British and Foreign Bible Society for ever, without the entail of the smallest amount of debt. Surely these are circumstances which prove that God has not withheld His blessing, and they demand a reverent and grateful acknowledgment of His co-operation and favour.

It seemed, therefore, most appropriate that there should be a special commemoration of the event—a service of inauguration—taking formal possession by solemn acts of devotion and thanksgiving. Hence the request made to his Grace the Archbishop of Canterbury to preach a commemorative sermon in St. Paul's Cathedral, an arrangement in which the Dean and Chapter most courteously concurred; and now, as that service is a matter of fact and history, it is scarcely necessary to record that the request of the Committee was very cordially entertained by the Archbishop of Canterbury, to whom the Society is thus laid under a fresh debt of obligation.

It was, moreover, determined that a service of a more simple and strictly devotional character should be held in the new premises, to hallow and set apart for God's glory the very spot where the important deliberations of the Society are henceforth to be held and its operations directed. That service was held yesterday (May 4), and was conducted by old and valued friends of the Society, whose fervent intercessions at the Throne of Grace, and words of counsel and congratulation, will have an abiding impression upon the hearts of those whose privilege it was to be present. Suitable addresses were delivered by the Rev. T. Binney, the Rev. C. Kemble, and the Rev. Dr. Cumming. The devotions of the assembly were led by the Rev. W. Cadman, the Rev. J. C. Harrison, and the Rev. W. G. Lewis.

It may be added here, that the Committee presented a *copy* of the Bible to each of the workmen who had been *employed* for any length of time in the erection of the

new premises, and whose demeanour throughout, it is only just to remark, was most creditable to themselves.

The occasion being altogether one of rare and exceptional interest, the Committee thought that it would afford the Society's Agents, who are labouring on the continent of Europe, an inexpressible satisfaction to be present and share the joy of this festive season. The invitation was necessarily limited, but there are upon the platform this morning men whose names hold an honoured place in the history of the Society:—M. de Pressensé, who for thirty-six years has rendered faithful and diligent service in France, much to the benefit of his native country; Mr. E. Millard, of Vienna, who with great courage and perseverance has established your operations in almost every centre of the Austrian Empire; the Rev. G. P. Davies, who is the able superintendent of the Cologne and Frankfort districts of your German agency, and the Rev. Dr. Simon, who is stationed at Berlin; Mr. T. Bruce, who has charge of your Italian work; Mr. Kirkpatrick, to whom the Belgian agency is entrusted; Mr. Van der Bom, who directs your operations in Holland; and, lastly, the Rev. J. Plenge, who is proving himself an efficient labourer in the Kingdom of Denmark.

The Committee will now proceed to deal with the ordinary operations of the Society during the past year.

FRANCE.

It cannot be said that the Bible work in France has entered upon any new phase of its history, or assumed any complexion differing from that of recent years. The same course of action has been pursued as usual. No channel of circulation has been closed, nor is any reactionary influence to be observed, either in regard to the general indulgence extended to your operations by the Authorities, or the disposition manifested by the

people towards the reception of the Scriptures. Your Agent, M. de Pressensé, sees in the results of the year abundant cause of congratulation. No man is better able to form a calm and dispassionate judgment on the effects which have attended the dissemination of Divine Truth in France, than the venerable Christian who has, so long, been charged with the responsible control of your work. Looking back over a period of thirty-six years of active service on your behalf, during which he has narrowly watched the vicissitudes of his native country, and laboured earnestly for its highest interests, tracing step by step the development of religious thought and inquiry, and intimately acquainted with every movement for the spread of Evangelical truth, he possesses rare advantages for comparing the past with the present, and correctly estimating the extent and value of those results which may be legitimately claimed as the fruit of Bible circulation. While M. de Pressensé is deeply penetrated with a profound sense of the blessing with which it has pleased God to accompany his labours on behalf of the Society, he is by no means insensible to the power and prevalence of those opposing forces and opinions, which have always proved serious obstacles to the success of that enterprise to which he has so unsparingly devoted all his talents and great influence. In the voluminous correspondence of the year, he refers to various subjects which have agitated the public mind, and disposed men, favourably or otherwise, to a thoughtful consideration of the claims of the Bible. It is seldom, even in France, that sentiments so utterly blasphemous and revolting have found such unblushing utterance as during the past year. In consequence of certain restrictions on public meetings held without formal authorization, being relaxed by the Government, large assemblages have been convened in Paris, at which professedly social problems were to be discussed, but into which religious topics were introduced, seemingly for no other purpose than to denounce Christianity and the Bible in terms of the most unmitigated abuse and hatred. The very name of God raised a tempest of passionate execration; and immortality and *eternity* were treated as the relics of an imbecile *superstition* at war with the freedom and happiness of man-

kind. Nor was it simply in the presence of the lower and illiterate classes that these manifestations took place. Men of science and popular writers gave them the sanction of their presence and influence; while eager crowds were assured that so long as a vestige of religion remained there could be no hope of re-constructing society on a basis which would harmonize with the instincts and requirements of humanity. M. de Pressensé deeply deplores the facts to which he feels bound to call the attention of the Committee, and expresses his deliberate conviction that a stream of atheistic materialism is sweeping away thousands in its destructive and fatal current. How little can be expected for Bible circulation amongst those by whom Christianity is so ruthlessly rejected and defamed.

Your Agent also notices a revived activity on the part of the priests against the Bible, especially in the country districts, where their power is greatest. It cannot be doubted that, as the results of efforts made at the Paris Exhibition in 1867, the Scriptures were widely diffused over France. The Bible has become more generally and intelligently known, and the gross notions many entertained as to the principles of Protestantism have been successfully dispelled. The priests see danger in this, and they are more on the alert to guard their flocks against forming any acquaintance with a Book spread, as they affirm, by the emissaries of the devil, and which only bewilders and fatally misleads those who attempt to comprehend its teachings. While, then, there is much in the state of things which M. de Pressensé contemplates that cannot fail to awaken sadness and anxiety in his mind, he does not permit his thoughts to dwell exclusively on the darker aspects of his work. There are signs and symptoms of an encouraging character which counterbalance these, and serve as a motive and impulse to active labour. The more conspicuously the utter degeneracy of our fallen nature is brought to the surface, the more obvious is the need for applying the grand remedy which the Bible reveals. The deep aversion evinced towards the Bible by multitudes in France arises in great measure from the lamentable ignorance

which prevails as to what the Bible is. It is mixed up in the minds of thousands with the Papacy, which they abhor,—Popery in a Book, instead of Popery in the Church.

Before proceeding to furnish the statistics of M. de Pressensé's agency for the past year, the Committee will mention a new arrangement which is being experimentally tried for the purpose of affording some assistance to your Agent, and which appears to be highly desirable for the thorough supervision of all departments of your work in France. It must be borne in mind that M. de Pressensé, though vigorous still in body and mind, has not all the physical energy of former years. His best days have been unreservedly given to your service, and if he cannot accomplish all that he once found practicable, when a younger and more robust man, this is but the natural effect of growing years. The visitation of Colporteurs your Committee always regard as of great importance, and although in many cases they may be watched by the friendly eye of Christian pastors, yet the moral influence of some direct superintendence on the part of the Agent himself, is too obvious to require proof. In a country like France, where many of these men are employed, and in districts very remote from each other, an orderly and systematic visitation must necessarily consume much time and labour. Latterly, M. de Pressensé has not felt himself equal to this species of direct superintendence of his Colporteurs, and has relied chiefly on a vigilant correspondence and the co-operation of confidential friends. However valuable such modes of supervision may prove, they still leave something to be desiderated, and the Committee, unwilling to impose any burden upon their Agent from which years might justly claim exemption, suggested that a colleague might be appointed, at a moderate salary, to whom the visitation of the Colporteurs in their spheres of labour could with advantage be entrusted. In conjunction with this immediate work, it was further suggested, that opportunities would be afforded of establishing relations with new correspondents and opening various channels for the circulation of *the Scriptures*; and in addition to these duties, it was

deemed that such an appointment would provide for a representation of the Society at meetings, now becoming rather numerous in those parts of France frequented by English visitors. M. de Pressensé admitted the importance of the plan thus brought under his notice, and concurred in the proposed arrangement. After anxious inquiry his thoughts were directed to the Rev. A. Fisch, who was strongly recommended for the office. The antecedents of Mr. Fisch—his relationship to the well-known Pastor of that name, and the high testimonials borne to his piety and zeal, were all in his favour, and your Committee, after a personal interview, were satisfied that he possessed the qualifications which would, at least experimentally, justify his appointment. Both in the interests of Mr. Fisch and of the Society it was thought best to limit the period of trial, so that at the expiration of twelve months the results of the experiment might be fully tested. Mr. Fisch has now entered upon his work, and has already visited the maritime Alps and other parts of the south of France. His reception has been very gratifying, and the Committee, having thus taken a step for some time contemplated, trust it may subserve, in every way, the great object of rendering your operations in France thoroughly comprehensive and efficient.

There is another point to which reference should here be made. The Committee, in wishing to reduce their expenditure within a narrower compass, were led to suppress the *Depôt* established in the Rue St. Honoré, Paris. The expense of maintaining a *Depôt* in such a central position, involving rent, taxes, salary of attendant, &c., was very great, and the extent of the sales did not seem to justify its longer continuance. It was resolved, however, that a public *Depôt* should be kept up; and, as part of the premises at 58, Rue de Clichy, where your Agent resides, were to be obtained, negotiations were entered into for renting them, and concentrating the whole work of the agency in one spot. This has been happily effected, and the ample accommodation in the new *Depôt* has made it unnecessary to continue the stock warehouse in the Rue Neuve Fontaine St. Georges, so that not only will there be the convenience

of concentration, but the advantage of economy. The new Dépôt is conspicuously situated in a well-known and much-frequented thoroughfare. It is believed that this change will not impair the sale of the Scriptures in Paris. Referring to the probable utility of the Dépôt in its present locality, M. de Pressensé observes :—

It has been since the opening of the new Dépôt that the sales of copies of the Scriptures in Paris have received an impulse, which would seem to promise a continued increase. It is truly gratifying to see persons of all grades in society stopping before the display of the varied copies in different languages and bindings which adorn the front of our Dépôt. It is not less interesting to listen to the expressions of astonishment from these persons on learning how great is the number of the nations of the earth which are able to read the sacred Scriptures in their own language. With increasing frequency the door of the Dépôt is entered by men in their blouses, curious to learn some particulars about a Society which accomplishes all this, and about whose existence they previously had no idea, and such enquiries lead many to become the purchasers of a Bible or a New Testament. The door is likewise very frequently entered by literary men, and men of science, who carefully consult the documents placed before them, which make known the vastness of the collection of versions of the Scriptures, published by the Bible Society of London. Such inquiries are always followed by purchases of copies of some value.

After furnishing the most precise and complete accounts of his expenditure, M. de Pressensé enters upon the more interesting portions of his annual report. He states that the circulation of the Scriptures has amounted to 113,077 copies, distributed through the following channels :—

| | Bibles. | New Testa. | Gospels and Acts. | Psalms and other Portions. | Totals. |
|------------------------------------|---------------|---------------|-------------------|----------------------------|----------------|
| Colportage . . . | 8,977 | 37,871 | 10,179 | 1,389 | 58,416 |
| Central Dépôt . . . | 1,165 | 4,127 | 201 | 2,700 | 8,193 |
| Sub-Dépôts . . . | 2,193 | 4,294 | 40 | 2,492 | 9,019 |
| Religious Societies . . | 833 | 394 | 24 | — | 1,251 |
| Maritime Exhibition in Havre . . . | 420 | 2,949 | 2 | 29,527 | 32,898 |
| Gratis distributions . . | 239 | 1,541 | — | 1,520 | 3,300 |
| Total . . . | 13,827 | 51,176 | 10,446 | 37,628 | 113,077 |

Your Agent likes to bring into a brief compass a tabular sketch, which indicates very clearly all that has been effected, through your Society, for the circulation of the Scriptures in France. The result shows that more than five millions and a half of copies have been issued :—

The circulation of Scriptures effected, before the establishment of an agency in Paris, on behalf of the Society, with the assistance of various religious associations, and a number of persons who were in direct communication with the Committee in London, amounted to 980,000 copies.

The circulation effected by Professor Kieffer, as Agent of the Society, amounted to 730,850 copies.

The circulation effected by me, as Agent of the Society, from the commencement of the year 1833 to the 28th February, 1869, which includes a period of thirty-six years, has amounted to 3,934,882 copies.

The grand total circulation, therefore, of the Scriptures effected from the commencement of the Society's work in France, up to the 28th February, 1869, amounts to 5,645,532 copies.

Concerning the part he has had in these important transactions, your Agent adds :—

The portion of the circulation of the Scriptures specified above, on which I can speak with full confidence, as being fully acquainted with all the circumstances connected therewith, is that which has reference to the thirty-six years during which I have had the privilege of carrying into effect the precious counsels which you have unceasingly imparted to me ; and I am thoroughly warranted in asserting that the work which has been accomplished by you during that period, in my native land, has been prosecuted in a Christian and large-hearted spirit. By this last expression I would wish it to be understood, that in no case has this work in the slightest degree assumed the character of competition with any other parties. Whenever your Society has come in contact with bodies of Christian Frenchmen, or with some simple individual effort, any interference on your part has only been in the way of aiding, by your liberal gifts, all these channels for more extensively promoting the dissemination of the Scriptures ; and you have always taken special care not to encroach upon, or to usurp fields of labour on which others were thus already engaged in scattering the good seed. The result of this has been, that the 3,934,882 copies of the Sacred Scriptures which have been put in circulation by your agency in Paris, since I have had the honour to superintend it, with the exception of a limited number of copies which were sent out of the country, were scattered over those parts of France where they were all the more urgently required, seeing that there was no other available means by which this work could have been accomplished.

It must be remembered that the large total above

mentioned is very disproportionate to the need of France. Considerably more than half a century has passed since the first copies were issued at the cost of your Society. During that period how many have been worn out by fair use; how many carried into other lands by their possessors; how many have been cast aside as useless lumber; how many have been carried off by the priests? If it were possible to ascertain the truth, we should, perhaps, be startled to find into what moderate numbers of existing and really serviceable, well-read copies the 5,645,532 have dwindled. And still again, if all the copies remained in their integrity, they would have been dispersed, be it remembered, amongst more than thirty-seven millions of people, or one copy to every seven persons.

There is one special branch of circulation connected with the past year, on which M. de Pressensé makes some observations. It is the high and sacred function of your Society to promote a wider diffusion of the Scriptures, and to employ all legitimate and Christian means for the attainment of this end. The proposed Maritime Exhibition at Havre suggested the propriety of some action similar in its kind, though on a more limited scale, to that which had been so successfully carried out at the Universal Exposition of Paris, during the previous year. The success of the Havre Exhibition was, from the first, matter of doubt, as it had to contend with the impressions left by the incomparable grandeur of the previous display in the capital: yet, though vastly inferior numbers would be drawn to the spot, a sphere of useful operation could not fail to be presented, especially amongst a class of persons less favoured with religious privileges than many of their fellow-creatures. Sailors and those interested in the arts of war and the pursuits of trade, were expected to visit Havre from all parts of the European continent, as well as from more remote regions of the earth, to inspect the assemblage of articles bearing on maritime interests, and in which might be seen how far human science and sagacity had contributed to subjugate the ocean to the purposes of

man, the defence of nations, and the commerce of the world. It was worth an effort to afford to all whose tastes or pursuits might allure them to the Exhibition, an opportunity of obtaining the Scriptures, which supply the only infallible guide and compass to those who have to navigate the perilous sea of human life, where so many fearful storms are encountered, and so many disastrous wrecks occur. Christian friends resident in the town of Havre were stirred into activity, and organized various measures for the dissemination of Divine Truth. The co-operation of your Society was solicited for the establishment of a kiosk, in one section of which the Scriptures in different languages might be sold, or prudently given away. To this proposal your Committee readily assented, especially as generous helpers on the spot did not seek to cast the whole burden of expense on your Society, but were willing to afford their own liberal assistance in the development of the scheme. An intelligent and experienced Colporteur, who had rendered very effective service at the Paris Exhibition, was despatched to Havre, to take the superintendence of the work. An ample supply of Scriptures was placed at his disposal, with instructions to exercise a wise and discriminating liberality in the gift of Portions and New Testaments, especially to sailors. Many thousands of visitors repaired to Havre during the summer and autumn, and the usefulness of your operations was abundantly attested. The sales and gifts included 420 Bibles, 2,951 Testaments, and 29,527 Portions.

There is a point of great importance in carrying out your work which requires to be calmly and dispassionately considered. The testimony of practical men, who have done the real work of Bible circulation, and who know better than foreigners can do the actual circumstances under which their labours have to be prosecuted, and the success which has attended them, is certainly deserving of respectful consideration. In referring to his unceasing efforts to fulfil the instructions of the Committee with regard to encouraging in every way a preference for Ostervald's translation of the Scriptures,

and showing how largely the issues of Ostervald's exceed those of De Sacy's version, your Agent proceeds to say :

You will then understand, that, while fully entering into your views in regard to the employment of means, which have a tendency considerably to restrict the circulation of the Vulgate Version, it is necessary that I, as well as our Colporteurs, should act with an amount of reserve and prudence, which does not exclude faithfulness. As I have, on many occasions, stated to your Committee, were they at once to determine that their agents in France should not be allowed to circulate any copies of the Bible or Testament but those of the version of Ostervald or Martin, such a decision would not merely, to a considerable extent, diminish the number of the purchasers of the Scriptures, but we should thereby expose ourselves to the risk of having the whole work visited with an interdict from the government Authorities. These Authorities, who hitherto have been so favourably disposed towards us, are, as you will have learned from my communications, very narrowly watched, under the extraordinary circumstances of our country at the present moment, by the more influential leaders of the ultra-papist party, who are just now in high favour in certain ranks of the more powerful members of the Government. If, then, it were to be surmised, either by the Minister of the Interior, or by the Prefects of our Departments, that the exclusive aim of Bible Colportage was to place Protestant books only in the hands of all, this work would at once be regarded as one of mere Protestant propagandism, and most assuredly they would cease to tolerate it under any pretext. In support of this assertion, I would mention the unfortunate prohibition recently issued against the distribution of New Testaments at Toulon among the convicts about to be transported to the colonies, on the ground that the addition, by persons not connected with the Society, to the New Testaments distributed, of Protestant religious tracts, positively proved that it was a work of Protestant propagandism, which it was sought to effect, and which could, on no account, be permitted. I might, in addition, advert to various difficulties of recent occurrence, which, happily, were at once surmounted in three, if not four, departments, where the Colporteurs were threatened with a withdrawal of their authorizations, for the assigned reason that certain of their acts clearly proved that their exclusive aim was to promote the cause of Protestantism. What must be thought of such a fact, or of such facts, for they are of very frequent occurrence, as the following, for the authenticity of which I can vouch.

A Colporteur arrives in a parish where the Sacred Scriptures are utterly unknown. He is received with mistrust at the outset, and this mistrust is increased as the result of the measures taken by the curé, who goes from house to house, everywhere proclaiming that this vendor of books is none other than a dangerous Protestant, the sole aim of whose efforts is to overturn the Roman Catholic Church, which is the strength and the glory of the people of France. The Colporteur does not suffer himself to be discouraged. He assures his opponents that the only thing which he seeks is to make every one acquainted with the Gospel of the Saviour Jesus Christ, so that they may become as happy as he

has been ever since he received this Gospel in his heart. To this, he adds, that he is able to offer this Gospel in a translation, which the curé can on no account be permitted to proscribe, since it was made by a member of his own Church. After such a declaration, the people are disposed to listen more favourably to the Colporteur; and, in the end, he succeeds in inducing them to purchase of him a copy of the New Testament of De Sacy. But the real value of such a sale is this,—the Colporteur carefully abstains from everything in the shape of controversy. His appeals are grounded on the very words of the Saviour Himself: in a word, on the fundamental truths of salvation. God is pleased to make use of so feeble an instrument to awaken a desire to know more of the matter, and for the attainment of this object, people set about reading the New Testament. The result of this has frequently been, that when the Colporteur re-visits the same parish, he has the joy to meet with several persons, who apply to him, not for a New Testament only, but for a copy of the whole Bible. And what is very remarkable is this;—as when reading the New Testament, translated by De Sacy, the only one which, at the outset, they would accept, it has been found that, in order to become a Christian, it was necessary to do something far otherwise than simply to attend to the directions of the curé, many persons have expressed the wish to possess the whole of the Word of God in as faithful a form as it might be possible to procure it. The result has been that, on the advice of the Colporteur, they have eagerly bought a copy of the Bible, according to the version of Ostervald or Martin. Since the question relating to the circulation of the version of De Sacy has so much occupied the attention of the Committee, I have endeavoured, as far as this was practicable, to collect information as to the number of Protestant Bibles which have been applied for by persons after reading the New Testament of De Sacy. While certainly keeping within the limits of what is really the case, I can state that, for the past quarter, for instance, the number has exceeded two hundred copies. And, judging from the declarations of all the persons who have arrived at such a decision, it is quite positive that these Bibles would not thus have been applied for, if the New Testament of De Sacy had not, in the first instance, been supplied. One other item of experience, which I regard as very decisive, is the following. During the period when I took an active part in the operations of the Evangelical Society of France, I was not the only one to discover that the extensive religious movements which were witnessed at that period, and which led to the establishment of Protestant Churches, which are in existence and prospering at the present moment, had their origin in the dissemination of copies of the New Testament of De Sacy, by the instrumentality of which alone it was practicable to do anything among those populations, who would at once have assumed a hostile position, if, in order to attract their attention, any action had been attempted among them having at all the semblance of a work of Protestant propagandism.

An explanation is given respecting the gratuitous distributions of the year, most of which were in favour of the

military and navy, and then M. de Pressensé enters into that branch of his operations, which he always reviews with the most satisfaction, namely, the issues effected by the Colporteurs. It appears, according to the annexed tables, that 58,416 copies have passed through the hands of these excellent labourers.

| | Bibles. | New Testaments, Gospels, Acts, and Psalms. | Portions. | Total. |
|---|---------|--|-----------|--------|
| Direct sales to individuals at their residences, and sales in the Workshops and Manufactories, Paris | 2,483 | 11,624 | 165 | 14,272 |
| Ditto in the Departments | 5,303 | 28,328 | ... | 33,631 |
| Sales to the Military in the Camp and Barracks | 925 | 6,465 | 400 | 7,790 |
| Sales to Seamen at the Seaports | 266 | 1,762 | 394 | 2,422 |
| Copies paid for by friends, for distribution by our Colporteurs among convicts transported to the penal Colonies, which distributions have been prohibited by the Authorities during the last nine months | ... | 301 | ... | 301 |
| Total | 8,977 | 48,480 | 959 | 58,416 |

The Colportage in Paris is most important, and requires an energy and tact of no mean order. Men of established piety, thoroughly conversant with the Scriptures, able to foil an infidel inuendo, and strike sharp blows at the conscience, are needed; and such workers are happily enlisted in your service. During the year 14,272 copies were disseminated in the capital, of which 2,483 were Bibles and 7,624 Testaments. All the Bibles, and nearly two-thirds of the Testaments, were of the Protestant version. Ten or eleven agents have been employed. Their occupation brings them into frequent contact with the clamorous abettors of atheism, who abound amongst the working classes in Paris. M. de Pressensé states:—

Equally with his colleagues, one of our Colporteurs, more frequently than was formerly the case, now visits the small establishments, so numerous all over Paris, which are frequented by the workmen after their day's labour is over, to take their humble evening meal; after

which, whilst smoking their pipes and emptying some glasses of wine, they hold a species of meeting, at which, in turn, they touch upon every subject, whether political or social, which may form the current topic of the day. One evening, then, and the incident is of recent occurrence, our friend before referred to having taken his seat for his own account at one of these establishments, after waiting some time, during which he very carefully abstained from taking any part in the political discussion which was going on, took out an octavo Bible of Ostervald from his bag, and placed it, in a manner to attract attention, on the table at which he was sitting. On seeing the book, the persons present began inquiring what that large volume might be. "The Bible," he replied in a loud and intelligible voice. "The Bible! the Bible! take it away, or hide it as quickly as possible. Anything rather than see that book in which the Pope and his clique have inserted such absurd fables! It irritates us and makes us savage!" was heard from all quarters of the room. It was easy for our friend to reply to such an outburst, and he did so in a way which, certainly, gave no one cause for believing that he was a partisan of the Pope. And then availing himself of the less unfriendly manner in which they seemed disposed to listen to him, he began to give expression to his Christian views and convictions, which he did with as much seriousness as energy. Without making any irritating allusions to the expressions which had been uttered, he proceeded to show that those who wished to have nothing to do with God, or with His Word, could not possibly have any desire to be happy. Numerous replies, both violent and blasphemous, were addressed to him, but he did not allow himself to be either alarmed or shaken in his purpose. Up to the very close of the discussion he continued with much warmth of heart to entreat those who were listening to him to mistrust their own opinion, and to get rid of their prejudices against the Bible, about which they knew nothing; and at last, to his great delight, the one among the workmen who, owing to his readiness of speech, was evidently regarded as the great orator of the company, and who, consequently, had given utterance to the greatest amount of absurdity and blasphemy, came up to our friend, and holding out his hand, said to him, "I cannot believe that you are acting a part, as is generally the case with the members of the priestly body; there cannot be any doubt about the matter; you love your fellow-creatures, and are really desirous of making them happy. Being quite sure of this, I must buy one of your Bibles, as I want to become acquainted with it, and I now invite you to repeat your visit here, that we may again have some talk together." Three other workmen, led on by this example, provided themselves each with a copy of the New Testament. I would repeat what I have stated above, that with some slight variations, similar incidents are now of frequent occurrence in Paris, and very nearly one hundred copies, all of the Protestant version, have been recently purchased under like circumstances. Who can have any doubt, after hearing this, and at a time when the atheists have set on foot an actual and formidable campaign, of the urgent necessity there is of strengthening, rather than in any wise weakening, the work of Bible Colportage?

Reference is made to the friendly disposition still manifested by the police towards the Colporteurs. There has been a perceptible difference in their demeanour since the Paris Exhibition, when they witnessed the Christian and uncontroversial character of your operations. It is now more difficult than ever to colport the Scriptures in Paris, as it is forbidden for any hawker to enter a private dwelling for the purpose of exercising his calling, and it is equally forbidden to offer any article for sale in the public thoroughfares. Yet, notwithstanding these restrictions, the circulation in Paris has reached a satisfactory level, and is producing positive benefits, as is proved by the additions made to the Evangelical Churches from the ranks of Popery.

From colportage in the metropolis, M. de Pressensé turns to colportage in the departments. The staff of workers has varied in numbers according to the season, temporary additions being made in the winter months, when the facilities for sale are greatest. Taking the average circulation of each Colporteur, their success, especially in regard to the sale of complete Bibles, has surpassed that of the preceding year. The chief difficulty experienced in the rural districts is not of the same type as in the capital. While unbelief is fearfully prevalent everywhere, turning away with supercilious contempt from the Divine Book, the priests also stir up the bitterest enmity to the work, dodging the steps of the Colporteurs, maligning their character, and misrepresenting in the basest manner the object of their labours. The pulpit invective, sometimes, becomes the Colporteur's best advertisement, and sympathy is shown to the man who has been so unmercifully traduced. Various particulars on these points are mentioned, but the Committee must content themselves with this passing allusion to them. It may, however, be assumed that if your work was barren of results, it would not so inflame the hatred and violence of the Romish clergy. It is strictly enjoined upon your Colporteurs that they abstain from meddling with controversial topics, so that no prejudice may be roused to hinder their success. How well this rule is

observed is evident from the extreme rarity with which your agents are complicated with the Authorities.

In order to present an accurate idea of the results obtained in the Departments, your Agent makes the following extracts from the journals of his Colporteurs:—

Only a few days still remain during which I shall stay in the department of —, and where, in my opinion, much still remains to be done for the dissemination of the Word of God; a work which can be done by the two colleagues, who are employed in the neighbouring departments. During the nineteen months in which I have been at work in the department, with intervals of suspension of longer or shorter duration, no one has ever insulted me, nor has anyone even displayed any opposition calculated in any wise to hinder my work. While keeping below the actual reality, I can state that upwards of 800 souls have received impressions of so serious a nature, that I am fully warranted in believing that they will not content themselves with a secession from the Romish Church, in which all these persons have been brought up, but that by continuing to read the Scriptures, as they are now in the habit of doing, they will before long enter as cordially and publicly the true Church of Jesus Christ. As far as it is permitted to a human creature to be absolutely positive in such a matter, among the number of persons more than well-disposed to whom I have just referred, I know eighty at the very least who have been enlightened to salvation. Upwards of 2,000 persons, on each occasion when I have passed their houses, have asked me to walk in and rest myself. The same number have frequently solicited me to take a seat at their tables in order to prolong my intercourse with the family. About 3,000 persons have made me promise to call on them every time I might happen to be in their neighbourhood. The Authorities have always and immediately renewed my authorization, and always with much friendliness. Eleven medical men, to whom I have sold a Bible, have given me good and useful advice how to augment the number of my sales, and their patronage has positively contributed to produce such an augmentation. I have only been decidedly repulsed on a single occasion, whilst hundreds have told me in every form that it would gratify them were I to take up my permanent residence among them. Consequently, it would be very easy to establish churches in various localities in this field of labour were we in possession of religious liberty. Certainly I should be an unworthy egotist were I to imagine that all this could be attributable to my efforts. This happy change has been brought about, little by little, in the course of a long series of years, by the sole means of the dissemination of the Word of God. That I was well received in almost every house was frequently owing to the fact that a friendly Colporteur had been there, perhaps years ago, before me, and that his visit had never been forgotten. I will then conclude by repeating that if some amount of good has been accomplished, it is due to the work of various Colporteurs who have laboured here, and not to the efforts of one only.

It sometimes happens that the Colporteurs have great opportunities of usefulness in the little inns where they take their meals or pass the night. One such instance is given:—

One evening, quite tired out by his wanderings during the day, one of our friends entered the little inn of a village to take up his quarters there for the night, and to eat his humble supper. The aged landlady and her son, a tall and strong young man, welcomed him in so affectionate a manner as to occasion him surprise. On asking him to take a seat, the landlady said to him, "You have no need to tell us who you are; your wallet proclaims plainly enough that you are a seller of Protestant books. We often have men of the same calling as yourself passing this way. That they are worthy men cannot be denied; but they carry on a wretched trade, which is to turn Catholics into bad Catholics. As an instance of this, here is this huge fellow, who is my son, and the best of sons, gentle as a girl, but he causes me no end of grief on account of the Mass, at which he will no longer be present, and confession, of which he now refuses to hear a word, and all owing to some conversations with men following the same calling as yourself, and who read to him out of one of the large books, which they have in their wallets, a copy of which he is always begging me to permit him to purchase." On hearing these last words, the young man, who had been busily occupied with serving the customers present, ran up to where we were seated, and seizing the hand of his mother, exclaimed, "Oh, my dear mother, you know that I wish for nothing more than I do for a Bible, and I cannot be happy until I have one of my own. Do not again forbid my buying one. You know I am not a spendthrift, and how much pleasure it affords me, though I am a grown-up man, to allow you to manage the money matters of the house, and this because it is as it ought to be; and moreover, you never refuse me money to spend in other ways. Next Sunday will be the village *fête*, and I am quite sure you would not refuse me twenty francs to spend among my friends, and still you always get angry when I tell you that I want to spend three francs, so that I may get possession of the Book of God. This is all owing to your listening to the threatenings of the curé, who does not know what he is talking about when speaking of the Bible. Now that we have again one of these worthy fellows in our house, you must positively let him read something to you out of his Book." And then, turning to the six customers seated in the room, he continued, "And you, comrades, open your ears, for this concerns you quite as much." Responding at once with eagerness to this appeal, our Colporteur began by offering up a prayer, which came from his heart, and after reading a number of striking and impressive passages from the Bible, proceeded in all simplicity, to explain to those around him the blessed experience which he had derived from the Sacred Volume. He tells me that the scene which was then presented was of the most affecting character. The aged mother, with her face hidden by both hands, appeared to be listening to narratives which to her were marvellous.

The young man, her son, seemed to be filled with delight at all he heard, and from time to time he could not refrain from exclaiming. "Yes, yes, that is it, I have already experienced a little of that in my heart when I have had a chance of opening a Bible which belonged to some one else." The six customers in the room also were all eyes and ears. But I will shorten the narrative, and will only, by way of conclusion state, that the mother agreed to her son buying a copy of Ostervald's Bible, on condition that he should read to her out of it every time she asked him to do so, and in the end, each of the six customers bought a New Testament for his own account.

One of the most interesting aspects of your work in France relates to the military, and every year it is assuming larger proportions. During the past year 7,790 copies found purchasers amongst officers and privates to whom the Colporteurs had gained access. The copies thus acquired are very widely dispersed, and become the means of creating a desire for the Scriptures in advance of the visit of the Colporteurs. M. de Pressensé says:—

One fact which is very frequently communicated to me, when the Colporteurs are furnishing reports of their work from house to house, will naturally form an excellent introduction to what I have still to say relative to the work among the military. This fact is as follows: that in numbers of houses, both in our towns and villages, the moment a Colporteur makes his appearance with the Scriptures in his hands, in one place an aged father or an aged mother, or some uncle or aunt; in another place perhaps a brother or a sister, or a cousin, at once produces a New Testament, received as a present from a son, a brother, or a cousin, occupying perhaps the post of quartermaster, sergeant, or corporal, or private soldier in one regiment or another, and the exhibition of the volume is usually accompanied by the words, "You may be sure that we read this good Book, as we have been recommended to do by our friend, to whom, as he tells us, the reading of it has done so much good."

The complete Bibles are usually purchased by officers, of whom many evince a real interest in the Book and in the disinterested labours of the Colporteurs. The men in the ranks, whose means are very limited, are obliged to content themselves with a New Testament. The operations in the great military camps are of special value, and are thus described:—

The Colporteur who visits the camp of S——, writes as follows:—
The Lord has granted me much encouragement during February,

and more particularly among the officers. While in one of the *cafés* which are frequented by the officers, the other day, as soon as I had laid out my books on one of the tables, the lieutenant-colonel of the regiment came up to me, and, taking a chair, sat down opposite to me, and in a very friendly tone asked me a number of questions. In the first place he asked what Society it was that employed me? What was its real object in seeking to distribute the Scriptures? How the Society obtained the funds necessary to meet its expenses? All this was asked in a tone of kindly interest, and after each of my replies, he exclaimed, "Bravo! bravo! This is indeed true Christianity, or, I should say, these gentlemen must really be excellent Christians." While we were thus conversing, the lieutenant-colonel carefully examined all the volumes which I had placed upon the table, and bought a German Bible of Luther, for the purpose, as he said, of comparing it with one of Ostervald's translation, which he had purchased of me some time previously. He asked me to get him a pair of scissors to cut out the two title pages which contained the name of Luther, in order that he might take the volume home and use it without the risk of scandalizing his family, all the members of which are Roman Catholics. While taking out the title-page of the New Testament, I reminded him that he was also taking away the list of the books, with the number of the chapters, but to this he replied that he did not require any such list, for that he knew by heart nearly the whole of the Bible in French. The other officers who were in the room appeared to take much interest in the proceedings of their lieutenant-colonel, and on his leaving, several of them came up to me for the purpose of thoroughly examining my copies, and of asking a host of questions of me. One captain, who had not heard what I had been stating about the Bible Society, remarked, "It is doubtless the Holy Father who gives you a good allowance on the sales which you effect for him." "Sir," was my reply, "the Pope does not trouble himself about distributing the Scriptures, but it does trouble him very much to see them distributed by the Bible Societies," and on this I furnished some details respecting the Society by which I was employed. "Indeed, if that is the case," exclaimed the captain, "I too will buy a Bible of you." He thereupon took up one of the large Bibles of Ostervald, which he placed under his arm, paid me the price, and went away, evidently pleased with his purchase."

The Colporteur adds, "I could relate a number of equally gratifying occurrences, all proving the valuable assistance which is rendered us by our good friends the officers."

Our Colporteur who is employed in the very important camp of C—— recently sent me the following details:—

"Notwithstanding the severe order of the General, which forbids the entrance into the camp of any civilian, be he who he may, he has made an exception in my favour, This being so, I went the other day to the colonel of the —— regiment of the line, to ask his permission to go into the tent frequented by the officers to take coffee and to smoke, for the purpose of offering my Bibles to them. The colonel very graciously granted my request, and I have had reason

to bless the Lord for it, for after a long conversation with the gentlemen who were in the tent, which conversation was entirely about the Scriptures, and during which all of them treated me with an extraordinary amount of amiability and friendliness, the greater part of them bought a Bible, at the same time giving expression to their admiration of the work carried on by the Bible Society."

I may add, that the Colporteur in the camp of C—— assures me, and the same is done by the Colporteur in the camp of S——, that it is truly delightful to watch the gratifying progress which the distribution of the Word of God is making among the numerous soldiers, both officers and privates, with whom they come in contact.

Many of the soldiers are very imperfect readers, and the Colporteurs frequently devote the evening to their instruction, in a mode which leads the mind direct to the truths of Scripture :—

I will here simply mention a very interesting peculiarity of the work now carrying on by those of our Colporteurs, who are specially entrusted with the dissemination of the Scriptures among the men in the French army. Those of our friends who concentrate their efforts on the three or four camps in which our various regiments are successively stationed for a longer or shorter period of time, have hit upon the excellent and Christian idea, after having spent the whole of the day with their wallet on their backs, in visiting the soldiers in their tents, of inviting to their lodgings in the immediate vicinity of the camps, those who may be unable to read (the number of whom among the recruits from the country districts is indeed very considerable), and are desirous of being taught. These invitations have been so eagerly accepted, that every evening our friends are surrounded by thirty, forty, and at times even fifty pupils, engaged in spelling the verses of the New Testament, the only reading-book which is used. These exercises are frequently interrupted by a familiar but earnest explanation by the presiding teacher of some verse or other which has been previously spelled through, and which happens to contain some fundamental truth or some practical lesson. So far from being offended or repulsed by such an exceptional method of instruction, the greater number of the pupils evidently like it, and are constantly giving evidence of their wish to become more thoroughly acquainted with matters relating to religion by accompanying their amateur schoolmasters on the Sunday, to the Protestant services which are held in the neighbourhood of the camps. And to this I would at once add, that more significant and infinitely more gladdening results have flowed from these meetings, which may be suitably designated Bible meetings, and they have been made the means of conversion to some of those who have attended them. The number of these, I admit, is not very large; but it is large enough, nevertheless, to assure us that the blessing of the Lord will rest with still greater abundance on the humble efforts to which He has already been pleased to vouchsafe so much encouragement.

In concluding his report, your Agent alludes to the discussions and influences which culminate around the Bible, and which seem likely to challenge public attention in an increased degree, and the inference drawn is an inference of hope—the confident expectation that the advent of a period may be anticipated when the Bible shall have an influence in France that shall regenerate and bless the whole nation.

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The Bible Society of France and the National Bible Society of Scotland have their agencies in active operation. The latter Society reports that fourteen Colporteurs are sustained by its funds, whose sales during the year amounted to 2,463 copies. Some of these Scriptures are drawn from your Depot.

The aggregate issues, as furnished by M. de Pressensé, do not exhibit the entire circulation effected by your Society in France, as various grants are made to Christian friends in Paris, Lyons, Cannes, Pau, Boulogne and elsewhere, to enable them to carry out their schemes of religious usefulness.

The Committee having been repeatedly solicited to print some portion of the New Testament in the French Basque, have issued the Gospel of St. Luke in that dialect. Copies have been forwarded to correspondents, to ascertain whether there is any real necessity for proceeding with the work. It is believed that those of the people who use the vernacular in their ordinary intercourse, and are able to read, can use the French version of the Scriptures with complete ease; and the Committee are desirous that this point should be cleared up before any additional expenditure is incurred.

The work in the Province of Brittany is proceeding in a satisfactory manner. The edition of the 12mo. New Testament last printed is nearly exhausted, and the sanction of the Committee is asked for a fresh edition, the Rev. J. Jenkins, of Morlaix, offering his services, as before, to see the work through the press. The Colporteur

who labours amongst the Breton population finds a better reception than formerly, and many inquiries are made by the people concerning the Gospel.

The Committee have been favoured with many practical proofs of sympathy from friends in France. The Rev. R. Faulkner, of Roubaix, has remitted £20, a contribution to your funds from Mr. Crothers, a gentleman who resides in that neighbourhood, and takes much interest in the circulation of the Scriptures. The Rev. W. L. Mason has remitted £2 10s., being the proceeds of a collection in the English Church at Compiègne. An Auxiliary Society has been formed amongst English residents at Boulogne, where sermons have been preached on behalf of the Society in Trinity Church and the Wesleyan Chapel, and two public meetings have been held. Liberal collections were made, and the sum of £20 6s. 3d. has been forwarded as a Free Contribution. The Rev. Dr. Gill and Mr. G. T. Edwards assisted on different occasions in advocating the Society's claims, and all the local arrangements were efficiently made by the Rev. C. H. H. Wright and the Rev. J. Gaskin, both of whom are endeavouring to aid the sale of the Scriptures in Boulogne. An excellent Dépôt is established in a very central part of the town, where it cannot fail to attract some measure of attention. Residents and visitors will now have every facility for obtaining the Scriptures. The Auxiliary at Cannes has remitted £15 14s. 2d. in payment for books, and a considerable supply of Scriptures has been furnished to meet its requirements. Admiral Pakenham, a resident at Cannes, has sent his annual contribution of £20, as a proof of undiminished attachment to the Society and its work.

Mr. G. T. Edwards has again visited France, and held most encouraging meetings at Paris, Chantilly, Tours, Bordeaux, La Force, St. Foy, Montauban, Pau, Nismes, Marseilles, Cannes, Nice and Mentone. In all these places Mr. Edwards found much sympathy with your work, and received much Christian hospitality and co-operation from English chaplains, and other residents or visitors.

BELGIUM.

When the thoughts and purposes of the mind and the activities of the life are absorbed and borne forward in one grand object of pursuit, there will naturally be an inquisitive and vigilant consideration of all the circumstances and contingencies which are likely to favour or defeat the attainment of that object. He whose heart and hands are busy with the work of Bible circulation, will carefully survey all the changes which are occurring around him, be they social and political, or ecclesiastical and religious, and which are calculated, more or less immediately to have a bearing and an influence on the fulfilment of his wishes and the development of his plans. New forms of difficulty may be seen looming in the distance, or new facilities may be anticipated as the result of transitions through which society is slowly passing. It is the practice of your Agent for Belgium, Mr. Kirkpatrick, in furnishing his annual report, thoughtfully to explore his sphere of labour, and to observe the signs of the times, that he may form a sober and trustworthy opinion as to the real impression produced by your operations, and the comparative strength or weakness of the antagonism with which they have to contend. There is a past of unquestioned success in Belgium, to which the mind can turn with refreshing gratitude, and in which the finger of God can be clearly traced. The Bible, freely disseminated there through the action of this Society, has laid the foundation of an Evangelical and flourishing Protestant communion, very many of whose members have abjured the errors of Popery, and whose lives attest that an inward change, vital and momentous, has made them new creatures in Christ Jesus. The present condition of your work in Belgium exhibits many of the aspects of the past. Some circumstances of an adverse character, such

as the growth of unbelief amongst the educated classes, cannot fail to strike the attention; but other circumstances admit of a more hopeful construction as to their probable effect on the circulation of the Scriptures. Mr. Kirkpatrick notices, with special prominence, the great efforts which are being put forth for the extension of general education. The Romish clergy cannot successfully resist the onward tendency of this movement, but while accepting it as an inevitable necessity, they perceive, with the inward instinct of self-preservation, that their true policy is to give it a seeming sanction, and then, as far as may be, mould and influence it, so as to perpetuate their spiritual supremacy over the minds of the people. Some amongst the warm advocates of popular education in Belgium are desirous of eliminating the religious elements altogether from the system of instruction adopted by the State, but bold as they are in their disavowal of Christianity, they are, at the same time, free to admit that the country is not ripe for so extreme a measure. There are few Roman Catholic Kingdoms on the continent of Europe where such laudable endeavours are made for the education of the masses as in Belgium, and the statistics now available prove, that a very decided impression is being made upon the domain of ignorance, and that the reading classes are rapidly increasing. As your Committee do not believe that gross ignorance is the soil in which intelligent religious conviction can take very deep or abiding root, they rejoice when readers are multiplied, for where there is power to use the Bible, there is, at least, an additional probability of the success of your labours.

Mr. Kirkpatrick also expresses his opinion that, although many of the Roman Catholic clergy are commendably exerting themselves to stem the tide of infidelity, and to improve in various ways the social condition of the people, the decadence of priestly influence is too obvious to be denied. During the past year many untoward circumstances have emerged into notoriety, very damaging to the confidence reposed in the clergy. The growing wealth of the conventual establishments, com-

bined with the fearless exposure, in the law courts, of the unscrupulous means to which the priests have resorted in order to acquire property for the benefit of the Church, have tended materially to widen the breach between the people and the Papacy; while the recent attempts at sham miracles have exasperated the feelings of many who are too ready to denounce all religion as a selfish and skilful hoax to enslave the mind, and prey upon the pockets of the credulous. It may be that Protestants are not sufficiently numerous and influential to compel a more favourable verdict upon religion generally, but wherever they are known, the difference is readily acknowledged between the Church of Rome and the Churches that have accepted the Bible as their only rule of faith and practice.

A review of these several circumstances, with the influence they are likely to have, leads your Agent to enlarge on the value of your work in Belgium at the present moment, and the importance of following up past efforts with undiminished vigour. The modes of operation adopted have been the means of offering the Scriptures, during the past year, to a very large number of the population. Your work is no respecter of persons, as it seeks to place the Word of God in the possession of men of all classes and of all opinions; and to this mission it has been faithful in Belgium. To the bigoted and ignorant, to the sceptical and unbelieving, to the thoughtful and worldly-minded, to the impoverished and to the rich in earthly substance, the claims of the Bible have been stated, and its acceptance urged upon them, as an obligation of paramount importance. The result has been the sale of 6,750 copies, through the agency of colportage, independently of an issue of 6,031 copies through other channels, so that the entire circulation has amounted to 12,781.

Mr. Kirkpatrick gives prominence to the work of the six Colporteurs employed on behalf of your Society. Their sales show some increase in the number of complete Bibles, and a slight falling off in Testaments and Portions. The total circulation does not differ materially from that of the preceding year, and the following table allots to each man his proportion of success:—

| | Bibles. | Testa. | Parts. | Copies. |
|-----------|-----------|-------------|-------------|-------------|
| Bets | 56 | 246 | 567 | 869 |
| *Stynders | 15 | 531 | 154 | 700 |
| Deboulle | 113 | 327 | 861 | 1,301 |
| *Gazan | 89 | 399 | 221 | 709 |
| *Delplace | 33 | 1,109 | 678 | 1,820 |
| Hardy | 30 | 218 | 1,102 | 1,351 |
| | <hr/> 336 | <hr/> 2,830 | <hr/> 3,584 | <hr/> 6,750 |

* Among the Flemings.

The Colporteurs, it is stated, have had much the same difficulties to contend with as have been explained on so many occasions ; but kind feelings are sometimes drawn towards these Christian workmen, when it is seen that they are actuated by nothing but real concern for the best interests of the people. It is gratifying to observe that when the Colporteurs are exposed to insult, and damage done to their books by wilful malice, they may generally rely on the protection of the police. The experience of Gazan is referred to by your Agent :—

When Gazan went, three years ago, to live at Louvain, he had considerable difficulty in finding a house where they would take him in. It is pleasant to know that such annoyances have ceased, and that he lives on good terms with his landlord and fellow-lodgers, notwithstanding his being a Bible Colporteur, and that his windows are now ornamented with a number of pots of flowers given to him at different times in the course of his colportage, as a mark of regard and respect. This is a trifling thing to mention, but it is still a sign of a change of feeling with regard to the Scriptures, and those who sell them, which, we may hope, will not be confined to the town and environs of Louvain. Gazan has to answer the same oft-repeated objections about the nature of his Books. Those who call them bad Books have no other proof to give than that their priests say so ; and the priests themselves, when they begin to argue with the Colporteur, generally get the worst of it, and, as soon as they are gone, there are some of the bystanders who are ready to buy. Thus, one day two priests cried after Gazan, "There he goes with his bad Books." Gazan asked them to explain what they meant. One of them answered, "Because the Books contain nothing about purgatory," etc., etc. Gazan contented himself with opening a Testament, and reading some passages aloud. "He preaches well," said one of the priests, and they went away. But some who had listened to what he read, said, "These must be nice Books," and then four Testaments were sold. One day some peasants had been abusing the Books, and soon after Gazan received a severe blow from a stone. As he did not see who had thrown it, he went on

to the next village, where he called at the first house to ask for a glass of water; he was kindly received, and sold a Dutch Bible. At Montaign he was in danger of violence from a crowd, which assembled round him, crying out that they were going to make a bonfire of him and his Books. Fortunately a tradesman of Louvain, who happened to recognize Gazan, took his box of Books from him, and ordered him to follow him, and by that means got him into safety. At Landen, a lad took a Testament, and threw it into the mud; a policeman, who saw him, told him, if he did not pay for the Book he had soiled, he would put him in prison. The boy said he had no money; that the beadle of the church had told him to do it, because they were bad Books. In the end somebody paid for him.

At Hasselt, Gazan was at the market with his table before him, when some men to whom he had offered the New Testament began to throw beer over his Books. But the police interfered again, and fifteen New Testaments had to be paid for. Three weeks after Gazan returned to Hasselt, and was busy selling, when one of the men who had thrown the beer came up to him to apologize for what he had done so thoughtlessly. "We find," said he, "that your Books are as good as they are cheap. If I behaved ill to you the other day, it was because we were set on by our priest; but come with me and take some refreshment." Gazan accompanied him to an inn, where he ordered bread and cheese and meat. He again asked Gazan's pardon, and the two had a long conversation on salvation as found in Jesus Christ only.

Delplace, another Colporteur, laboured much amongst the Flemings, who are very strong in their anti-Protestant prejudices, and are easily roused into hostility. How bitterly he is opposed appears from the following extracts:—

THOUROUT.—I am become too well known here through my previous visits, and the consequence is that my sales, which at first were most encouraging, have sadly fallen off. It is with great difficulty that I was able to sell one Bible and seven New Testaments. The clergy are bitterly opposed to Bible colportage, and stir up the people against me. Some friends I have here, recommended my not passing the night in this place, as, from the irritation that is felt against me, I might be in danger. They tell me the priests have sworn to have me burnt if I persist in remaining. In a moment of excitement there is no knowing to what extremes the people would go.

GHEENT.—Owing to the open-air meetings, I find fewer purchasers than before. Still most people speak approvingly of the Scriptures, but the violent appeals of the priests prevent many from buying. The working people are in a state of fermentation. The open-air meetings have animated the clergy with increased zeal to put a stop to the doings of the Flemish pastors. The sales suffer in consequence. The people are frightened by their priests, who go from house to house, and with threats deprive them of all courage to buy. I notice with

pleasure that the Gospel is not entirely unknown, and that many persons I speak to seem well-disposed.

MOLEMBECK.—The Rev. C. J. Glyn having expressed a wish to go out with me, I colported with him from house to house, and sold several New Testaments. Later, I was interrupted by a policeman. Mr. Glyn and I went to the burgomaster's to obtain a permit to continue colporting in the commune, which was not refused.

At **RUYSSELDE** there is a convent of young nuns. They had been informed of my arrival, and did what they could to hinder my selling. They sent out all their scholars, who hooted me and cried after me, that I was a seller of bad Books. But the burgomaster, who happened to pass that way, encouraged me to go on with my work, and he bought a Bible and a New Testament.

At **AIDOOZ**, I had a conversation with a priest whom I met in a shop. He insisted that my Books were bad. Soon the whole neighbourhood surrounded me, instigated by the priest, and all the school-children ran after me. I had to take refuge in a tavern, but the master turned me out. Two men came up in time to protect me: they belong to the Liberal party in the place, and I afterwards heard that they had spoken very favourably of my Books.

Debouille, a thoroughly efficient Colporteur, has constantly to meet the slanderous objections raised by the priests against the Bibles that are circulated, and the purpose aimed at by your Society. He visits in the district of the Borinage, and has frequent opportunities of effecting sales amongst the miners and foundrymen, who form so important a class of the population. He observes:—

In the neighbourhood of Charleroi I met with no difficulty in gaining admittance to the different establishments. The Catholics do not throw any obstacles in my way; those I have to contend with are caused by the indifference of the greater number, and the want of money, of which they are always complaining.

At Mont sur Marchienne, several persons would not buy, because they said they could not read. An old man added, that he was too old to learn. While I was trying to expose the futility of this objection, when the question is one of such vital importance, a young man interrupted me, saying, "Two years ago I bought a New Testament from this very Colporteur. I could not read then, but both I and my two brothers have learned, and our greatest pleasure is to read the Bible which we bought six months ago. Instead of getting drunk in the pot-houses, we stay at home and read to our mother, who likes to hear us." On talking to him, I found that he did not understand much about what he had been reading, so I told him where services are held to explain the Scriptures. While I was thus occupied, I heard some one say, "I would willingly stay all night listening to this man; these people have had a good education; a curé could not argue with them."

I was obliged to explain that I was not an educated man. I can read and write, said I, but what more I know, you can all learn by studying the Scriptures. I sold very well, and on the following Tuesday was much pleased to see four of the men who had been there, attending the meeting held in their village.

At the fair at Charleroi a man, to whom I offered St. John's Gospel, asked me very seriously if I could tell him how to turn the key. I had before heard of this superstition, which consists in reading some particular passage of St. John, while holding a key, and by the way in which it spontaneously turns an answer can be obtained to any question. I told him that there are only three keys which the Gospel can turn. "Only three," said he, quite crest-fallen, "the curé of Cromptu can make any key turn." I explained that the first key is that which opens a heart of stone, with the second key we gain possession of the arms necessary to war against sin, and the third, at our death, opens to us the Kingdom of Heaven. He listened attentively to all I had to say, and at last bought a Bible.

Referring generally to the character and labours of the Colporteurs, Mr. Kirkpatrick remarks :—

These samples will give you some idea of the kind of people our Colporteurs have to deal with, and of the kind of objections which they continually have to meet. Their heart is in the work, and they spare no fatigue or exertion to accomplish it. I had much pleasure in seeing them all assembled at the Dépôt one day last February, when they came up to settle their annual accounts, and spend the day together, comparing notes, and taking hints one from another. It has become an annual custom, and as it entails very trifling expense, it is one I am glad to keep up, as a means of mutual encouragement, which I believe has not been unproductive of good. Our Colporteurs having the privilege of being the pioneers of Evangelistic effort in Belgium, it is with thankfulness that we can look at the result of labours that owe their origin to the distribution of the Scriptures, and now are a means of increasing our sales. For it is in those districts where Protestant churches have been formed that our Colporteurs meet with the most success. The remark made to Deboulle, that the Protestants observe their religion better than their Roman Catholic neighbours, and are known to have given up swearing, drinking, &c., is a testimony of the effects of the Scriptures on the outward life, which our adversaries themselves cannot gainsay.

During the year, remarkable testimony has been given to the importance of continuing to circulate, so long as the necessity exists, the translation of the Bible by De Sacy, if your work is to have any influence amongst Roman Catholics ; nor is the testimony less clear and emphatic that the use of De Sacy's translation has been

the powerful means of promoting Protestantism in Belgium. Facts are sounder logic than theories, and when God is pleased to put the seal of His approbation on the course hitherto pursued by the Society, can there be any valid reason why you should retire from a sphere of labour in which such results have been obtained as are continually connected with the salvation of souls, and the extension of Christ's kingdom? A paragraph is quoted from the report of the Colporteur Deboulle, in the following words:—

Those who have not seen them can form no idea of the efforts made by the Roman Catholic clergy to persuade their parishioners that our Bibles are mutilated and falsified. In the pulpit and in private conversations they say the Colporteurs sell bad Books to corrupt public morals. Often when travelling, either on foot or by railway, I meet priests who tell me my Books are falsified. In such cases my first resource is to place before them De Sacy's Bible, and the conversation which has ensued has often led to the sale, not only of De Sacy's, but also of Martin's Bible. A great many Pastors, evangelists, and others declare that De Sacy's Bible has been, in God's hand, the means of bringing souls to a knowledge of Christ. To mention my own case. A testament of De Sacy was the principal means of my being called to the Gospel. I was brought up by an aunt, a *sœur noire*, who daily read the New Testament to my brother and myself, or made us read it by turns. This continued till the age of fourteen, when we lost our aunt, and ceased to read the Scriptures. But later the seed thus sown brought forth fruit, and by the grace of God I am now a Bible Colporteur, and my brother, who lives in a small town where there are only two Protestants, persists in his opposition to the errors of the Church of Rome, and in making profession of believing in the Word of God. If my memory did not fail I could mention numbers of cases which prove the importance of circulating the translation from the Vulgate. The time has not yet come to withdraw De Sacy's Bible without retarding the progress of the kingdom of God. De Sacy's Bible, circulated in the Borinage for the last thirty years, has not been fruitless. Throughout the environs of Charleroi, in the houses of many peasants, I find De Sacy's Bible or Testament. These people nearly all still belong to the Church of Rome, yet they tell me their cures have made incessant attempts to get their books from them. The approbations have been to them a solid argument to prove to the priests that the books must be good, and it is owing to the approbations, that many have refused to part with De Sacy's Bible, while innumerable copies of Martin's Bible have been burnt or torn up, and that in many cases for want of these very approbations. The intention of comparing Martin and De Sacy has often led to the purchase of the former. How many parishes in Belgium are there which have received with joy the preachers of the Gospel after having been prepared by the sole teaching of De Sacy's Bible!

Mr. Kirkpatrick then observes in regard to the subject:—

You will remark, that in the course of Deboulle's report, he several times insists on the importance of our continuing to circulate De Sacy's version, not because it is more faithful as a translation, or because it is to be regarded as invested with any superior authority, which would make us prefer it to our Protestant versions, but merely because in a country where the population has been so long accustomed to listen with respect to all their priests tell them, and where the priests systematically forbid the reading of the Scriptures, a version that was, when originally published, approved of by the Church, and was consequently a good Book then, cannot, whatever the priests may say, with fairness be held to be a bad Book now. People in England can with difficulty place themselves in the position of a Roman Catholic population, brought up in ignorance of religious questions, accustomed from youth to submit blindly to their priests as to the only authority in all that concerns their highest interests, and naturally prejudiced against strangers, who they are easily persuaded want, for some not very intelligible purpose, to get them to change their religion. They cannot appreciate arguments about translations from the original. All they know is—if they know so much—that the Scriptures were confided to the safe keeping of the Church, and through it have been handed down to us. Why should it not be true that the Church is the proper interpreter of the Oracles of God, and has the right to forbid the exercise of private judgment? The Colporteur comes with no authority to confirm his assertions; he sells Protestant Books, and is employed by an English Society, with apparently no other object than to make the people leave the Church in which they were bred, and which is to guide them to heaven. If the Colporteur only sells our Protestant versions he will have no means of reaching a large body of seriously-inclined Catholics, who trust in the assertions of their priests, whom they know, and with whom they are in constant contact, rather than in those of the Colporteur, who makes his appearance periodically as a stranger. But when the Colporteur can produce a Vulgate version, and show that this version has been approved and authorised by the Doctors of the Church, and can challenge comparison with the Bible that the curé is allowed to read and to quote, the case changes its aspect, curiosity is excited, and it is thought worth while to hear both sides of the question, and thus often the Testament is bought, is kept and is read.

All we want to know is whether certain versions, taken as a whole, are fit to be circulated by the Society. In theory there may be a difference of opinion, in practice we have only to apply the test given us by the Lord himself: "By their fruits ye shall know them." When we see the great results that have followed the circulation of translations from the Vulgate—when we know that all the Protestant Pastors of Belgium are of opinion that the time has not yet come to lay them aside, and that the good Christian men we employ as colporteurs strongly advocate their being kept on sale—when we are told that most, if not all, the Protestant Churches of Belgium owe their first

beginnings to De Sacy's translation—when we see that the Gospel, and the whole Gospel, is to be found, despite some few mistranslations, in the Vulgate—and when we know of no single case where an honest serious Catholic has been led to deny the saving truths of the Gospel through reading De Sacy's version, but, on the contrary, that a great many have read, and continue to read with fruit, and have refrained from destroying or parting with the Vulgate, when they would not have read or kept Protestant versions, and when our Committee are ready to suppress, and has suppressed, such versions, wherever and whenever they have been found in practice to be unnecessary or no longer wanted. Then, so long as we are actuated by a sincere and single-minded desire for the advancement of Christ's kingdom and the salvation of souls, it seems to me that the justification of the course adopted by the Society is complete.

Some Bible meetings have been held in Belgium during the year, and with the usual acceptance and success. These occasions are anticipated with great pleasure. They afford an admirable opportunity for enforcing the claims of the Bible and the duty of searching the Scriptures. They are numerous attended by Roman Catholics, many of whose prejudices and cavils are subjected to the test of truth and dispelled. The Rev. C. Bailhache represented your Society, and at some meetings he was joined by the Rev. C. J. Glyn. A hearty welcome awaited the deputation at every place, and there was much regret expressed that similar meetings were not extended to other localities. Mr. Kirkpatrick gives a brief account of the proceedings:—

It is with much pleasure that I give you a brief account of the Bible meetings which were held last week in the Borinage. Mr. Bailhache arrived here on Monday evening, and the next morning we started for Dour, accompanied by the Rev. Carr J. Glyn and Mr. Filhol, several other Pastors who had promised to come having been at the last moment prevented by unforeseen engagements. On arriving at Dour we found that preparations to receive a larger deputation had been made by several families, and among the number the old lady, now eighty-eight, who entertained us so hospitably four years ago, and who, though unable to attend the meeting, had claimed at least one of the strangers as her guest. This was the last day of the Ducasse, or village fête, and it was hoped that many of the working people would be induced out of curiosity to attend the meeting, which, however, was not so crowded as had been expected. Mr. Glyn, who had just returned from Italy, gave an interesting account of the change that has, within the last few years, taken place in that country. M. Dupont, who has joined us from Houdeng, followed; then Mr. Bailhache, who, after referring to the work of the Society which he was

there to represent, related some interesting and appropriate facts; lastly, M. Filhol replied to some of the objections urged against the Scriptures by infidelity, which, aided by the unsatisfactory religion in which they are brought up, is making great progress amongst the working classes.

Next day we all walked through the rain to Wasmes, where we were welcomed by Augustin Lefevre, the evangelist, and his sister. When brought to a knowledge of the Truth, through reading De Sacy's Testament, Lefevre was a mechanic employed in one of the mines. He soon occupied all his spare time in reading to his neighbours the Book that had produced such a happy change in himself. His earnestness and zeal were rewarded by his being able to assemble a few of his fellow-workmen around the Word of God. After a time, the Evangelical Society was induced to engage his services as schoolmaster and evangelist. In 1850 a small chapel was opened, the funds for which were principally contributed out of the weekly earnings of the work-people who composed the congregation. This chapel has for some time been found too small, and this year a new one, capable of holding three hundred persons, was opened. It was there that our meeting was held. Augustin Lefevre is not an educated man; the Scriptures are his only study;—his whole heart is in his work, which has been abundantly blessed. At the meeting, Mr. Glyn spoke of the great event of the day—the opening of Spain to the circulation of the Scriptures; then M. Dupont, and after him M. Rochedieu, Pastor of the National Church in Brussels, who was only able to absent himself for one day, and, lastly, Mr. Bailhache.

Next morning we walked over to La Bouverie, once a station of the Evangelical Society, now and for many years attached to the National Church. The speakers at the meeting were M. de Vismes, of Dour, Mr. Bailhache, and M. Filhol. As at Dour and Wasmes, all the Pastors of the district attended, and the good feeling that reigns between the National and Free Churches was pleasantly shown by the National Pastors being called upon to make the opening and concluding prayers in the Free Church, and *vice versa*. We were everywhere hospitably entertained, so that the expense attending the meetings is but small. The greatest attention was paid to all that was said. I have not attempted to give you an abstract of the different speeches; suffice it to say that I believe the purpose we have in view was fully attained, namely, to explain the object and extent of the Society's operations, to enlist individual co-operation in its work, to impress on all the duty and privilege of studying the Word of God, and to refute the arguments of our opponents, Roman Catholics and sceptics.

A number of facts are furnished to show the activity of the Belgian Evangelical Society and other religious agencies at work in Belgium. The attempt at open air services is a new mode of reaching the masses. Earlier efforts may require to be conducted with extreme caution in a country so rife in prejudice and where such services are a complete novelty; but the attention of

multitudes may thus be drawn to the Gospel whom its message might never otherwise reach.

The pastor of Sprimont, near Liège, describes an excursion he made last autumn, with a portion of his congregation, to a village at some distance, where it had been announced that he would preach in the open air. As they were winding their way up the hills, they saw over their heads a number of persons from the village, come out to meet them. Encouraged by this welcome, the Pastor was still more so, when, on arriving, an old man came up with his cap in his hand to ask if it would not be better to have chairs and benches. He went home to have them brought out before his door, where it was decided the meeting should take place, and then fetched an old-fashioned arm-chair. "This," said he, "is for M. le Pasteur." Young and old, the whole village was present, and listened throughout with the greatest attention. When the service was over, men and women came up to the Pastor to express their thanks. One man now comes regularly to the chapel at Sprimont, and but for the distance, would not come alone. It is interesting to add that the Pastor, a Belgian, as well as the congregation of Sprimont, are all converts from Romanism.

The Committee have again been favoured with a remittance from the Rev. R. Byron, Chaplain of the English Church at Antwerp. The proceeds of a collection in his church realized the sum of £11 4s. 10d., which is gratefully accepted in aid of your general operations.

The Committee have made various grants on behalf of Schools and Evangelical Churches established amongst the Flemish and Belgian populations.

HOLLAND.

AMSTERDAM.—In addition to the annual retrospects, on which every Agent of your Society is required carefully and minutely to report, there occur special epochs in their work which throw the mind back upon a wider and more comprehensive survey, and which furnish more complete and obvious data on which to base the calculation of results, than can be available within the limits of a single twelvemonths. Your Agent for Holland, Mr. Van der

Bom, notices, in his report, a special epoch in the operations of your Society in the Netherlands—the completion of a quarter of a century of labour; and he endeavours to trace the stream of blessing which has accompanied the efforts made for the circulation of the Scriptures during that period, adverting also to the collateral benefits to which they have given rise in quickening a sense of responsibility in Christian hearts, and in suggesting the duty of personal participation in movements designed to advance the religious welfare of the community. It was twenty-five years ago that arrangements were made to introduce the agency of your Society into Holland, and to establish a permanent centre of operations at Amsterdam. The step was hailed with hearty approbation by many zealous Christians, and a wonderful amount of interest was awakened. Whatever means had previously been adopted for supplying the wants of the people in regard to the Scriptures, it was evident that they had not been equal to the necessities of the case, and that some mode was imperatively required to make the Bible more accessible to the mass of the population, and on such terms as the circumstances of the humbler classes would enable them to meet. The work has steadily progressed from its commencement, with some abatement of novelty, but none of interest and influence. The willingness with which your Society has always met applications for Free Grants has greatly facilitated the formation of Day and Sunday schools, in which religious teaching is an indispensable element of the education imparted. Other organizations have also been successfully promoted, which have derived essential assistance from your co-operation on their behalf; and it is felt by those who are best acquainted with the religious history of Holland that very much has been done in giving a wide currency to the Scriptures, which would have remained undone had the action of your Society not been interposed. There is a vast amount of latitudinarianism in Holland at the present moment, but the evil would have been greatly extended and aggravated if the Word of God had not been so plentifully diffused. During the period now adverted to, your Society has been instrumental in circulating

697,045 copies—Bibles or Testaments. The population of Holland is officially estimated at three millions and a half, but two-fifths of the number, probably, are composed of Jews and Roman Catholics; and, while not neglecting any class, these, especially the latter, have been brought within the range of your operations, when no systematic efforts were made by others to induce them to purchase and read the Scriptures. In the localities principally inhabited by Roman Catholics a great struggle was necessary to introduce colportage. The difficulties to be faced were immense. The men who were sent, not to wage controversy or inveigh against any ecclesiastical system, but simply to offer the Bible with words of kind entreaty, were frequently stoned; and there is reason to believe that one died from the violent usage he experienced from an infuriated mob, abetted by the priests. But steady perseverance has in some measure overcome the evil spirit that prevailed. The sight of the Bible is now more familiar to the people, and the Colporteur can prosecute his labours without the noisy and savage demonstrations once so common; and best of all, there is every reason to believe that Roman Catholics have been led by the light of Divine Truth out of the errors and corruptions of their own Church.

It is somewhat singular that the Society's operations in Holland should maintain, from year to year, nearly the same level. The irregularities of circulation are comparatively slight, leading to the inference that there is a regular and large demand for the Scriptures, not dependent in anywise on extraordinary circumstances or special excitement. The issues of the past year have been 24,741, that is, 1,056 copies beyond the issues of the year preceding. It may be that a farther impulse will be given to the dissemination of the Scriptures by an arrangement your Committee have sanctioned, in virtue of which Mr. Van der Bom will be able to devote more time to travelling, than has been hitherto practicable in consistency with his other duties. He will thus have the opportunity of ascertaining by personal observation, and by conference with others, where any additional efforts may be beneficially interposed.

The Assistant Foreign Secretary, Mr. Knolleke, visited Amsterdam last summer for the purpose of examining the state and prospects of the work, and expressed his satisfaction at the orderly and efficient management of your affairs. To many it is a matter of surprise that the sales from your Depôt are so large, especially as the Netherlands Bible Society displays much activity, and circulated last year 31,398 copies.

The printing operations for the year have been considerable, and include 62,000 Bibles and Testaments. In explanation of this large provision it must be observed that, beyond the circulation in Holland itself, demands are constantly made on the Amsterdam Depôt for South Africa, England and other parts.

Mr. Van der Bom has endeavoured, and not without success, to draw forth the liberality of Dutch Christians in favour of your Society, seeing that large sacrifices are annually made to sustain the work on its present scale. In several towns which he had occasion to visit he has found amongst ministers and laymen, a disposition to respond to his appeal. Some clergymen have made collections in their churches as the best mode of attesting their good will. From various sources nearly 1,200 fl. were contributed to your funds.

The number of Colporteurs remains as before. One labourer who has spent the best of his days in your Society's service, and is no longer equal to the fatigue and exposure he could once endure, withdraws from full work, and renders such assistance as he is able in his own immediate neighbourhood, on diminished salary. Another Christian man is now filling his place. Of the total issues of the year 14,358 copies must be reckoned to the account of colportage. Some of the Colporteurs live in a populous town in the centre of their district, and have the charge of Sub-Depôts, thus aiding the circulation of the Scriptures in a two-fold capacity. The senior Colporteur, J. Van Dorp, can indulge in pleasant reminiscences, and sees on every side remarkable proofs that the agency of the Bible Society has conferred rich benefits on his native land. He refers to towns and villages where new religious life has sprung up as the

result of the work you have sustained. Many are the instances, he declares, in which persons have come to him for the purpose of stating that the Scriptures with which they have been furnished through your operations, have been the means of first awakening serious thoughts in their minds, and leading them to an experimental acquaintance with the Gospel of Christ.

The Colporteur, W. Ornéé, has visited numerous towns and villages in Friesland, Groningen, and Drenthe. In spite of much prevailing unbelief and mockery, he has scattered many copies of the Scriptures, and borne testimony, in the presence of enemies and revilers, to the value and importance of the Bible. He observes:—

A woman who had passed the greater part of her life in complete carelessness and ignorance as to eternity, bought, some time ago, a Bible from me; she began to read it, and the more she read the more she became aware that by nature she was utterly lost. Prayerfully she continued to search the Scriptures, and at last found perfect peace for her soul in the Lord Jesus. Her heart was filled with love towards Him, and she is a living monument of God's free grace. Without doubt there are many like this woman; all the fruits of our labours are not yet known to us.

The Bibles lying in the windows of my *Depôt* are being continually read by passers-by, and I need not tell you that these embrace all classes. Many an important conversation is the consequence, and also many disputes. Thus the seed is sown in all kinds of ways, and will certainly bring forth abundant fruit.

One Colporteur undertakes the visitation of North Holland, where there is abundant room for his labours; and another confines himself to the provinces of Utrecht, Guelderland, and Overysel. Amongst various incidents mentioned by the latter, the following occur:—

A short time after, I was at Woerden, where there was a band of gipsies lodged outside the gates of the town, in tents. These poor creatures were heathens, indeed, without any education whatever, and scantily supplied with clothing. The whole town had gone forth to see so strange a sight. This I thought a fine opportunity for doing good and proclaiming the Truth to many. Some of the people would not listen at all, others mocked and jeered, some allowed me to address them. To many who had come to see the gipsies I pointed out the great privileges we enjoy in comparison with those poor creatures who were wandering about the world without a home. Many acknowledged that I was in the right, and that they, indeed, too little valued the

privilege of being born in a Christian country. I succeeded in selling several copies to them. Thus the Lord afforded me another opportunity, by these gipsies being at that place, to proclaim His most precious Word.

At Leersum I entered a farmyard and offered to one of the maid servants a Bible for sale. She refused to buy the Book, saying she had other things to mind, and had no time to read the Bible. I, however, observed to her—"But once you must find time to die." On hearing these words she turned pale. I continued pointing out to her that man's condition by nature was a most miserable one, that God had so loved the world that he had sent his only begotten Son to proclaim salvation. This seemed to make some impression on her. She asked many questions, which I answered to the best of my ability. Thereupon she bought a New Testament, and ran into the house in order to show the Book to others. This caused the farmer to come out, who bought a Bible. On my leaving, the maid servant said to me—"At first I was going to get you hunted off the place; now I respect you." I said, it is for the Lord Jesus that you must feel respect and love, for it is He who sent me to you.

The operations in Limburg amongst the Roman Catholics have encountered opposition. In North Brabant there has been considerable success.

GERMANY.

COLOGNE AND FRANKFORT.—The largest sphere of continental operations occupied by your Society is to be found in Germany. The magnitude of that country, its enormous population and the wants of the people, afford ample scope for the development of your work. At a very early period in the Society's history Germany received a large amount of sympathy and consideration. Efforts were made by repeated visitations to induce Protestant Christians to take steps for the organization of Bible Societies, and thus to assume for themselves the duty and responsibility of providing the Scriptures for their own Fatherland, inclusive of all the ecclesiastical bodies into which it was subdivided. As the result of the stimulating influence thus interposed, combined with generous offers of pecuniary assistance, a spirit of holy zeal and enthusiasm was kindled; clergy and laity threw themselves into the movement, and a large

number of Bible Societies were formed in all parts of Germany, which entered upon the novel enterprise to which they had been invited with an energy of purpose worthy of the important object to be achieved. The dearth of Scriptures in Germany at that period was something well nigh incredible, and active plans were soon in progress for meeting the wants which everywhere presented themselves on the slightest investigation. Your Society acted for some time very much through the agency of these national organizations, doing all that was practicable to encourage and invigorate them. Subsequently it became needful, for various reasons, to take a more independent position and to commence operations under its own immediate control and direction. A new impetus was given to the work. More definite and comprehensive schemes were initiated, and Germany has in every respect been the gainer. A wonderful diffusion of the Scriptures has been effected, such as would never otherwise have been accomplished. For years past the annual circulation of copies has been numbered by hundreds of thousands. There is no locality, however remote or insignificant, into which your operations, in one form or another, have not penetrated. Romanists and Protestants alike have had the offer of the Book brought to their very doors. Millions of Bibles and Testaments have been scattered far and wide, not, indeed, with a heedless and indiscriminate profusion, but in response to the wishes of anxious hearts yearning for the possession of God's guiding and comforting Word. It might be expected, in view of past labours, that this vast work must, by its own success, be reduced to narrower proportions. No material depreciation is, however, to be detected. If an exceptional falling off is perceptible in any district, there are usually some special circumstances which furnish the necessary explanation; and the year which is now brought to a conclusion has been marked by a circulation of Scriptures little, if at all, inferior to that of the preceding year, and amounting to considerably more than 300,000 copies.

The portion of Germany which comes first under review is that assigned to the Rev. G. P. Davies. This

includes all the operations connected with the Cologne and Frankfort Depôts, which are now consolidated under his administration. Every branch of his manifold duties is efficiently conducted,—be it the printing of Scriptures, the orderly condition of the Depôts, the financial interests of the Society, the development of correspondence, or the visitation of the Colporteurs in their several spheres of labour.

To give a complete view of the year's work, Mr. Davies begins his report with the circulation of the entire agency. This has comprised 56,501 Bibles, 121,908 Testaments, and 21,094 Portions—total, 199,503 copies. The small deficiency apparent on a comparison with the previous year is to be traced, not so much to Germany itself as to Switzerland, which also comes within the limits of Mr. Davies's supervision. The chief deficiency, so far as Germany is concerned, occurs in the sales of one class of Colporteurs, and even here it cannot be ascribed to any want of zeal, but to the changes and reductions which were made in obedience to the directions of the Committee. The senior Colporteurs, whose numbers were undisturbed, sold 3,065 copies more than in the previous year.

The table of statistics, which Mr. Davies usually supplies, gives the division of languages, and shows that others besides Germans share in the benefit of your work :

| | | | | | | |
|---------------|----|----|----|----|----|---------|
| German | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | 175,498 |
| Bohemian | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | 443 |
| Danish | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | 1,257 |
| Dutch | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | 1,167 |
| English | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | 1,410 |
| French | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | 15,504 |
| Greek | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | 787 |
| Hebrew | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | 1,143 |
| Italian | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | 1,448 |
| Latin | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | 160 |
| Polish | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | 105 |
| Romanese | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | 4 |
| Russian | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | 302 |
| Spanish | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | 69 |
| Sundries | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | 150 |
| For the Blind | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | 56 |

199,503

The above figures do not, however, represent the entire business details of the agency, for beyond the actual circulation in the district itself, 56,404 copies have been despatched to London, Paris, Berlin, Copenhagen, St. Petersburg, and other places; so that, in fact, 255,907 copies have been issued from the two central Dépôts at Cologne and Frankfort.

Some general explanations are given in relation to the work before it is separated into its respective departments. It appears that the Colporteurs disposed of 88,772 copies. The gratuitous circulation embraced 2,711 copies. Of these 680 were allotted to newly-formed Sunday Schools; 1,000 Portions were placed at the disposal of a physician at Bonn, who has favourable opportunities for giving them away under very interesting circumstances; 217 Testaments were distributed amongst a number of Bohemians who visited the monument of Huss at Constance; 200 copies were granted to friends in Geneva in aid of colportage in the Canton of the Valais; and the residue were appropriated to poor persons who had suffered the destruction of their little property by fire, or in the terrible inundations of last autumn in Switzerland.

The receipts have been very large, made up of the following items:—

| | | | | | | | |
|---------------------|----|----|----|----|--------|----|---|
| Sales of Scriptures | .. | .. | .. | .. | £6,561 | 8 | 6 |
| Contributions | .. | .. | .. | .. | 277 | 5 | 0 |
| | | | | | <hr/> | | |
| | | | | | £6,838 | 13 | 6 |

The Free Contributions deserve to be enumerated in detail, as proving that there are generous sympathizers with your work who do more than wish it prosperity.

| | | | | | | | |
|--|----|----|----|----|-------|----|-------|
| Price paid for a Gospel at the Stall in Baden-Baden by | | | | | | | |
| Her Majesty the Queen of Prussia | .. | .. | .. | .. | £ | 0 | 15 7 |
| Mrs. Robert Easton, Vevey | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | 58 | 16 5½ |
| Madame Schmidtborn, Frankfort (2 years) | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | 41 | 13 4 |
| Frankfort Ladies' Auxiliary | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | 35 | 10 3½ |
| Carlsruhe | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | 40 | 16 8 |
| Hamburgh-Altona, by the Treasurer, Miss Craig | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | 47 | 13 9 |
| Presbyterian Church in Bonn, by Rev. Dr. Graham | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | 7 | 5 10 |
| Bonn Ladies' Association, by Rev. Mr. Anderson | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | 2 | 9 7 |
| | | | | | <hr/> | | |
| | | | | | £235 | 1 | 6 |

| | | | | |
|---|--------------------|------|----|------------------|
| | Brought forward .. | £235 | 1 | 0 |
| Friends in St. Gall, by Mr. J. Schlatter, including the sum obtained for a silver Snuff-box given by a Lady in St. Gall | | 25 | 0 | 0 |
| Mr. Keller, Schaffhausen | | 0 | 17 | 4 $\frac{3}{4}$ |
| Pastor Stockmann, Nuttermoor | | 7 | 5 | 10 |
| Mr. Richter, Manslagt | | 1 | 9 | 2 |
| Mr. Schöning | | 1 | 4 | 0 |
| Collection in the English Church, Carlsruhe, after sermon by the Rev. G. P. Davies, through the Rev. Mr. Hechler | | 3 | 13 | 11 $\frac{1}{2}$ |
| Through Colporteurs and others | | 2 | 13 | 2 $\frac{1}{2}$ |
| | | £277 | 5 | 0 $\frac{1}{2}$ |

The Committee heartily acknowledge their debt of gratitude to the liberality of the friends whose contributions are here recorded.

Large circulation implies printing operations on a corresponding scale; hence, the following editions have passed through the press during the year.

FRANKFORT.

| | |
|---------------------------------------|-------|
| 20,000 German Bibles | 8vo. |
| 20,000 " Testaments | 32mo. |
| 30,000 " " with Psalms. | 32mo. |
| 5,000 Romanese Testaments and Psalms. | 12mo. |

COLOGNE.

| | |
|-------------------------------------|------------|
| 20,000 German Bibles, | small 8vo. |
| 50,000 " Testaments and Psalms, | 32mo. |
| 10,000 " " " | 8vo. |
| 25,000 " Testaments, | 32mo |
| 49 Swedish Bibles. | |
| 5,125 English and Greek Testaments, | 12mo. |
| 250 " " " | 4to. |
| 3,500 French and Greek " | 12mo. |

SULZBACH.

| | |
|------------------------------|------|
| 10,000 German Bibles, ditto. | 8vo. |
|------------------------------|------|

198,924

COLOGNE.—The work now becomes divided, and the following statistics relate to North Germany, or the district supplied from Cologne. The circulation includes

86,843 copies, irrespective of such as were sent to other agencies. The Table next introduced shows how the issues have been apportioned amongst the centres affiliated with Cologne, disclosing at a glance the results attained since the Dépôt was established in 1847:—

| PLACES. | 1847—1868. | 1868—1869. | TOTALS. |
|--------------------------|------------|------------|-----------|
| Brunswick | 13,259 | 1,966 | 15,225 |
| Bremen | 141,064 | 3,983 | 145,047 |
| East Friesland | 83,517 | 5,668 | 89,186 |
| Hamburg | 138,200 | 3,858 | 142,058 |
| Hanover | 181,336 | 11,333 | 192,669 |
| Hesse | 21,770 | 4,851 | 26,621 |
| Lippe | 18,454 | 4,064 | 22,518 |
| Mecklenburg | 21,995 | — | 21,995 |
| Oldenburg | 33,662 | 2,694 | 36,356 |
| Rhine Provinces | 615,005 | 31,552 | 646,557 |
| Schleswig Holstein | 104,259 | 10,814 | 115,073 |
| Westphalia | 135,510 | 6,060 | 141,570 |
| Sundries | 67,137 | — | 67,137 |
| Jubilee Grants | 4,710 | — | 4,710 |
| | 1,579,878 | 86,843 | 1,666,721 |

The Colporteurs render an exact account of their sales, and this is compared with their remaining stocks, to test its accuracy. The years' work gives the results appended below. Some of the men are only just entering upon their duties, and their sales for a limited period indicate the possession of diligence and aptitude. Twenty-three labourers have been employed for longer or shorter periods:—

| Names. | Weeks. | Bibles. | Testaments. | Parts. | Total. |
|---------------------|--------|---------|-------------|--------|--------|
| Senior Colporteurs. | | | | | |
| Zierenberg .. | 50 | 636 | 3,007 | 62 | 3,705 |
| Stille | 50 | 1,457 | 1,979 | 264 | 3,700 |
| Colporteurs. | | | | | |
| Kilian | 50 | 927 | 2,407 | 49 | 3,383 |
| Jacobsen | 43 | 1,247 | 1,898 | 93 | 3,238 |

| Names. | Weeks. | Bibles. | Testaments. | Parts. | Total. |
|--------------|--------|---------|-------------|--------|--------|
| Colporteurs. | | | | | |
| Böcke .. | 45 | 793 | 1,882 | 19 | 2,694 |
| Nolte .. | 44 | 343 | 1,480 | 54 | 1,877 |
| Bähr .. | 11 | 82 | 272 | 38 | 392 |
| Reichert .. | 45 | 293 | 1,872 | — | 2,165 |
| Aderholz .. | 43 | 574 | 1,568 | 11 | 2,153 |
| Schmidt .. | 46 | 941 | 1,550 | 16 | 2,507 |
| Schneider .. | 8 | 301 | 316 | 41 | 658 |
| Kintzius .. | 24 | 646 | 576 | 4 | 1,226 |
| Fedder .. | 13 | 260 | 249 | — | 509 |
| Glasius .. | 29 | 500 | 553 | — | 1,053 |
| Fricke .. | 43 | 1,538 | 1,430 | 236 | 3,204 |
| Krützfeld .. | 46 | 771 | 1,672 | 152 | 2,595 |
| Vosberg .. | 47 | 485 | 1,902 | — | 2,387 |
| Bruers .. | 31 | 538 | 463 | 66 | 1,067 |
| Althof .. | 42 | 1,562 | 1,513 | 3 | 3,078 |
| Schuntermann | 28 | 422 | 313 | 17 | 752 |
| Müller .. | 40 | 786 | 1,276 | 71 | 2,133 |
| Pieper .. | 7 | 426 | 308 | 13 | 747 |
| Horn .. | 3 | 111 | 157 | — | 268 |
| | | 15,639 | 28,643 | 1,209 | 45,491 |

FRANKFORT.—Central and Southern Germany and Alsatia form the district attached to this branch of Mr. Davies's agency; and within these limits the circulation has been 70,187, giving an increase of nearly 700 copies over the issues of the previous year. Two tables of figures are supplied, which will complete all the statistical information necessary. The first gives the issues, arranged geographically.

| PLACES. | 1830—68. | 1868—69. | TOTALS. |
|-----------------------|-----------|----------|-----------|
| Alsatia | 71,753 | 4,689 | 76,442 |
| Baden | 198,890 | 15,933 | 214,823 |
| Bavaria | 197,460 | 8,134 | 205,594 |
| Frankfort | 110,028 | 5,153 | 115,181 |
| Hesse | 178,785 | 6,313 | 185,098 |
| Nassau | 94,414 | 5,634 | 100,048 |
| Rhenish Bavaria | 96,191 | 4,646 | 100,837 |
| Thuringia | 124,092 | 8,461 | 132,553 |
| Württemberg | 187,130 | 11,224 | 198,354 |
| | 1,258,743 | 70,187 | 1,328,930 |

The last table specifies the sales of the Frankfort Colporteurs; and here the unparalleled fact is recorded, of one Colporteur having sold more than 10,000 copies in 48 weeks.

| Names. | Weeks. | Bibles. | Testaments. | Parts. | Total. |
|---------------------|--------|---------|-------------|--------|--------|
| Senior Colporteurs. | | | | | |
| Gärtner | 48 | 998 | 2,040 | 633 | 3,671 |
| Wick | 47 | 971 | 2,692 | 273 | 3,936 |
| Weiser | 48 | 2,915 | 3,838 | 3,339 | 10,092 |
| Colporteurs. | | | | | |
| M. Messer | 38 | 407 | 1,074 | 59 | 1,510 |
| T. Messer | 40 | 598 | 1,423 | 26 | 2,047 |
| Rees | 47 | 352 | 1,733 | 71 | 2,156 |
| Engel | 50 | 683 | 1,281 | 135 | 2,099 |
| Rohnstadt | 43 | 686 | 1,215 | 490 | 2,391 |
| Lessig | 44 | 930 | 1,038 | 282 | 2,250 |
| Lutz | 47 | 517 | 1,018 | 486 | 2,021 |
| Kornmann | 16 | 171 | 361 | 64 | 596 |
| Wettig | 45 | 1,167 | 918 | 77 | 2,162 |
| Erhardt | 52 | 849 | 1,324 | 315 | 2,488 |
| Baumann | 18 | 120 | 314 | 28 | 471 |
| Hery | 48 | 633 | 1,857 | 186 | 2,676 |
| Kühn | 9 | 87 | 297 | 354 | 748 |
| | | 12,093 | 22,423 | 6,828 | 41,344 |

It may be here permitted to mention, that a veteran in the work of the Frankfort agency has recently passed to his rest. He occupied, it is true, only the humble position of packer in your *Depôt*, but he was a man who feared the Lord greatly, and deemed it an honour to be employed in service which connected him directly with the spread of the Scriptures. It would be difficult to say how many copies of the Word of God have been despatched by him to their destination, during the forty years he was the faithful *employé* of the Society. Mr. Davies thus feelingly alludes to this event:—

For the first time since I have been in Frankfort, death has entered our ranks in the *Depôt*. Old Mr. Rebesberger died on Sunday morning, while I was away. Up to about three months ago he was every morning with us, at nine, at family worship, and could do light work in the

Depôt. Then he was confined to his house by an abscess in the leg; about three weeks ago this healed, and the death-struggle may be said to have commenced. I visited him when we thought his death was approaching, about a fortnight ago. He was in a delightful state of mind. "When my Lord calls," he said, "and summons me, I will obey as gladly as though He invited me to a marriage feast." He had a manuscript book on his table: it contained hymns which he had written out with his own hand in 1814, and these hymns were now his consolation, a reminiscence from the days of his youth. On the day before I left, I saw him for the last time; he could no longer converse without pain; and now he is gone into the blessed world, where the weary are at rest. He served our Society for about forty years, and has left his son as his successor.

Having thus disposed of the preliminary part of his report, Mr. Davies proceeds to deal with other matters as they affect and influence your work. Nothing can be more natural than for a person in Mr. Davies' position frequently to review the field of labour in its several aspects, to mark any changes in the modes of thought or principles of belief which may be giving their impression to society and proving adverse or propitious to the operations in which he is engaged, and whose importance can only be measured by the interests of the soul and eternity. The survey which is embodied in your Agent's present report is sketched with intelligence, aided by a comprehensive acquaintance with the varieties of theological and ecclesiastical thought now finding expression in Germany:—

The district of the agency includes in it a complex of populations which can neither politically nor ecclesiastically be regarded as a united whole. Politically, we have to do with old and new Prussians, with Oldenburgers, Altenburgers, Thuringians, Hessians, Bavarians, Badeners, Würtembergers, Alsatians, and Swiss. Ecclesiastically, we have to labour among Catholics and Protestants, these latter comprising every shade of opinion, from Lutherans, who have seceded from the national Evangelical Churches, through every grade of alliance or union between Lutherans and the Reformed, down to the Free Reformed Churches, whether native or the result of the missionary activity of Christians in Great Britain and the United States. Your Society maintains its catholic character by its peaceable co-operation with all these varying forms of Protestant polity and faith, inasmuch as these Churches rest fundamentally on the one foundation, and recognise the supremacy of the one rule of faith.

To the Romish Church our relations are different. Here the opposition to our work is strong—often fanatical. Still our experience

in this respect is not uniform. Even bishops are at variance with each other in regard to the reading of the Scriptures in the schools and by the people. In some cases (but these are rare exceptions) the lower clergy look on the labours of our Colporteurs with satisfaction and approval. The laity have, as the result of our labours, begun to know what the Bible really is, and in some districts it would be a dangerous experiment to attempt to take it by force out of their hands. One of our Colporteurs has, in this year alone, sold nearly 800 copies of the whole Bible in Roman Catholic families. This fact, known to many friends, evokes devout gratitude to God, and earnest prayer for His blessing on the perusal of the Holy Volume.

But the Church and the clergy, be they Papist or Protestant, are not the only powerful factors in modern society, least of all in Germany. The Papal Church has, through the united organized action of the Episcopal body, through the almost military subjugation of the clergy under the authority of the bishops, and through its success in securing the co-operation of the laity, especially the nobles, in its missionary and philanthropic associations, succeeded in bringing an immense amount of moral and political influence to bear on every ecclesiastical and social question in which it takes interest. The Protestant Church, on the other hand, is split up into rival parties, fighting bitterly; in some cases, it is true, about questions which involve matters of life and death to the cause of Evangelical faith; in other cases, however, about comparatively unimportant outworks of the fortress of Truth. In these latter controversies some of the best men in Germany are exhausting their strength.

But the anti-Christian factors in German national life are assuming a force which wrings from the heart of believers the anxious cry, "Take to Thyself, O Lord, Thy great power, and reign." Among the masses in the greater and lesser towns, materialism and atheism in their coarsest form are spreading with ominous rapidity. Hundreds of thousands have literally no higher philosophy than "Let us eat and drink, for to-morrow we die;" and this not from ignorance, but as a deliberately chosen creed. They recognise no God, no immortality, no religious obligation, and, as a natural consequence, no Divine Revelation. "I demand," said a Russian speaker in the last Peace Congress, "the annihilation of religion, the emancipation of reason from its trammels, the subversion of the influence of the clergy on the people, a state of society without God and without a King."

Not in this coarse form, but still in scarcely a less dangerous degree, unbelief in the Divine authority of Scripture and the relations of God to man therein revealed, has taken firm footing in influential classes within the pale of the Protestant Church. In a Congress of Protestant Professors, Pastors and Laymen, from all parts of Germany, held last June, the President of the Congress, without encountering earnest opposition, could place the belief of Christians in the inspiration of the Scriptures on the same footing as the belief of Mohammedans in the inspiration of the Koran. Let it not be said that the speaker was only combating the theory of literal verbal inspiration; far from it; he not only scouted the idea of all special inspiration whatever, but also rejected the entire Biblical teaching concerning the relations of God to man. He ended his remarks amid the bravos of the Assembly,

in the following words: "Our God has become purer and more human than the God whom the Jews worshipped; the whole conception of the Bible is purely child-like; let us, therefore, give it up; we lose nothing by it."

From this survey, three facts are clear:—First, we have gained a footing among certain classes of the Roman Catholic population; but the influence of the priesthood is gaining strength through the growing concentration and unity of its action; and this power is against us. Secondly, amongst the masses in the large towns a materialistic atheism is rapidly spreading. Thirdly, in the bosom of the Protestant Church itself a party is growing continually in strength, which would strip the Bible of its claim to a special Divine origin, which ridicules the idea of its inspiration, and claims for modern progress the merit of having given to the world a "purer and humaner" God than the Divine Father revealed in Holy Scripture.

The conclusion I draw from these facts is, that this is not the time for our Society to give up one inch of the ground it has already won in Germany.

Mr. Davies, in accordance with his annual custom, has travelled over a large portion of his wide district from Hamburg on the north to the frontiers of Italy on the south. His journeys have been attended with more or less interest, and some circumstances of a special character deserve to be mentioned in these pages.

The adaptation of this Society to turn passing occurrences into facilities for the circulation of the Scriptures is frequently illustrated. With an active agency widely ramified, ample stores of Scriptures, and intelligent Colporteurs available, the needful appliances are always at hand, when special circumstances present a favourable opportunity for challenging the attention of men to the precious Volume of Heavenly Truth. It reflects great credit on the zeal and energy of your Agent, Mr. Davies, that he has always taken advantage of seasons of public interest and excitement, for promoting, on the widest possible scale, the important object at which the Society aims. Such a season occurred during the past summer, when the imposing memorial erected by Protestant Germany to the honour of Martin Luther was inaugurated at Worms.

It is in the highest degree satisfactory and encouraging to see, that the heart of Germany beats with true loyalty

to the great principles of the Reformation. Whatever divergences there may be from the theological sentiments so nobly asserted and manfully vindicated by the great Reformer, and how much soever these divergences may be matter of sincere lamentation, yet, in spite of much apparent apathy and lukewarmness, the Protestant lands of Germany evince no disposition to renew their allegiance to Rome. If any proof were needed to demonstrate this fact, it was abundantly supplied when Crowned Heads, Princes, and Statesmen, with a vast concourse, drawn together by a common sympathy and enthusiasm from every part of the Fatherland of the Reformation, assembled to offer a fitting homage to the memory of a man whose faith and heroism in the cause of Evangelical Christianity have left their stamp on all subsequent ages. It was not a little gratifying to English Christians to know that this event struck a chord in the heart of the Sovereign of these realms, and that, in the midst of the high festival which took place at Worms, a congratulatory message from Queen Victoria to the King of Prussia gave a fresh impulse to the prevailing enthusiasm, and implied that England, too, had not forgotten her mighty debt to the Reformation which so happily emancipated her from the tyranny and corruption of the Romish Church.

As Luther fought the battle of the Reformation with the Sword of the Spirit, which is the Word of God, and as the ceremony of inaugurating the memorial was likely to bring multitudes to the scene, your Agent thought that a suitable and modest erection for the sale of the Scriptures on the spot, and under the very shadow of the monument, would be a most appropriate mode of doing honour to that brave man, whose sanctified learning and indomitable energy gave to Germany her much prized and deeply venerated translation of the Bible. The thought soon became an act; negotiations were opened for securing the necessary permission. Some rather serious difficulties at first occurred. These, however, on explanation, were speedily and courteously adjusted. The Bible-stall was erected, much to the joy of thousands. Blessings were profusely lavished upon your

Society, which has made Luther's glorious version so accessible to all classes; and during the three days that the celebration lasted, 859 copies were sold. The description of the events, as given by Mr. Davies, is graphic and interesting, and has already appeared in the "Monthly Reporter." That portion, however, relating immediately to what was so well and appropriately done for the sale of the Scriptures, may be quoted again with great advantage:—

This monument being the monument of the Reformation, and of the Holy Scriptures as the book of the people, what could be more in harmony with the spirit of the festival than the exhibition and sale of Luther's greatest work—his German Bible? Yet to obtain permission to do this was a work of the greatest difficulty. It was only through the personal intervention of the highest civil functionaries that the difficulties were at last overcome, and the Bible-stall brought from Baden allowed to be set up. But the place then assigned to it was a place of honour, on the promenade right in front of the entrance into the great enclosure where the monument stands. Once there, everybody felt it ought to be there. To compare small things with great: the monument proclaimed in granite and bronze that the Bible was the great want of the sixteenth and preceding centuries; our little table proclaimed more modestly, but not less tellingly, that the Bible is the great want of the nineteenth century as well—a witness not unneeded; for thousands acknowledge the preaching of the monument who roundly deny the preaching of our modest table and its treasures of the written Word.

But thousands understood the message of our table that day. The sale continued on the Thursday and Friday. On these days a perpetual stream set in towards it, and senior Colporteur Weiser and Colporteur Martin Messer had their hands full. I have never in my experience of the sale of Scriptures seen two such days as these. On the Thursday the men had literally no time to eat or drink. Pastors, professors, merchants, mechanics, peasants, all were there rejoicing at our work, or supplying themselves with the Word of God. One peasant said to me, "After all, this is the genuine monument of Martin Luther." Others said, "I promised my family a memento of the festival; this is the best memento, a beautiful copy of Martin Luther's translation of the Holy Bible." It was singular to see how the enthusiasm became contagious, extending even to the Catholics and Jews. Two women, mother and daughter, approached the stall, and looked long at a copy of Luther's Bible, talking earnestly the while. Then they went away. Then they returned again, and again looked at the volume. Our Colporteurs were much too busy to heed them. I therefore advanced, and they at once addressed me and said, "We are Catholics, but we think it a shame not to read Luther's Bible; for, after all, it is the Book of God, and it was Martin Luther who again gave it to the people." I encouraged them by all means to carry out their purpose, and they at once advanced to the

table and paid for the book. One young man, a converted Jew, was especially zealous in going among the crowds and directing their attention to the Bible-stall. Again and again did he return, bringing purchasers with him.

The clergy, German and Foreign, French, Dutch, Russian, Swiss, expressed their delight at finding the Society there. One, a celebrated Dutch Professor, whose acquaintance I made many years ago, said, "This is the right thing in the right place; and, what is more, it ought to be a permanent institution at the foot of this glorious monument."

One interesting feature of our table was a large folio Bible of the year 1541, printed in Wittenberg. I had it placed on the table because I thought it would interest the theological public. It lay open, and on it a Pearl Bible, a pocket edition. The contrast in size showed in a striking light the difference between the sixteenth and the nineteenth centuries in regard to the printing of the Scriptures. In sending the Bible to Worms, I thought of nothing more. But for the peasantry it turned out to have almost a religious significance. One woman, for example, approached the table, and asked what the Bible meant. She was told that Bible was printed in Wittenberg while Martin Luther was still alive, and was carried through the press by the great man himself. She left, and returned, bringing with her her two daughters. She asked to be allowed to put her hand on the venerable book. It was permitted her. She stretched out her hand and reverently put it on the Bible, and burst into tears. In like manner, her daughters imitated her, and all left, weeping from excitement. I once dined at the house of a Geneva banker with a very celebrated English preacher. The conversation turned on Luther. "I cannot," said the guest of the day, "reverence Luther as I ought; he had no heart." The remark elicited strong expressions of dissent, and I ventured to say that one of the most indisputable proofs that Luther had a great heart was to be found in the fact that he lives as no man before or after him in the heart of the German people. A more telling illustration of this truth could not be imagined than the tears of these three German women on seeing and touching this old folio Bible.

Nor was enthusiasm all. The success was unexampled in the history of similar efforts in the whole district of the Frankfort Agency. In these two days Weiser and Messer sold at their table 68 Bibles, 520 New Testaments, and 271 Gospels, Epistles, and Psalms; in all, 859 copies, while their receipts amounted to £16 13s. 4d. May this outward success be but the earnest of the inward blessing with which the work of this day may be accompanied by the Spirit of God!

Distinct and grateful allusion is made to the co-operation Mr. Davies receives in the promotion of his work. He places his helpers in two classes—those who aid by direct efforts at Bible circulation, and those who help by money contributions, counsel and sympathy. Both are valuable, and have been especially useful during the past year. There are diversities of gifts and operations, and

what is lacking in the service of one may be more than made up by the energy and self-denying labour of another. Your Agent takes the case of those who render personal assistance in the dissemination of the Scriptures, and here some most affecting and encouraging narratives are inserted.

A lady in Carlsruhe wrote to me after my recent visit, and although what she relates has reference to the war of 1866, it has special value, because it proves that the work then done in faith, has not failed to produce permanent impressions. She says :—

“ It was in the autumn of 1866. The courtyard of our house had been placed at the disposal of the regiment stationed in our neighbourhood, for the purpose of packing the caissons of the train. Just under our window the men were at work amid boisterous mirth and laughter, verily, not as those who might in a few days be exposed to the deadly fire of the enemy. My heart was filled with pity; I felt I must do something for them. I went to my book-shelves, took down some tracts, trusting they might be useful, and went down. I stood half concealed in the doorway, and beckoned to one of the men to come; he came. At first he could not understand what I wanted, but when I succeeded in making him comprehend, he took the tracts and returned to his comrades. About an hour later I looked out of the window, and saw one of the soldiers in a towering rage, tearing one of my tracts to pieces. I was greatly frightened, and soon divined the cause. He was a Roman Catholic, and I had unwittingly given him a polemical tract. I hurried down, and succeeded in pacifying him. I now determined to give nothing but portions of the Scriptures and New Testaments. I sent to senior Colporteur Weiser for a supply of Gospels and Epistles, those prettily bound black books with red edges. It had now become dark; I therefore had a table placed in the doorway, with a lighted candle, and the men soon came and received the Books with joy. Black and red and gold were the federal colours; so I said, ‘ Here you have black and red, but the gold is within, read, and you will find it.’ Thus my work began. From that day on, groups, sometimes of as many as five or six together, used to come to my house, knock at the door, and ask for the lady who gave the Books. My means did not allow me to carry on the work to its full extent; so I put a little money-box on the table, and but few of the men left without casting in their mite for the benefit of his poorer comrades. That the work was blessed I know, from the numerous letters I have received since from cannoneers and dragoons, riflemen and men of the line, all thanking me for the precious gift, and generally requesting me to send Bibles and Testaments, for which they enclosed payment.

“ Thus I unexpectedly found a field of labour, and distributed more than 600 Testaments among the troops.”

On occasion of a visit to Carlsruhe in the early part of the present year, Mr. Davies had the great gratification of witnessing the mode in which your object

is advanced by another voluntary worker, who takes special interest in the spiritual welfare of the travelling artisans. Lack of space forbids the transfer of the detailed account to these pages, but it has already appeared in the "Monthly Reporter."

Amongst his helpers, Mr. Davies includes friends at Stuttgart, who, at his suggestion, formed themselves into a Society for work amongst the Roman Catholic population of Würtemberg, and by whom more than 10,000 copies of the Scriptures have been circulated in less than ten years.

The co-operation of those who contribute by counsel and money to the furtherance of your work has been already noticed, and the Committee are sensible that while Mr. Davies has exerted himself to call forth the liberality of Christians, he has found in many circles a hearty readiness to respond to his appeals.

It now only remains to make some further allusion to colportage generally and its results. Your Agent has personal interviews with all his Colporteurs at regular intervals. These occasions are most beneficial in their influence. The interviews are made searching and religious, and test the character of the men in your service. Extracts from the correspondence of Mr. Davies, relating to this subject, appeared in the "Monthly Reporter" for January, and their value and interest claim for them a transfer to the Annual Report, as the more permanent record of the Society's work:—

It would be too tedious for you to read in detail the history of these interviews of the Agent with his men, either when he saw them singly, or when, with Pastor Stockmann, we sat together. We seldom wandered far from the Book which is our bond of union, or the work in which we are engaged, and the Master in whose service we stand. But though we may not tell all, we may perhaps just tell a little, to give an idea how our time was spent.

Colporteur Vosberg was alone with me. After I had questioned him concerning his relations to the Government and the Church, as well as the business aspects of his work, and found that all went smoothly, I said, 'Well, Vosberg, you have told me the bright side of your experience, now for its dark side. What are your difficulties?' 'I have none,' he said, 'or rather, when they occur, I tell them to my Lord, and I forget them.' 'But surely,' I said, 'you have men who hate you for your work's sake.' 'Possibly,' he said, 'but I always try to forget their hatred, for I am sure I love them for my Master's sake,

and I thus beat them in the long run. Indeed, I am not so much discouraged by opposition as humbled by kindness. Rich and poor open me their hearts and their houses on account of the Holy Book I bring. For example: a poor old man and his wife, who had little better than straw to offer, pressed me to lodge with them, and I did. Their fare was of the simplest kind, but, such as it was, they gave it with a willing heart, and spared no pains to make me comfortable. Our only conflict was when I left. I wanted to pay; they refused payment. At last we made a compromise, by agreeing that the money should neither be kept by me nor received by them, but given to the poor.

'Another old man to whom I came, a grey-haired patriarch, who knew and loved his Bible, when he saw my Books and heard their price, folded his hands reverentially and said, "I thank thee, O Lord, that I have lived to see this day, when Thy Holy Word is thus made accessible to the poorest of mankind."

'Another time, when I was working among the labourers of what is called a "turf colony," two farmers invited me to lodge with them. One of them, a wealthy man, between thirty and thirty-five years of age, pressed me so warmly that I accepted his invitation. Nothing that he had was too good for me; not that he had reason to love me, but abundant reason to love the Book I sell, for that Book had done everything for him. He was young, and rich, and gay; not a dissipated man, but the soul of jovial company, and the village inn missed him much when he was absent of an evening. One day he was looking after his men, when he saw the leaf of a book on the field. He picked it up. It was the leaf of a Bible. He read it. He believed it. He read the Book to which it belonged, and God blessed that leaf to the conversion of his soul. Now he rules his house as a believer, and throws it freely open to the children of God in Christian hospitality.'

Perhaps it may not be out of place to describe somewhat in detail the afternoon we spent with each other.

We were in the large room of an East Frisian village inn, where we had dined together. We were seated round the turf fire, which was burning briskly on the flat, slated floor, under the wide, open chimney. All in-doors was in cheerful contrast with the grey clouds and the cold drizzling rain which was falling outside. The conversation turned now on this topic, now on that, now on themes related to Bible-work—the old themes—the hatred of the ungodly, the indifference of the thoughtless, the joy of believers, the various forms of encouragement and discouragement. Then we talked of the dangers connected with the work in its bearing on the inner life, *e.g.*, the danger of confounding being occupied about the Bible with the diligent, personal use of the Bible: or, again, the temptation to which the very best Colporteurs are exposed, of sacrificing time, which ought to be spent in house-to-house visitation and the diligent prosecution of their work, in intercourse, otherwise profitable, with friends in whom they find Christian brethren. 'Yet,' said one, 'Scripture alone is not sufficient for us: it must be read with prayer. We must clothe ourselves in this double armour if we are to work as we ought.'

This allusion to prayer provoked a lively discussion of the question, How far the believer may make temporal good the subject of prayer?

May we take everything, our very household cares and wants, to the Throne of grace?

'Let us look at this matter,' said one of our number, 'in the light of facts. I will relate a case that came within my personal knowledge.'

'Here, in East Friesland, the country, like Holland, lies lower than the sea. We therefore defend ourselves against the water by high dykes along the coast and on the banks of the tidal rivers. Each holder of land is responsible for the condition of a certain amount of dyke, and has to keep a dyke-man. These men live an isolated life, in small cottages close to the dyke, and because their time is not wholly occupied with this labour, they have always some other occupation at home, generally that of weaving.'

'My mother had such a dyke-man. He lived some miles distant from our house, and we rarely saw him. He was a married man, and had grown-up children, one of whom was employed in my mother's service.'

'One day my mother was seized with an unaccountable sort of uneasiness. She began, she knew not why, to put meat, bread, and other provisions into a small bag, and when she had done this she returned to her ordinary duties.'

'Into the dyke-man's house sorrow had entered. He had been ill. His earnings had been spent, and they had come to their last loaf. On that very day, to add to the distress, his married daughter, with her infant child, came from a long distance to see them. The dyke-man and his wife went to bed fasting, reserving the bread for the mother and her child.'

'The next morning the dyke-man's wife rose in a wonderfully cheerful frame of mind. She said, "God will provide for us this very day; I do not know how, but I am sure He will." Her faith was contagious. Husband and daughter shook off their gloom, and waited for what should come. But the morning passed, and noon came, and brought no sign of help and relief. The afternoon and night set in. The famished husband lost all hope, and spoke hard things of his wife and of God.'

'When his day's work was done the dyke-man's son, my mother's servant, came to her, and said that he had a very strong desire to go home and see his parents. If his mistress would allow it, by leaving his father's cottage before day-break, he could be back in time for his work next morning. "In that case," said my mother, "you may go, and as you are going you may just as well take this bag with you," giving him the bag of provisions.'

'He set off across the heavy marsh land in the dark night, cheering himself with the thought of a few pleasant hours in his father's cottage. He arrived. He entered, but instead of joy he found hunger and tears. He had no knowledge whatever of his father's illness and distress. He gave his mother the little bag. She opened it; out came bread, bacon, cheese and other provisions. They gazed at each other in amazement. "Wife," said the dyke-man, "you take first; "it is you who have gained us this." She replied, "No: first of all the child, and then the mother." Then to the dyke-man she said,

"And now you." Then he said again, "And now, wife, you." But she only wept, and took nothing, but quietly said, "I have meat to eat that ye know not of."

This narrative produced a deep impression upon us all. At last one of the Colporteurs broke silence, and mentioned a case which had come to his knowledge within the last two months, of a hardly less striking character; but as it would be difficult to relate it without giving a clue to the individuals concerned, I forbear recording it. Sufficient has been written to show the mode in which these conferences are conducted, and the spirit which pervades them when all goes well.

Between six and seven the Colporteurs left Nuttermoor. I followed the next morning at eight, after a meeting which we shall not soon forget.

There are various narratives supplied full of interest. Some tell of encouragement; and it was not a little gratifying to your Colporteur at Baden-Baden that the Queen of Prussia, for the second time, visited his stall, and gave, as some token of her sympathy, a napoleon, for the purchase of a Portion, which she took away. Reference has been made to the Czechs, who performed a political pilgrimage to the monument of Huss, at Constance. The Colporteur who was entrusted with the distribution of the Committee's Free Grant of Bohemian Testaments describes his experience:—

The Bohemians arrived on the 6th of July, by the eight o'clock steamboat, in Constance, and marched at once to Huss's stone. I had laid out my table, and waited for the best opportunity of distributing the Books which the Society had granted. The celebration was commenced by the speech of a Protestant pastor, followed by others, but we could understand nothing, for all was in Bohemian. The ceremony lasted about two hours. I thought it would be the best plan to hand over the Books at the foot of the monument, but the procession marched off so rapidly that I could not carry out my purpose. So I packed up my Books, and hurried after the people to the Council Hall. But by the time I had arrived they were dispersed. In an hour they assembled again, and then at the dinner one of the Protestant pastors explained in Bohemian what the Books were, and who was the donor; whereupon they were distributed, and received with great joy. I had great difficulty from my not being able to understand, but several came to me, and asked many questions about our Society.

Then follows a page from the journal of a man who works amongst emigrants at Hamburg:—

In the public room of an inn for emigrants I met a man whom I urged to buy a Bible. But it was soon apparent that he was in a

bitter and hostile frame of mind. "I will have nothing to do with your religious wares," he said. In the course of conversation he related that the girl at his side, who was a Roman Catholic, was the girl to whom he was engaged. In the confessional the priest asked her, "What induces you to emigrate?" She replied, "that she was engaged." He asked to whom? She told him, and when the priest discovered he was a Protestant, he refused her absolution, and denied her access to the altar, because she steadily refused to pledge herself that the children that might be born from the marriage should all of them be brought up as Roman Catholics. I directed her to seek pardon of sin and absolution, not from an earthly priest, but from the great High Priest Himself; and explained to her the way of salvation. They then bought a New Testament, but of Luther's translation.

Another emigrant, who at first refused to buy, seemed at last to be touched by my earnest exhortations, and then told me his story. He had been a soldier, and was present at the siege of Sebastopol. Once, when in terrible danger, he found great relief in a prayer he had been taught when a boy, which suddenly came to his recollection. The remembrance of all this now moved him so deeply that the tears fell clear and fast down his cheeks, and he bought a New Testament, and promised to read it diligently.

Some of the German Colporteurs have seen military service, and have singular aptitude for doing their work in a direct and telling fashion. Colporteur Herz, who is of this class, writes:—

In a small village, I stood at the sick bed of a young man. I asked him how it stood with his soul, whether he had a Saviour, and if he had a Bible, and read in it day by day. He said to me: "A Bible I have not yet got, and never could buy one, and I have now no money." I said to him, "Married life without the Bible is a house without a foundation." I said further, "In your healthy days, you spent many a guilder in drink and worldly pleasure, and now you lack the comfort of the Word of God." I left the house. I slept in the village, and that very evening a messenger came, and bought a Bible for the sick man.

A few days ago, I came to a solitary farm-house. When I offered my Bibles, the man replied, "We are Catholics, and are not in want of any." "But," I replied, "those who say they are not in want of a Bible are the very persons who want it most. Have you no wish to be saved?" I asked. I opened the book, and read aloud from the history of our Lord's Passion. The man bought a Bible, and his family and servants five New Testaments.

Mr. Davies makes honourable mention of two Colporteurs, who are courageous and successful workers amongst Roman Catholics:—

E. and L. are the Colporteurs who excel all their brethren in the work among the Roman Catholics. These two men have sold during

the year not less than 1,100 whole Bibles in Catholic families. E. writes:—

How strangely different is the conduct of some Catholic priests from that of others in regard to the use of the Word of God. Scarcely a week passes by without my experiencing this. In E., for example, I sold a great many copies, and the people were delighted to get the Bible. But the priest heard of it, and sent the beadle through the village and collected all the books he could get. How the matter ended I never heard.

In H., on the contrary, all was different. I was there on Friday and Saturday, and sold a great deal. On Saturday night I left for the next village; but the following day I could not rest, and went back to hear what the priest had said on Sunday. The landlord of the inn told me the priest wanted to speak to me. I was quite frightened, but determined to go. My fear was turned into joy. The priest was delighted at my work, and bought five copies. In this place and the surrounding neighbourhood I sold 200 copies.

BERLIN.

In surveying the religious condition of Protestant Germany, there are many things to awaken the profound concern of those who labour for the spiritual welfare of their fellow-men. A degree of apathy, indifference and rationalism prevails among those who bear the name of Christian that is deeply to be deplored. Even among those, the obligations of whose office demand that they should be the champions and vindicators of the "faith once delivered to the saints," it is scarcely a strange or uncommon thing to hear principles, which are of vital moment to the hope and confidence of a true believer, roughly handled, not to say ruthlessly discarded. Nor is there, even among those who in the main stand firmly in the "old paths," that amount of generous sympathy with organic measures designed to diffuse Evangelical truth, and to claim for the Divine Saviour the supreme homage and love of the human heart, which may be reasonably expected. That the professing Church of Germany is lamentably deficient in practical zeal and earnest Christian work, her best friends are willing to admit; and examining the state of society generally, there will be found to exist a widespread spirit of atheistic mate-

rialism subversive of all religious conviction, and destructive of all Christian morals. Sad and depressing as it may be to contemplate such a state of things, it would be a fallacious conclusion to infer that a deteriorating process is going on in Germany, at the present moment, in what relates to the essential interests of godliness. It is only necessary to compare the present with the past to discover various points of real and gratifying progress, which give the assurance of revived life and activity, and encourage the hope that in many circles, in spite of counteracting elements, Christians are rising to the level of their responsibility, and are prepared to take their rightful position in those grand agencies which are seeking to grapple with the world's sin and misery, and to establish the glorious Kingdom of the Redeemer throughout the earth. Your Agent in Berlin, the Rev. Dr. Simon, while taking by no means a sanguine view of religious affairs in his section of Germany, observes that the last half century has brought about a marked and wonderful change for the better. Fifty years ago religion was at the lowest conceivable ebb. Rarely was there the proclamation of Gospel truth from the pulpit. Not only was spiritual life stagnant, it had well nigh died out, and the country was deluged with floods of unbelief, while efforts for the diffusion of the blessings of Christianity amongst the ignorant and destitute were almost, if not altogether unknown. It is refreshing to turn from the past to the present, defective and feeble even as that present may be, and Dr. Simon remarks in reference to Berlin, the centre of his operations :—

Comparing, therefore, the present state of things with that of about fifty years ago, we must confess that immense strides have been made. Now there are only some six or ten preachers in Berlin who do not preach Evangelical sermons; and even the discourses of the liberals are far removed from that dry, dead morality, to which reference has been made. Instead of the services of faithful preachers being interrupted, they are in many, if not in all cases, well attended. Efforts to do good, to further life, if not put forth in a schismatical spirit, are for the most part encouraged. There is scarcely a parish without its associations for home and foreign missions, for the care of the poor, the sick and the aged, for helping the blind, the insane, the fallen; or, at all events, for one or more of these objects; and if little is done,

there is the desire to do more. One institution alone, the Evangelical Association for the furtherance of Christian objects, with its house, is enough to mark the difference between to-day and fifty years ago: its large Young Men's Christian Association, with its numerous evening classes, all conducted in an Evangelical spirit; its association of young tradesmen and of apprentices; its lodging-house for itinerating journeymen, where thousands every year find shelter and food at a cheap rate, and with Christian surroundings, a thing undreamt of forty or fifty years ago; and last, but not least, its two Sunday-schools, where some forty or fifty young men are regularly engaged in giving religious instruction to 400 or 500 children;—these are characteristic features of the present Berlin, which indicate that immense progress has been made. Then, too, what a stride forwards are the eighteen or nineteen Sunday-schools, with their 5,000 or 6,000 scholars and 400 or 500 teachers, with all that is associated therewith, tending to further the temporal and eternal well-being of the children. And what is not of slight importance, all these free activities are regarded with friendly eyes by the highest Authorities in Church and State, though many Pastors still keep aloof from some of them, as, for example, from Sunday-schools, from a mistaken fear of lay activity. Indeed, as has often been remarked, if a Christian of fifty years ago were suddenly to rise from the dead, and visit the scene of his earthly activity and interest again, he would imagine himself to be in a totally new world; at all events, he would be inspired with new hopes for the future of his country's Church. So that, according to the point of view which a man occupies, he may draw a bright or a gloomy picture; his feelings may be despondent or cheerful.

Whatever improving and elevating influences may be quickening the piety of Germany, it is evident from the statistics, that are yearly published, that your Society has to occupy an important position in that country, and to carry on a work which the native Church is not yet either prepared or competent to do for its own population. It is only as an auxiliary, not as a monopolist, that your Society wishes to labour for the benefit of Germany. There is no motive, political or ecclesiastical, which dictates these labours. They are undertaken simply and purely in the interests of revealed Truth, for the welfare of man and the glory of God.

Your Committee have been somewhat surprised to find, at the close of the year, that the circulation of Scriptures connected with the agency of Dr. Simon, has reached an aggregate of 118,487 copies, being 7,136 in advance of the previous year. This result was the less to be expected, inasmuch as a reduction has been effected

in the number of Colporteurs, and a corresponding reduction had been anticipated in the extent of sales. To account for this result there must have been an increased demand on the part of the people for the Scriptures, or quickened diligence and zeal on the part of those engaged in the work. Whatever the immediate cause, the fact itself is one of great interest and significance, and may appropriately awaken gratitude to God, by whose blessing the heart of man is favourably disposed to the reception of Divine Truth. The following explanations are given by Dr. Simon in reference to the general circulation :—

From the accompanying explanations it will be seen that the entire circulation has amounted to 29,301 Bibles, 84,543 New Testaments, and 4,643 Parts, or a total of 118,487. As compared with 1867-68, this shows a satisfactory increase. This increase is not at all due to our having issued more copies in the form of free grants, for these have been unusually small, and show a decrease on last year of 251 copies.

Of the whole number, 57,424 were distributed by our Colporteurs, showing an increase in this branch of 971 copies.

From the Breslau Depôt were issued, for the district assigned to it, 1,547 Bibles, 578 New Testaments, and 765 Parts, showing a decrease in this year of 2,095 copies. It is encouraging, however, to find that there has been an increase of Bibles, whilst the diminution is in Testaments and Parts.

The increase that has taken place is distributed over the various branches of our work. Major Westphal has drawn 740 copies more; the Scottish Bible Society, 559 copies more; 2091 more have gone to other correspondents; and 3,792 ought to be placed to the account of the Colporteurs, as will appear if the matter be put as follows :—

In 1867-68 the Colporteurs laboured 1,257 weeks, and sold 56,453 copies, or an average of upwards of 45 copies; in 1868-69, 57,424 copies were sold in 1,226 weeks, or an average of upwards of 46 copies per week.

The increase, however, is not large; at the same time, I trust it will be followed year by year by other increases. It is always unpleasant to announce a falling off, though the unpleasantness is lessened by the feeling that both increase and diminution are due in the majority of cases to causes over which an Agent has very little, if any, control; he ought not, therefore, to be puffed up by increase or depressed by decrease.

The Committee desire to remark that the National Bible Society of Scotland has drawn from your Depôt during the year 3,945 Bibles and Testaments. These

copies are supplied at the simple cost price, and are required by the agents of the Society in question. It is gratifying to the Committee to co-operate, in this friendly manner, with a Society working for a kindred object.

The Scriptures issued have not been distributed in equal proportion over the whole of Dr. Simon's immense district. There are local causes which naturally affect, favourably or otherwise, the circulation of the Scriptures. In some cases, what may be termed the legal facilities are not so complete as in others; and in certain localities there is a greater prevalence of the Roman Catholic element in the population, and thus the work, by such circumstances, may be checked in some directions while it grows and expands in others. The annexed tabular statement will indicate whither the Scriptures are gone, and the languages in which they were required:—

| Circulation in the several Districts. | Number. | Languages in which Scriptures circulated. | Number. |
|---------------------------------------|---------|---|---------|
| Brandenburg | 22,085 | Bohemian | 164 |
| Pomerania | 12,783 | English | 495 |
| East and West Prussia | 17,082 | French | 535 |
| Prussian Poland .. | 7,789 | German | 109,313 |
| „ Saxony | 9,665 | Greck | 698 |
| Silesia | 24,606 | Hebrew | 1,151 |
| Kingdom of Saxony .. | 21,236 | Lithuanian | 1,382 |
| Mecklenburg | 1,311 | Polish | 3,600 |
| Other countries .. | 1,930 | Wendish | 756 |
| | | Other languages .. | 393 |
| | 118,487 | | 118,487 |

The money receipts show on how large a scale your operations are conducted:—

| | | | |
|----------------------------|--------|----|----|
| From Colporteurs' Sales .. | £1,685 | 6 | 7 |
| „ Bible Societies .. | 515 | 3 | 11 |
| „ Correspondents .. | 1,155 | 2 | 2 |
| | £3,355 | 12 | 8 |

The Free Contributions received by Dr. Simon on behalf of your work have been very small, barely £6. The

Dresden Auxiliary has since its formation remitted a considerable sum, but the ecclesiastical position of the English-speaking community in that city, as well as its fluctuating character, have not proved favourable to the efficiency and development of organization.* Better things, however, may yet be attained.

The printing operations in Berlin during the past year have included—

| | |
|--|--------|
| Hebrew Psalms, 48mo. | 10,500 |
| German New Testaments, 32mo. | 25,000 |
| German New Testaments and Psalms, 32mo. | 26,000 |

61,500 copies.

Those who are impressed with the value of Sunday Schools, and notice the beneficial effects they confer upon the Church and society at large, will rejoice to learn that the system is taking wider and firmer root in Germany. It does not yet command that full sympathy and cordial approval to which it is entitled from the clergy; for novelty in religious agencies, especially those which embrace the lay element, awakens more or less suspicion. But the good results which are beginning to appear as the fruit of Sunday Schools will, it is hoped, speedily extinguish the prejudice and fear with which they are still regarded by many, as innovations of a doubtful character, and induce a more combined and vigorous effort for their extension. Some few grants have been made under this head during the year, but the wise policy is generally pursued of encouraging the children to provide their own Bibles, as they can be obtained at so small a sacrifice:—

The Grants to Sunday Schools have been even smaller during the past year than in 1867-68; then they amounted to 283 copies, now they have been only 190. The cause is, I believe, the same as that assigned in my last annual report—that the teachers and children prefer buying for themselves. It is not due to any diminution either of interest or numbers, for very satisfactory progress has been, and is being made. Since my last report, the number of schools in Germany has grown from 66 to 90, of scholars from 11,280 to about

* A collection made for the Society in the church of the Rev. J. H. Smart, M.A., had not come to hand at the time of closing the accounts.

16,000, and of teachers in proportion. In Berlin alone there are now some 18 or 19 Sunday Schools, against 15 last year; and there is every prospect that before the end of the present year several new ones will be opened. The feeling is growing in the minds of those with whom the decision lies, that Sunday Schools will prove one of the most efficient agencies for stemming the ever-widening, ever-deepening torrent of indifference, irreligion, atheism and materialism.

The efforts for the supply of Scriptures to the Prussian troops are again assuming a more definite and systematic organization. The military arrangements of the Kingdom are becoming more settled, and the plans of former years will be fully carried out by Major Westphal, whose interest in the work is undiminished. During the year, 2,250 Bibles and 6,200 Testament were disposed of amongst soldiers, at reduced prices. This shows a considerable increase over the copies drawn for the same purpose during the previous year. The military Authorities fully sanction the measures adopted for promoting the dissemination of the Scriptures in the army; and many who bear the sword for the honour and defence of their Fatherland have been taught, by God's Word, how they may become good soldiers of Jesus Christ.

It remains to notice what has been done for the circulation of the Scriptures by means of colportage. The faithful and self-denying men who are engaged in this department of work have given full proof of their diligence, and have been rewarded with more than an average amount of success. The Committee, wishing to curtail to some extent the heavy expenditure in Germany, directed Dr. Simon, as has been already intimated, to strike off four Colporteurs from his list—such as could be spared with least damage to the work. It was not desired to abandon any particular section of the large field of labour, but to give a wider range of action to each man, where practicable, so that your operations should still be diffused over as broad an area as heretofore. That no injury or curtailment has been experienced appears from the sales effected during the year, which have been greater than when the larger number of men was employed. It is not intended to make any further reduction in the staff, and, generally considered, it is deemed adequate for

that portion of Germany attached to the Berlin agency. Figures, though in some relations fallacious, may be regarded in the following table, as a correct index to the zeal and devotedness of your excellent Colporteurs. All have proved faithful to their vocation, and the difference in their sales is more to be traced to the peculiarities of their several spheres, than to any inequalities of devotedness or lack of energy :—

CIRCULATION OF THE COLPORTEURS DURING THE YEAR 1868-69.

| Name. | No. of weeks. | Copies circulated. | District. |
|-----------------------|---------------|--------------------|------------------------|
| 1. Bartels | 52 | 980 | Mecklenburg |
| 2. Eisenblätter | 37 | 3,139 | Silesia |
| 3. Engelbrecht | 51 | 2,075 | Brandenburg |
| 4. Friedrich | 51 | 1,498 | Prussian Poland |
| 5. Gehlhaar | 50 | 2,121 | Province of Saxony |
| 6. Knabe | 49 | 2,748 | Pomerania |
| 7. Klotz | 52 | 1,780 | Prussian Poland |
| 8. Krapp | 49 | 1,603 | Prussian Saxony |
| 9. Kretschmer | 52 | 1,800 | West Prussia |
| 10. Lau | 52 | 2,296 | East Prussia |
| 11. Mittmann | 52 | 3,054 | Pomerania |
| 12. Nagott | 52 | 2,641 | Brandenburg (Berlin) |
| 13. Opitz | 51 | 3,399 | Kingdom of Saxony |
| 14. Orłowski | 49 | 1,688 | East Prussia |
| 15. Pigorsch | 47 | 2,203 | Pomerania |
| 16. Röscher | 51 | 2,145 | West Prussia |
| 17. Rösner | 52 | 2,575 | Silesia |
| 18. Russack | 51 | 2,119 | Brandenburg |
| 19. Scheer | 51 | 3,009 | Berlin |
| 20. Schörnack | 50 | 2,202 | West Prussia |
| 21. Willner | 51 | 1,376 | Silesia |
| 22. Zachert | 52 | 5,218 | " |
| 23. Zeller | 52 | 3,258 | Kingdom of Saxony |
| 24. Driemel | 15 | 330 | Railway Station, Kreuz |
| 25. Friedländer | 18 | 907 | Prussian Saxony |
| 26. Loleit | 14 | 611 | East Prussia |
| 27. Makulla | 23 | 655 | " " |
| | 1,226 | 57,424 | |

Dr. Simon cultivates full and confidential intercourse with the Colporteurs under his supervision, mixes with

them freely at given intervals, visits them while actually engaged in their work, and brings them together for conference and mutual edification, and thus has the best means of forming a correct judgment as to their religious and general fitness for the service in which they are engaged. During the year, he has gone over a large portion of his district, and accomplished three important journeys, on each of which he saw some of the Colporteurs individually or in groups. He had an opportunity of examining the state of their stocks, testing the accuracy of their accounts, and supplying them with needful counsel. Even the best and strongest of Christian men are not insensible to the preciousness of sympathy and words of tender affection, and to men toiling through the year in labours involving often great self-denial and physical fatigue, and sometimes brutal and irritating abuse, the kind and encouraging visits of the Agent must be most cheering and animating; and after such a pleasant break in the monotony of their daily, yearly life, they resume the Bible-wallet with stronger faith, and thanking God that He has called them by His providence to this honourable service in the cause of His Truth.

Dr. Simon furnishes very copious portions of the journals of the Colporteurs. Referring to the numerous cases which record painful and trying incidents, he observes :—

In reviewing the extracts taken from the weekly and monthly reports of our Colporteurs during the past year, I find that an unusually large number relate to painful experiences of one kind or another—to distress, to mockery, to bigotry, to infidelity, to open hatred. For myself, I am not surprised at this circumstance; especially not that our men encounter so much opposition, for superstitious bigotry on the one hand, and infidel bigotry on the other, were never more rife than at the present moment. It is in the nature of things, too—it is in accordance with the eternal laws of the moral order of the world, as fixed by God—that those who in the presence of the Light refuse to yield to its influence, should grow more and more incapable of discerning its beauty, and become haters and despisers of those who love it and try to diffuse it.

It may be well to allow the Colporteurs who work in Roman Catholic districts to tell their own tale. The

scenes depicted are akin to those so often described in these pages, and at least tend to show that your Colporteurs are not afraid of the face of man, and that the attitude of the Romish Church in relation to the circulation of the Scriptures is in no wise altered. It is Colporteur Willner who writes as follows :—

Never have I had such sales as during the past week, when God enabled me with tolerable ease to dispose of 30 copies of Van Ess's Bible. Of one woman, however, I must make mention, because she met me as women seldom do. It was on a large estate, where I sold a good many copies. Her husband brought me with him into his house, that he might first consult his wife. She, however, said she attached no value to such things, and that they had enough to do with their work; then told me to offer my Bibles to people who had nothing to do, and scolded her husband as stupid and silly. I let her speak on till she had done, and then asked her whether she believed herself to have an immortal soul? She replied, "Of course, I do; you don't need to tell me that." Then, I replied, "If the body, which will one day decay and become a prey of worms, is alone provided for by you, what is to become of your soul, which also needs nourishment; not indeed meat and bread, like the body, but the Word of God, which I now offer you; for man lives not by bread alone, but by every word that goeth forth out of the mouth of God." "Mere talk," said she, "for the purpose of selling your Books." "No," I answered, "it is the holy will and command of God that every man shall be obedient to the Truth, otherwise he will come under His terrible judgments. Listen to what God requires of you: I read Deut. vi. 6-9." As soon as the man heard these words he came to a decision, went to a drawer and brought money. His wife threw herself into a terrible rage. An old man who sat at the table shook his head at the wickedness of the woman. When she had become a little calmer, I said, "Will you allow me to ask you a question?—Do you wish to die happy; and if so, how?" She gave me no answer, and when I left the room, spat after me."

In L—— the people to whom I had sold Bibles, after being excited by a fanatical papist, brought them all back to me. There was a regular uproar in the town; the inhabitants were excited; one spoke to another; and so ere long there was a crowd collected and a great noise raised. Every purchaser demanded his money back from me. One of the citizens, who had been appointed to denounce me publicly as a Protestant Bible messenger, got into a frightful rage, looked as though he would like to devour me, and made such a noise that I could not answer a word. At last, in order that he might not be able to boast that he had silenced me after I left, I said to him as loudly as I could, "I am very sorry, my friend, to find in you one who ought to be classed with those who once cried, 'Not this man, but Barabbas,' and who will continue to raise the same cry till we hear the summons, 'Behold, He cometh.' At that day your present cry will be turned into wailing. For His Word is 'Yea,' and

'Amen,' which to-day you not only turn out of your house, but also malign and falsely accuse. In testimony against you, I shake off the dust from my feet, and declare, as in the presence of God, 'The Kingdom of God is come nigh unto you, and you refuse to enter in.' Of you may be truly said to-day what was said of the Jews in our Lord's day, 'He came unto his own and his own received Him not.' A woman then raised her voice and said, "My good man, I do not agree with the words which my husband has just used, for they were blasphemous, and I pray God that the sin which he has committed may not call down the wrath of God on us." Calling out as loudly as I could, "May God have mercy on you all!" I left the town, for the people began to move and make a noise on all sides, and even the police looked very black, for they, too, were enemies to Protestantism.

In reference to the latter incident, Dr. Simon remarks :—

Surely the above was a scene worthy of the calling of a Bible messenger, especially when one is convinced, as I am, that Willner's words and actions were the simple outflow of faith, and not inspired by a disposition for theatrical display.

Another Colporteur writes :—

I am sorry to have to communicate to you a sad incident. One of the Bibles I sold last week in the Polish village of P—— has been torn up and burnt by the Priest F—— W——. A day-labourer had bought it of me, and entrusted it to the son of the schoolmaster to keep for him till he went home in the evening. During the day the priest visited the school, and the master showed him the Bible, which he at once took away, tore up, and burnt; only the binding, or covers, did he return to the man. As I passed through the village this week, the fact was narrated to me by several persons, who also said that the priest had from the pulpit called upon the congregation to deliver up to him any Bibles they might have bought, and threatened those who should not obey with the curse of the Church, with excommunication, and the refusal of absolution. Concerning the Books themselves, he said that the devil himself haunted them.

The opinion prevails widely in Germany that the Bible is below the age, that the spirit of modern progress and culture has left it far behind in its ability to meet the wants of man. It is regarded as a Book for the school merely, which may serve the purposes of a child, but is to be discarded in manhood. One Colporteur writes :—

One day, as I was in the house of a very friendly couple, a *respectably-dressed* man came in, and the woman at once offered him a Bible.

"No," he said, "I have one for my boy." I replied, "That sounds, sir, as though you regarded the Bible as a mere Book for children." "Well, it is partly true; I do not read in it; it is not suited for us. Everybody and everything now makes progress, and it is high time the Bible was improved too." "How is that possible?" asked I. "This Word, which is above all reason, how can it be improved? I wish you would call upon God for the aid of His Holy Spirit, that you might read the Bible in a right spirit; you will then see that it needs no improvement." He replied, "There are many foolish ideas among men; there are some who pray to Jesus Christ only, and thus put God into the background, and that is not right." I said, "But who was Christ?" He replied, "A man like Luther, for example." "Yes, a man, but without sin, and at the same time God. He emptied himself, and took for our sakes the form of a servant." I added, "Do you believe in the triune God?" He replied, "Yes." "Well, then," said I, "you yourself confess that Jesus Christ is the second person of the Deity, and so He is. He was the revealed Word of God." I then quoted John i., and added that I hoped he would beg the Lord for true enlightenment on these questions.

It would occupy too much space to introduce narratives which indicate how the spirit of fatal scepticism is leavening the more humble classes of society, leading to the most furious abuse of the Bible as a compilation of worthless legends. There are, however, features of the work more cheering, and to these Dr. Simon alludes. The following are grouped as the experience of one and the same man:—

Last week the owner of a brickfield, to whose labourers I wished to offer Bibles, met me with the words, "Go away from here; my people don't need Bibles." I replied, holding out a copy to him, "Then please buy one yourself." "What am I to do with it?" answered he. "Read it diligently, that you may learn how to attain to eternal life," was my reply. He retorted, "I don't want to be saved, it is not good." "When death comes, with his terrors, you will not speak in that way; for after death is the judgment, and this Word which you now reject will be your judge." "You are an impudent fellow; be off about your business," was the answer. "Scold me as much as you like," I added, "but buy a Bible, it may be the means of saving your soul, and bringing a blessing to your whole house." "Strange," said he, then took the Bible into his hand, opened it, I believe, at Ezekiel, read a few words, and then returned it to me, saying, "Wrap it up in paper; I will keep it." On another occasion he writes:—Near the village of K—— I offered my wares to the labourers engaged in making the highway, but was met with a refusal by nearly all. Some abused me, and shouted, "Kick the fellow away, and fling stones at him. What right has he here with Books, and that with Bibles and Testaments,

as though we were schoolboys. Wait a minute, we'll send him about his business." One of them took up a tolerably large stone, and ran towards me, but when he lifted up his arm to strike me, he remained standing, and could not move. I looked him in the face, and said, "You meant to strike me, but God has smitten you." Gradually he recovered power of motion, and, letting the stone fall, went back to his work without saying a word. The following extract is more encouraging:—On Friday evening, after dark, I arrived at the village of W——. There was no inn, and I begged for a night's lodging in vain at nearly every house, one after another. At last, however, I was taken in. My host said to me, "I am an enemy to pietists, but I will willingly give you a lodging. My motto is, 'Do right, and fear nobody.'" After I had scared myself, I drew his attention to the words he had used, and told him what the law requires. At first he was rather unwilling to listen, but when I opened my Bible and read to him several passages, he became silent, and confessed that he was wrong. I went on, and unfolded to him the love of God in Christ His Son. Then he got up, came and embraced me, and said, "God has sent you into my house; the Bible you have I will keep, and from this time on there shall be a change. Now I know that I am a sinner and need the Lord Jesus." He was so full of joy that he drove me the next morning to the nearest highway, and put to me no end of questions. I trust that God may further follow with His blessing the feeble testimony I bore to His Truth.

The happy tact is possessed by some of the Colporteurs of being able, in a simple yet felicitous style, to turn trifling incidents to good account. The following is an illustration. Colporteur Zeller writes:—

One day last week I set out to B——, a place about eight miles from Freiberg; but, in trying what I thought was a short cut, lost my way. I stood still to look about me, and saw at a little distance a group of labourers taking breakfast under some trees. Going up to them, I asked my way, and when they had told me, took off my knapsack, and sat down to talk with them for a minute or two. "You see," said I, "though I know this country, I should have lost my way completely if I had not asked you. So is it in spiritual matters; there, too, we need a guide to show us the right way to heaven; such a guide is the Word of God and His Spirit." "Yes, there you are right," said one of them, who, some time before, had bought a Bible of me in Freiberg; "I have often thought how sad it is that so many know not how good it is to read the Bible; I enjoy it, and read every evening in it." He then urged the others to purchase. Hereupon a second said, "I have not read a Bible since I left school." I asked "Why?" He answered, "I have somehow or other never found time." "My good friend," replied I, "then you have suffered a great loss, and your soul is in great danger." At last they all decided to buy, and so I sold six Testaments with Psalms. I now understand why I had lost my way.

Surely these good men, remarks Dr. Simon, are often used by God to save men as brands from the burning. It is now the Colporteur Zeller again, who thus writes :—

One day recently I called on a joiner, and asked him if he needed a Bible. He replied, "We have one already, and it is seldom read." However, he invited me to enter, and taking a Bible out of my hand, expressed great surprise at the very low price. When I said to him, "You ought to read your Bible diligently every day," he replied, "There is no need for being so very precise; we must live and let live; besides, I learnt it all in school, and what I heard twenty or twenty-five years ago I remember still; I can now go through sermons preached by our old Pastor, who died long ago; I know the story of the passion by heart." I said, "It is a great blessing that your memory is still so good at your time of life." The man had an extensive knowledge of the Bible, but he had little love for Christ. I felt it my duty to tell him that true faith works by love. At this he felt himself touched, and answered, "Do you mean, then, that I have not the right faith?" I replied, "A poor Bible messenger like me cannot convince you thereof; God alone can do it, who sees what is hidden." We then had a conversation about his words, live and let live. As I was going into the next house, his wife came to me, and said, "Call on us again as soon as you can. Your words have made an impression on my husband; it is as though a burden were taken from my heart, for his cursing and quarrelling when he gets drunk embitter my life." I promised to do so, if it were possible. Towards evening I had to pass the house again. The joiner noticed me, and urged me to come in, and began: "I wanted to tell you that it has troubled me the whole day that my faith is not a right faith." "My good friend," said I, "I should not have cared much if you had told me my faith was not the right one, for it is grounded on the words of the Lord Jesus! Therefore, ask God to make that a matter of the heart which is now a matter of memory." After talking a good while with him I left, but I could see that God was able to soften even hard hearts.

A large selection of most interesting incidents might be quoted, if space allowed—some showing that persons thirsting for the Word of Life will cheerfully part with their last coin for a Bible, although suffering the pangs of hunger at the time—others proving to how great an extent the labours of your Society are needful; some, too, depicting the exuberant gladness occasioned by the acquisition of the long-desired Bible; and others still, which evince that the Colporteurs are often the real comforters of those in sorrow, and by their kindly, truthful words guide poor struggling souls through the darkness and

perplexity that overshadow them, to the peace and joy which spring from a genuine faith.

SWITZERLAND.

In the early autumn of last year, the Rev. Mr. Davies paid a visit to this portion of his district, and had an opportunity of conferring with correspondents at Schaffhausen, Winterthur, St. Gall, Zurich, and other places. He then proceeded to the Grisons, for the purpose of entering into final arrangements with the revisors of the Oberland Romanese text, as to the modifications of orthography, &c., which it will be necessary to introduce into the version of the Scriptures now printing, to make it thoroughly adapted to the requirements of the people. At the same time, Mr. Davies took the necessary steps for the sale of the Enghadine New Testament and Psalms just completed. The several editions undertaken by the Society for the Upper and Lower Enghadine will prove of incalculable value. How much the Bible is needed in the Enghadine is apparent from the great scarcity of copies. In some cases there are no Bibles even for the pulpits, and the Pastors are compelled to write out the chapters they desire to use in public worship, and then read them to the people from their own manuscript. It is hoped that all the editions now in the press will soon be ready for circulation.

The entire work of dissemination in Switzerland has been as follows: Bibles 11,210, Testaments 24,346, Portions 6,917; Total, 42,473. There has been a decrease in the number of Testaments and Portions, but an increase of 373 in the sale of complete Bibles. The Colporteur, Fitzi, who has been employed, suffered much through personal sickness and family bereavement, and his labours were consequently interrupted; yet he sold 1,937 copies in the year, nearly half of which were Bibles. There are Bible and Evangelical Societies in some of the Swiss Cantons, a portion of whose work is the

circulation of the Scriptures by colportage. An attempt is now being made to bring these scattered efforts under some uniform principles, and present the results in a tabular shape. It appears from the statistics thus prepared, that during the year there were circulated in Switzerland, by the agency of colportage, including that of your own Society, 12,012 copies. In many cases, these separate organizations drew their supplies from your Dépôts.

The Dépôts established on behalf of your Society have greatly aided the dissemination of the Scriptures. Their issues are thus stated :—

| | | | | |
|--------------|----|----|----|-------|
| Berne Dépôt | .. | .. | .. | 1,091 |
| Schaffhausen | .. | .. | .. | 693 |
| St. Gall | .. | .. | .. | 1,281 |
| Geneva | .. | .. | .. | 2,996 |
| Neuchâtel | .. | .. | .. | 3,069 |
| | | | | <hr/> |
| | | | | 9,130 |

The fearful inundations which happened in the autumn, in the districts of the principal rivers which intersect Switzerland, caused ruin and misery to thousands of families, whose dwellings and property were swept away. The Swiss Bible Societies were prompt in their sympathy and help; and your Society took its share in gratuitously placing the Bible in the hands of those who suffered the loss of their worldly all, and whose hearts, touched by the agony of affliction, were open to the impressions and consolatory lessons of Divine Truth. Mr. Schlatter, of St. Gall, to whose zealous and disinterested efforts for the circulation of the Scriptures the Committee are greatly indebted, mentions the following affecting instance of the blessing attendant on the reading of the Word of God, which was brought to his knowledge in connection with the recent floods :—

In the year 1830, an inhabitant of Sargaus of the name of Henne, on his return from America, brought, among other articles, a copy of the Bible. Around this Bible he and his family assembled daily. Soon it found its way for some hours into other houses. The

whole population was Roman Catholic, and ardent inquiry after the Truth soon became manifest among them. But the priesthood determined to crush the movement in the bud. Other Bibles had found their way from Sevelen to Sargaus. The priests determined to ferret them out. Whoever refused to submit, was forced without mercy to emigrate. It was at this point of time that a Bible found its way into the house of M—— I——. It was diligently read. Rarely among Protestants is such a knowledge of Scripture to be found as that which she soon acquired. She and her mother grew into living faith in the crucified One, and into full assurance of their state of grace.

On the fearful Sunday of the inundation, M. was in B. on a visit. The pouring rain prevented her return, and she remained over night. At four in the morning the tocsin sounded the alarm. The embankment of the Rhine had given way, and the rushing waters came pouring on. Her host rescued his cattle, and then hurried back, but now had to wade up to his neck in water. He reached his house, but only to await his fate. The waters burst into his barns, and carried off their contents. Houses fell in. They expected the same fate for themselves, and gave up all hope. M. was perfectly calm at the thought that her end was near—the end of her life of faith, and the beginning of the life of sight. Now it was that her knowledge of Scripture became so rich a source of consolation to her and to her companions; for this frightful suspense lasted for twelve long hours. Then a boat was seen coming across the waters. They were rescued, and her first act, on reaching dry land, was to read aloud the 107th Psalm, for “they had cried to the Lord in their trouble, and He had saved them out of all their distresses.” Her faith and calm trust made a deep impression on her companions in danger—an impression which will, I trust, be felt in its influence to all eternity.

Turning to French Switzerland, Mr. Davies refers to the violent attack on the Sacred Volume, which is agitating certain circles, and which needs to be met by a valiant and uncompromising defence of the inspiration and integrity of the Bible. The controversy is assuming large proportions, and it cannot be doubted that, as in so many previous struggles, so in this, the victory will be in favour of that Book which has stood the brunt of many hard-fought battles, and still presents the same majestic and unscathed front as ever.

French Switzerland is at present in a state of great agitation in connection with a violent attack made on the sanctity and veracity of Holy Scripture, by a Professor of Philosophy in Neuchâtel. In Neuchâtel itself the attack was parried by so energetic and dignified and thorough a defence that help from abroad had to be called in. The movement has spread to Geneva and Berne, and probably will have very important consequences on the relation of religion to the Schools

and to the State. The battle is raging fiercely, and if ever friends deserved the support of the sympathy and prayers of the Bible Societies, it is our brethren in French Switzerland, who are so nobly defending the sanctuary of the inspired Word of God. The battle they are waging is *our* battle.

AUSTRIA.

The crisis through which Austria has been passing, and from which she has not fully emerged, gives hope to those who have long sighed for the liberty and prosperity of the Empire, yet is fraught with dangers and contingencies which cannot be contemplated without trembling and alarm. The process of re-modelling the complex constitution, and adapting it to the aspirations and just demands of the various nationalities, proceeds, and the modifications to which the Imperial Government has yielded are in the direction of political freedom. Religious liberty—as that principle is understood and accepted by Protestant nations—excites but little enthusiasm in Austria, and the advances it makes are by feeble and hesitating steps. The new laws which have been introduced have loosened the crushing yoke which bound the people, body and soul, to the Romish Church. The rights which had been cruelly bartered away by the Concordat with Rome are in measure restored, but only to find the mass of the nation ignorant of their real value, or indisposed wisely and righteously to exercise them. The rebound from the most abject slavery to the Papacy has been frightful, and what its ultimate consequences may be it is difficult to predict. No longer compelled to bend to priestly rule and inquisitorial scrutiny, thousands are plunging into the dread alternative of infidelity and shameless licentiousness. The devotion and piety of Austria—which were the theme of Popish laudation, and held up as a beautiful pattern for the admiration of the world—have proved but a hollow and worthless profession, utterly contemptible, at the very moment when their vitality and power should have been vindicated. Popery—so

long armed with complete ascendancy in Austria, dictating its own terms alike to monarch and people—has, in reality, left the country without religion. The outward semblance is there—the pomp and pageant—but where are to be found the righteousness, purity, and truth which are a nation's fairest adornment and greatest strength? In the period of transition through which Austria is slowly making its way, it seems as if a veil of covering were being withdrawn from the odious and festering abominations of society, and exposing to view the evils, which, like a consuming cancer, spread a deadly influence amongst all ranks and classes. He who would see the political, moral, and religious condition consequent upon the supremacy of Popish rule and teaching, may study with advantage the present state of that country to which these observations apply. Your Agent, Mr. Millard, is appalled at what he witnesses around him. Such utter disregard of public and private morality—such blasphemous abuse of Scripture language in the coarsest newspapers which pander to vulgar passion—such open and daring impiety as is now ostentatiously paraded in broad daylight, have rarely been known in any nominally Christian country. Some alarm has seized even the Romish hierarchy, as they contemplate the moral wreck and havoc which cannot fail to meet their eyes; and, as if feeling that some explanation were needed, a distinguished prelate publicly declared on a recent occasion, that all the profanity and licentiousness developed during the past year “were primarily to be ascribed to the Reformation, which had taught people to read the Scriptures, and explain them according to the dictates of reason.” Is it not true, in face of this state of things, that Austria needs the Bible? and is it not matter of hearty thanksgiving to God that the action of your Society is practicable, and that so large a distribution of the Scriptures is effected? It must be borne in mind, that while many of the changes recently adopted in Austria are wise, patriotic, and beneficial, they have only conferred a very partial increase of liberty on the Bible Society and its work. The modes of operation previously in force are still adhered to, and endeavours to remove certain restrictions have

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not ensured uniform sympathy and success. It is, as may be readily supposed, an arduous position which your Agent has to fill; and sometimes he speaks of himself as being bewildered and perplexed by the intricacy of the administrative machinery, the tantalizing delays, the disappointed confidence, the crafty adversaries, the imperturbable indifference of which his daily labour affords such ample experience. Yet momentary depressions are swallowed up and forgotten in abounding gratitude, as he surveys the mighty work of Bible dissemination which is gradually being carried forward in the different realms of the Austrian monarchy. The dream of past years has become a reality, and so far from being disheartened at any rebuffs or delays he may encounter, Mr. Millard is only braced up by the discipline to more resolute and vigorous purposes, convinced that the manifold and bleeding wounds of Austria can only be softened and cured by the infallible prescriptions of the great Physician, who came into the world "to heal them that had need of healing."

The issues of the Austrian agency are given in various forms:—

The circulation of the year amounts to 41,936 Bibles, 66,278 New Testaments, and 19,887 Parts; total, 128,101 volumes. There have, besides, been sent to other agencies 5,448 volumes, bringing the total number of copies issued to 133,549. As compared with the preceding year, there is a decrease in the circulation effected of 4,350 copies, owing partly, perhaps, to an alteration which we were obliged to make in some of our selling prices, partly to other circumstances, to which more special reference will be made in the course of this report; but of the number just stated, 82,860 were supplied to correspondents, 41,130 to Colporteurs, 4,111 to agents of the Scottish National Bible Society—total, 128,101 volumes.

Then a more enlarged view is taken, and Mr. Millard shows the aggregate of issues since the resumption of the work in Vienna:—

| | |
|--|------------------------|
| Circulation, 1864-65 | 25,298 |
| „ 1865-66 | 58,091 |
| „ 1866-67 | 120,769 |
| Extra circulation during the war of 1866 | 35,027 |
| Circulation, 1867-68 | 132,460 |
| „ 1868-69 | 128,101 |
| Total | 500,346 copies. |

It is natural for the Christian workman to contemplate at intervals, all that God has been graciously pleased to accomplish through his instrumentality. Mr. Millard glances at the results of his agency since 1851, when he first entered into responsible relationship to your Society:—

| | Bibles. | Testaments. | Parts. | Volumes. |
|-------------------------|---------|-------------|---------|-----------|
| 1851 and 1852. | 20,418 | 20,181 | 6,231 | 46,830 |
| Dec. 1852 to March 1853 | 1,179 | 3,585 | 407 | 5,171 |
| Mar. 1853 " 1854 | 14,616 | 13,866 | 1,098 | 29,580 |
| " 1854 " 1855 | 16,012 | 14,086 | 2,052 | 32,150 |
| " 1855 " 1856 | 18,287 | 22,765 | 2,687 | 43,739 |
| " 1856 " 1857 | 25,176 | 29,722 | 4,188 | 59,086 |
| " 1857 " 1858 | 48,198 | 63,076 | 7,777 | 119,051 |
| " 1858 " 1859 | 46,502 | 72,826 | 9,415 | 128,543 |
| " 1859 " 1860 | 60,200 | 77,904 | 18,722 | 156,826 |
| " 1860 " 1861 | 47,266 | 87,967 | 16,093 | 151,326 |
| " 1861 to Feb. 1862 | 39,956 | 89,057 | 6,998 | 135,991 |
| Feb. 1862 " 1863 | 32,484 | 91,883 | 9,623 | 133,990 |
| " 1863 " 1864 | 33,357 | 105,905 | 7,778 | 147,040 |
| " 1864 " 1865 | 36,328 | 117,796 | 10,717 | 164,841 |
| " 1865 " 1866 | 47,826 | 138,665 | 14,893 | 201,384 |
| " 1866 " 1867 | 43,235 | 70,056 | 43,105 | 156,396 |
| " 1867 " 1868 | 47,647 | 64,191 | 20,622 | 132,460 |
| " 1868 " 1869 | 41,936 | 66,278 | 19,887 | 128,101 |
| Total. | 620,623 | 1,149,589 | 202,293 | 1,972,505 |

Amongst the works which have issued from the press, some are deserving of more than a passing notice; as, for instance, the Servian Bible. The Committee have been anxiously desirous to press forward the completion of this work, and they are happy to say that through the diligent perseverance of the translator, Professor Daničić, it is now finished, and in circulation. The delight with which the New Testament was received was an incentive to the early preparation of the entire Scriptures; and who can tell the blessings that will redound to the Servian race in thus having God's Truth accessible in their vernacular? It was no slight advantage to have the services of so accomplished a scholar as Professor Daničić, who, being a complete master of the language

in its purest form, and deeply interested in the work itself, was in every respect well qualified for so arduous and important an undertaking. It is another honour accorded to your Society that it has been instrumental, under God's blessing, in furnishing a faithful version of the Holy Scriptures for another section of the great Slavonic family previously destitute of the precious boon. Critical opinion awards high commendation to the translation, and a wide circulation is predicted on its behalf. It is printed in the Cyrillian character for members of the Greek Church, and is also transferred into the Roman character for the Croats, who belong for the most part to the Romish Church, and read no other character. The appearance of these volumes could not be expected to give much satisfaction to the Ecclesiastics of either Church, who had been content to keep the people in spiritual ignorance, without an effort or a wish to place the Word of God in their hands. Indications of anger and hostility were not long in appearing. The Archbishop of Belgrade, who, with some plausible reserve, had never looked with a friendly eye upon your operations in Servia, and would have crushed them long ago could he have commanded the power, has now assumed the attitude of a declared foe. He has passed a sweeping condemnation upon the translation, as being corrupt and unfaithful, and has published a manifesto against it, cautioning the members of his Church that they give no countenance or currency to it. The Archbishop, who finds it convenient to shield his denunciations behind vague and indignant charges, has been challenged to make good his assertions, and to prove wherein the Servian Bible is defective, or wanting in fidelity, when brought to the bar of the Hebrew and Greek texts. He has been assured that the purpose of the Society has been to produce in all respects an accurate version, and that, if positive faults can be proved, the text shall be amended. It was not to be anticipated that the Archbishop, who was hot with his interdict, should follow out the controversy into practical details, which would impose upon him the necessity of adducing proof in place of bare and bold asser-

tion. His anger was mainly pointed at the Book itself, and the effect which its circulation would have in dispelling the ignorance and prejudice of the population, and impairing their allegiance to the ecclesiastical system which has done so little for their spiritual welfare. The Archbishop has been known to express some apprehension that the orthodox Greek Church is not enjoying the same serene security as formerly, and that the reading of the Bible, now for the first time put into the hands of the people, may make matters worse rather than better. Be that, however, as it may, the resistance seems to be stern and uncompromising; and, without seeking to give needless offence to any, it will be the duty of the Society to obtain for the Servian Bible, which they believe to be an admirable translation, as wide a circulation as possible. Indeed, the demand for it has already been so great that immediate steps will have to be taken for printing a second edition. The circulation of the Croat Bible proceeds more slowly, partly for the want of Colporteurs acquainted with the language, and partly on account of the comparative sparseness of readers amongst the Croats themselves, who are being taught that the Bible is a dangerous book for anyone who desires to be saved.

With regard to colportage in Austria, it has not hitherto been free in any division of the Empire, as it is in France or Germany, where the Colporteur can carry his wallet of many copies, and deliver the Bible at once to any number of purchasers. It has been fettered by certain restrictions, which of necessity prove most inconvenient and perplexing. This has been more or less the case in all the provinces of Austria. The right of colporting the Bible has not been fully and unreservedly conceded. A species of toleration has been extended towards it; but even this has not unfrequently been withheld. The past year has brought peculiar trials and vexations. The Colporteurs have been treated with great harshness and severity; they have been roughly handled, and compelled to pay fines; nay more, they have been bound in chains, and thrust into loath-

some dungeons. In the Military Frontiers there has been more than usual cause of complaint at the course taken by the Authorities. Colportage has been remarkably successful in this piece of territory, which defines the limits of the Austrian and Turkish Kingdoms. The mode of action pursued by your Colporteur was strictly legal, but he was arbitrarily arrested, his books confiscated, and his work interdicted. Your Agent at Vienna was not likely to accept such a result as this without a struggle to reverse it. He accordingly communicated with the War Office of the Imperial Government, and the consequence is, that an order has been given that the seized books shall be forthwith restored, and that arrangements be made for the undisturbed sale of the Scriptures. It was suspected that some sinister influence had been at work with the local military Authorities, and so it proved. The adverse scheme, however, was happily frustrated. The Minister of War conferred with the Minister for Ecclesiastical Affairs, who stated that your version of the Servian Bible had been translated by scholars of acknowledged eminence, and that no legal form had been violated by its publication; and that, therefore, the interference of objectors could not be sanctioned. The consequence is, that your colportage will be on a more satisfactory footing than formerly, in that particular district.

But the work of colportage in Hungary was also very seriously imperilled last year. Your Agent had memorialized the Hungarian Government for greater freedom of action than had been conceded by the Authorities. The response was altogether unsatisfactory, and an order was issued which, while not absolutely prohibiting the colportage of the Scriptures altogether, placed it under rules, compliance with which would have well nigh extinguished your operations. So far from any relaxation of existing restrictions, the terms and conditions were more rigorous than before. Your Agent was emboldened to bring the matter afresh under the notice of the Hungarian Government, and he was heartily supported in his appeal by the Rev. Messrs. Szekacs, of Pesth; Gödölly, of Presburg; and Nagy, of Klausen-

burg, all bishops of the Protestant Church of Hungary. The long interval which elapsed without any reply to the memorial reaching your Agent made him fearful as to the result. But within the last three weeks an answer has been communicated by the Hungarian Government, conceding almost to the full every point which the memorial had embraced. The Minister of the Interior has granted to the *Depôt* of your Society established at Pesth, permission to carry forward its operations by means of *colportage*, it being understood that nothing but the Scriptures will be sold. Your Agent is only required from time to time to send a list of his *Colporteurs* to the proper office, that their names may be registered, and the proper licenses made out. The Minister requires that the persons so employed shall be of good moral reputation, a point which your Agent will take all possible care to guard, as it is not persons of mere moral character that are engaged in your service, but men whose religious principles will bear the strictest investigation. The licenses will be granted free, and will be valid for the whole Hungarian territory, including the annexed provinces of Transylvania and Croatia. There is no limitation as to the nationality of the *Colporteurs*, so that Mr. Millard may select his agents from those most fitted for the office, without necessarily appointing Austrian subjects. The *Colporteurs* will have to exhibit their licenses to the local Authorities; but these will have no power to interfere with their operations while confining themselves to the single object of selling the Scriptures. This is a great step in the march of religious freedom, and comprehends a fuller sanction and recognition of your work on the part of the Authorities, than has ever before been evinced. The Committee are grateful for this proof of enlightened policy; and Mr. Millard regards the measure as fraught with the most happy promise for the success of his plans. It is to be hoped that such liberty having been granted in one portion of the Austrian Empire, the same freedom of action will, in due course, be allowed in the other provinces, as what is safe in Hungary cannot, it may be presumed, be dangerous elsewhere. Mr. Millard will,

no doubt, use this argument in further negotiations with the central Government. While adverting to the subject, the Committee desire to notice with gratitude a resolution lately adopted by the Synod of the Lutheran Church in Bohemia, requesting the Government to remove all those legal difficulties which now obstruct the dissemination of the Bible by colportage in that country. When it is recollected that so very recently the Bible was altogether prohibited in the Austrian dominions, it may be some little time before all the Provincial Governments, and even the people, become quite reconciled to the new idea that the circulation of God's Word should be free as the air we breathe. But the principle of Bible circulation is admitted, and colportage is gradually getting better understood, and will perhaps in a few years escape from all the checks and hindrances that now impede its full development.

Mr. Millard, in looking at the magnitude of the Austrian Empire, and comparing it with the limited staff of Colporteurs at his disposal, naturally feels anxious to employ a larger amount of this agency, as best fitted to accomplish the objects of the Society. Towards the close of the year, your Agent again directed attention to the fact that, over an area of 50,000 square miles, there were but twenty-one Colporteurs, or an average to each man of 4,500 square miles, and considerably more than a million and a half of people. At the same time Mr. Millard specified those districts in which nothing was being done for colporting the Scriptures, and where he was desirous of placing men as soon as suitable candidates could be selected. The point was urged with so much force and earnestness, that the Committee could not resist at least a partial fulfilment of Mr. Millard's wishes, and gave him authority to add six additional labourers to his staff of Colporteurs, trusting that when the real wants of Austria are more thoroughly understood, there will be no lack of funds for sustaining such an effective agency there as your Society ought to have. One generous friend, the Rev. J. E. Dalton, of Seagrave, who fully sympathizes with the importunity of Mr. Millard, has presented a con-

tribution of £60 to defray the cost of one Colporteur, who is placed in Slavonia, for twelve months. The Committee would rejoice should this example suggest to other minds the desirableness of aiding the work in a similar way.

The eight Dépôts enumerated in last year's Report continue in active operation, and the Committee have now sanctioned a ninth, which is to be established at Lemberg, for Galicia, Bukowina, and Silesia, where the Society will be brought into connection with a population of five millions, consisting of Poles, Ruthenians, Germans and Jews. A Depositary has been appointed for the station, and the public sales of the Scriptures will be commenced as soon as suitable premises can be secured for the purpose.

VIENNA.—The circulation from this centre of operations is 21,665 copies; and of this number, 3,718 represent the sales of the Colporteurs in and around the capital. The Dépôt, which is admirably situated for publicity, is still very attractive, and many persons read the Scriptures at the window who have, it may be, no other opportunity of becoming acquainted with the contents of the Bible. The following statement describes the visitors outside and inside the Dépôt :—

There have frequently been so many persons assembled at one time reading the open books, that those in the rear were unable to get a full view of them. We have repeatedly observed people reading with intense interest; and twice in particular we remember seeing people reverently taking off their hats as long as they perused the Holy Word. One man, who comes past frequently with his horse and cart, regularly stops his animal, and takes a draught from the waters of life flowing from God's Word before he proceeds.

As compared with former years, we have had many visits from Roman Catholic priests, particularly young men. It is difficult to enter into any conversation with them; most of them go away in silence. One case deserves special mention. A Jesuit came and brought back a Bible, which he had taken away from some one, and for which he now wanted us to return the price paid. He said this Bible was false, totally false; a large number of books, and the best too, were omitted. We observed that this was a very serious charge; we were aware of what was written, Rev. xxii. 19, but perhaps he was ignorant of the fact that the Bible Society circulates none but Bibles without human addenda. He upheld his assertion that some of the

Apocrypha included the best books in the Bible, and the only ones that the common people could be allowed to read. When we referred to 2 Tim. iii. 16, observing that it was only the Holy Spirit that could lead to the true understanding of the Bible, that the priests were equally dependent as the people on the illumination of the Spirit, that

was the priest's duty to preach and expound the Word of God, and that they were taking an awful responsibility on themselves by withholding the Bible from the people, he became passionately angry, and used most abusive language against all translations, particularly against Luther's, "the heretic," as he called him. We proved to him that he did not know the Version he was condemning so harshly, when, to cover his confusion, he said we had altered the text. But when we observed that the holy Hieronimus, the translator of the Latin Vulgate, had been a man of like nature with ourselves, he fairly took fright, made the sign of the cross, and hurried away.

Probably it is an occurrence of great rarity for the Bible Society to give assistance in the production of theatrical performances. One day a gentleman, an actor, of His Majesty's Theatre, walked into the Dépôt to make some inquiries about "Esther." We handed him a Bible. He sat down, and read through the whole book of that name. We exchanged a few words with him, but, politely thanking us, he soon took his leave, with the words, "He had no further occasion to buy a Bible." A few days after, the papers announced as the forthcoming entertainment at the public theatre, "For the first time, 'Esther,' by Grillparzer."

Visitors of every description, have been frequent in the Dépôt. The universality of the Society's work is manifested by the people of every rank and class, of every nation and every denomination, that come to buy.

The work of the Colporteur, who has spent much time in Vienna itself, is invested with great interest and encouragement. The Jews are not neglected in his visitation, and he has frequent opportunities of selling the Scriptures to Christian servants in their households. Some passages of his journal may here be introduced:—

In two districts I visited the Protestant families again. Some bought afresh, to make presents to others. Occasionally I inquired what use they made of their Books, and too frequently I heard that they were left untouched, but in some cases they were being well used. I then began my operations in the third district. A merchant asked me why our Bibles were so cheap; he supposed, he said, winking significantly, "it was to give the Church a lift." My reply was, "The Bible is not intended for any particular religious denomination, but for all mankind, and its object was salvation." He bought one Bible and four Testaments. A Government official, who possessed a Van Ess's Bible, was exceedingly pleased with his Book. He is still entangled in many Romish errors, but he reads his Bible daily with great care. His heart is seeking Jesus. I had a long conversation

with him. A woman said she had long wished to have a Bible. From her further conversation, I gathered that she had never had or read one before. To this person, and many others similarly disposed, I could give a joyful testimony of the salvation effected by Christ. Generally, the Roman Catholics are not so totally void of all religious feeling as the vast majority of Protestants, although in many cases there is no lack of jest and mockery. In one house I found a Lutheran Bible, but the people said they had "no time" to read. I pointed out very seriously that such excuses would prove to be of no avail. The woman asked me whether I was a Missionary; I answered, not in the least. What I had told her was but the simple truth. She thanked me heartily, and seriously promised henceforward to read the Bible. I enjoyed the privilege of selling more than 80 Bibles and 160 Testaments in one street. I several times visited the Bohemians at the lime-kilns, where I had often been before; I again met with a kind reception, and in some cases I perceived a favourable change. An old woman who had bought a New Testament of me last year, helped me to recommend the Book to all the people, and wherever I was engaged in conversation, she was sure to be near at hand, to support me. In two families they could scarcely express their joy at the Word of God. They were most simple, unlearned folks, so that I was irresistibly reminded of the Saviour's words, "I thank thee, O Father, Lord of heaven and earth, because Thou hast hid these things from the wise and prudent, and hast revealed them unto babes."

This Colporteur extends his labours beyond Vienna, and the following portion of his journal will show that events which seemed likely to arrest his work, really promoted it:—

It had long been my wish to do something for the circulation of the Scriptures in my native place, and at the same time to visit the Protestants at S—— and K——. At last this wish found its accomplishment. At K—— I had been recommended to a Protestant bookseller, whom I begged to give me the names of his co-religionists. I saw three of them; but just as I came away from the fourth, a policeman walked up to me, and asked me what business had brought me hither, and what I had in my carpet bag. He compelled me to retrace my steps, and in my presence asked the people what I had been doing. A woman answered, I had been showing them Protestant books, for which they might possibly have a use at some future time. The policeman then took me to the town-hall, and accused me of having been hawking books in an illegal way. The end was that I was left to choose between leaving my books there, or paying a fine of two florins. I quickly resolved on the latter. Meanwhile, a number of officials had gathered around me; as soon as the policeman made his exit they all wanted me to sell them my books. I dreaded being caught in a trap, and told them to apply to Vienna. One of the gentlemen at once gave me his card, and ordered six Bibles. I went back to my inn and wrote a letter; I had scarcely finished, when an

officer came in, and ordered four Bibles more. I praised the Lord for His marvellous guidance; evidently His hand was in the work, and He was accomplishing more than I could have expected to perform. A little frightened, but hoping in the Lord, I wended my path to my native village, and by the way I sold three Bibles and six Testaments. After a restless night, spent on straw, I reached the place of my destination, and was heartily welcomed by the few acquaintances that I found alive.

I had great joy in entering the native house of my father, where three nephews of mine still live, whom I now saw for the first time. My soul was melted with emotion. I gave them a New Testament each, and spoke to them of the blessed Saviour; they listened with mouth and ear. A few miles farther on, I walked into a country house. The farmer residing there would, he said, have bought a Bible, if he had not lately purchased "The Legends of the Saints" for five florins. He inquired why the Roman Catholic priests were so opposed to the reading of the Bible. We had a three hours' talk. He listened with marked attention, and at last bought a Bible. I left him and his wife with a decided conviction that they had been won for the Gospel. On my way back I called on them again, at their pressing request. The man ran to meet me, his countenance beaming with joy. He had, he said, at last found what his soul had so long sought, peace and joy. He now told me, he had repeatedly, in the confessional, stated that he did not feel satisfied with what he had found in his Church; and our hearts felt all the more united.

By him I was directed to a tailor who had been in Switzerland, and had brought a Bible along with him from thence; but to my regret I found him entangled in notions which are at variance with the Gospel. However, after a time, he took me to a neighbouring place, where he seized upon every acquaintance he could find, entreating them with great eloquence to buy a Bible. With his help I disposed of the remainder of my books. At K—— I once more called on the Government officials. They were very friendly. They had, in the meanwhile, not only got their books from Vienna, but they had taken orders for eight copies more; so that, thus far, owing to the fine of two florins, thirty-two Bibles have been disseminated. Praise be unto the Lord.

Something has been done for the circulation of the Scriptures in the Tyrol, one of the darkest and most fanatical portions of Mr. Millard's district. More than three hundred copies have been sold during the year, to the dismay of the priests, who, in pulpit and confessional, are fiercely denouncing the Bible, and demanding that copies should be delivered up as the necessary condition of the possessors being admitted to the benefits of absolution.

PRAGUE.—The work of your Society in Bohemia, the

land so famous for its grand reminiscences of the Reformation, has not been in vain. Your Agent, after visiting that country, once more returned, thanking God for what he had been permitted to see and hear. Discouragements there may be, but the picture has its bright side. The labour has been severe, but the reward is granted. It was the privilege of Mr. Millard to find many decidedly won for the kingdom of God, chiefly Papists, and all intelligently established and rooted in the Word of God, the fruits of the circulation this Society has been permitted to effect. The copies issued from the Dépôt during the past year amounted to 14,716, a small number when set against the population of five millions, yet a large number when it is recollected that the majority of the people are Roman Catholics, to whom everything having a suspected Protestant origin is distasteful. It is satisfactory to observe that the issues exceed those of the preceding year by 1,487 copies. It is matter of deep regret that many of the Protestant pastors of Bohemia, evince so slight an interest in the dissemination of the Scriptures. Many keep themselves quite aloof from the work, and give it no countenance whatever; yet it is presumed that an investigation of the circumstances of their own flocks, to say nothing of their Roman Catholic neighbours, would reveal a startling amount of destitution. In many Protestant households the Bible is a book little known, and, when possessed, is regarded more in the light of a family heirloom to be respected, than as the message of God to be diligently and devoutly read for daily guidance and instruction. Amongst the singular incidents of the year, the Depositary at Prague mentions the fact, that, under the protection of the new laws, four persons had renounced Christianity and gone over to the Jewish faith.

There are two Colporteurs employed on behalf of your Society in Bohemia, but the liberty of action conceded is of a very meagre character, and the men are obliged to submit to rude treatment, sometimes from the police and sometimes from the public. It is indispensable that they should be braced for their work by robust faith and prayerful dependence, and the manner in which they pass

through their duties proves that they are not deficient in such qualifications.

One of these Colporteurs relates, among other things, that he one day offered a Bible to a railway servant. His wife said they had one lent them by her brother. On the inquiry whether she read it, she said she had read it often until the priest heard of it, and had taken it away. He then sent for her, and said, "It was not their place to read the Bible; a farmer ought to handle his hayfork, but not the Bible." The woman said she had thought the Holy Bible was for everyone, poor or rich, beggar or prince; the Holy Gospel of Jesus Christ was for the salvation of every believer. "Ah! said the priest, but this is a heretic Protestant Bible, and that is why it is not fit for you." He only returned it on her saying that the book was not her property.

The other Colporteur names a place where many have been truly converted through the Scriptures. He makes particular mention of one man, whose zeal for the truth of God exceeds anything the Colporteur has yet witnessed. This man said to him, that not a day passes in which he does not most heartily thank God that he was brought to know the Bible.

The following painfully interesting incident reminds us of our work in 1866, when, during the war, we liberally supplied the hospitals with New Testaments. Last autumn, a fearful railway accident happened at Horowic, in Bohemia. Several military men were killed on the spot; a large number—nearly 200, I believe—having sustained serious wounds, were conveyed to the military hospital at Prague. A few days after, a captain connected with this establishment came to our Dépôt, politely asking leave to exchange about 40 German Testaments for an equal number of Hungarian, the mother tongue of the soldiers that had been wounded in the catastrophe. Of course, we were but too glad to acquiesce in this petition, which conveyed so welcome a proof that a good practical use was being made of the Books presented to the hospital two years ago. "Who," Mr. Brunotte asks, "could have imagined only a few years ago, that in an Austrian hospital a captain would have undertaken to supply wounded soldiers with New Testaments?" Still it has cost a struggle. The matter has its little history. When, in 1866, the military were supplied with New Testaments, Jesuits (who reside in the neighbourhood) thought it proper to take them away. There was one in particular, who showed himself very active in seizing the contraband articles. But the doctors interfered, and told the Jesuit fathers that the books had been given to the men with their leave. The priest maintained that this was *his* business; but, finally, Major R— (now, alas! no more alive) insisted that the books should be left in the hands of the soldiers, and the books have been in the hospital ever since.

CARLSBAD.—The issues from this Dépôt have been 3,665, more by 1,101 copies than the sales of the previous

year. It is gratifying to find that so many Scriptures have been sold amongst the frequenters of this celebrated resort. A larger influx of visitors than usual took place during the past summer, and representatives of all the European nationalities were gathered together in search of health or pleasure. For the results attained, the Committee are much indebted to the vigorous co-operation of some zealous English Christians who are not ashamed of their Bibles or their Protestantism, and lose no opportunity of commending and circulating the Scriptures. Their excellent example is not without its beneficial influence.

Attempts to employ colportage have been made on a small scale, and during the approaching summer will be carried as far as the law permits. Mr. Ritz, the Depositary, is diligent and useful. The jealous eye of opponents is upon him, and discretion no less than zeal is needful, to promote the work through evil as well as good report. Some months since, Mr. Ritz was surprised by the visit at the Dépôt of two Jesuit fathers. The purport of their visit soon became apparent. They wished to convince your Depositary that he was guilty of a grave offence in being a party to the circulation of the Scriptures, and for two long hours, by sophistry and appeal, endeavoured to persuade him to relinquish his post. Seeing that they were not likely to be successful, they invited Mr. Ritz to take a pleasant excursion with them into the country the following day, a proposal which it is hardly necessary to say your Depositary respectfully and firmly declined.

TRIESTE.—To break ground and raise a standard for the Truth in this part of the Austrian dominions was a point of great importance; and if all hopes have not been realized, a measure of success has been attained in the midst of a population whose moral state is depicted in dark colours. The Bible Dépôt at Trieste is the only agency of an Evangelical character to be found in the district, and from its stores 3,816 copies have been sent forth. These have been dispersed in the following proportions:—Croatia, 195; Dalmatia, 521; Istria, 283;

Gorizia, 238; Carinthia, 181; Trieste, 2,398. Mr. Millard sketches the field in the midst of which your Depôt is set down :—

The common people are lulled to sleep by the clergy. The latter have never promoted the intellectual development of the masses, and have never cordially seconded the feeble efforts put forth by the Government. Some say civilization is daily increasing. Aye, in one sense. The people shout, "Morte al Papa" (Death to the Pope); they will vent their spite in insolent inscriptions on naked walls; but these very people tremble at the sight of a wax taper, and cannot live without the excitement of the confessional. The priests very frequently exchange the Testaments the common people have bought for medals, such as every poor person wears around the neck, and very generally the book goes to the flames. Whilst the influence of the priests on the common people is thus powerful, they have lost all hold on the middle classes. These may be said to be totally shipwrecked. Verily, superstition and infidelity have done their work. The audacious wickedness of some goes such lengths, that a grocer who had bought a Bible has been known to lay it on his counter, and day by day to tear out leaf by leaf to wrap up his grocery in; and he does so intentionally. Our Colporteur and a friend have seriously remonstrated with him, but without any effect. How ludicrously superstitious others are appears from the following:—A number of Testaments sent direct from London to Trieste were damaged at sea by the bursting of some oil-casks. The books were unsaleable, and were laid aside for gifts to the poor. But it appears people are unwilling to accept of them, even gratuitously. Oil spots are held to be ominous, because they bring persons in danger of what is called extreme unction.

The worthy Colporteur at Trieste complains bitterly of the hardness of people's hearts. On every side there is such utter and absolute estrangement from Christianity, that it requires great tact and patience to awaken the slightest attention to religion; and the apology pleaded for such neglect and insensibility is the scandalous character of the priests. Yet a blessing rests upon the labours of your Colporteur, and some are led by his efforts to prize the Bible. The following circumstances are related :—

An old cobbler, who had formerly bought a Testament from me, but cannot very well see to read, begged me to come now and then, and read a chapter to him. I was with him the other day reading, when a man came to have his boots repaired. "Come back this afternoon," said the cobbler; "I have no time now. Surely," said he to me, "I cannot send you away, when you have come to read the Gospel to me. I have not always an opportunity of hearing you, and con-

versing with you, and that is worth much more to me than anything else." "But I am sorry for you to lose this job," I observed. "Oh, never mind that; I shall be no loser. It is much more important to listen to the Gospel, now that we have the Bible. Our priests have never told us the Truth. I speak from my experience of them, both on the sick bed and in the confessional. I was come to a point that I knew not what to believe. Oh! that is an awful state. But since I have a Bible, I have learned to believe again, and I am full of happiness."

Another poor journeyman had also bought a New Testament. He had made a good use of it, and he told a friend of his, engaged in the public hospital, what he had read. His friend borrowed the book, read it, and spoke about it to a Capuchin monk, who saw it on his table. The monk was highly interested, and requested to be taken to the owner of the book. The poor journeyman told him he now read no other book; but, he added, according to it many abuses must have crept into our Catholic religion. "Hush," said the monk, "it may be so; let us simply abide by the words of the Book."

A Colporteur has been appointed for Croatia, who has taken up his residence at Agram, the capital, and, as a preliminary for active work, is acquiring the language. His difficulties will be great, as the population is almost wholly composed of bigoted Romanists, of whom not more than ten per cent. can read or write, and the priests resist all means of spiritual enlightenment. The Trieste Depositary, Mr. Stahlschmidt, has travelled in Istria and throughout the whole extent of Dalmatia. Both provinces are on a level in ignorance and subjection to priestly influence; but correspondents have been found, and useful channels of distribution opened, from which good results may be anticipated in future years.

PESTH.—The Depôt in the Hungarian capital is the chief source of supply for the whole country. Hungary is, without question, the most important and prosperous part of the Austrian Empire, and with the great political and general progress it has made, nothing can be of more consequence to the well-being of the people than the knowledge and practice of those principles of truth and godliness which are enforced in the inspired Scriptures. In this view it is cause for joy that the issues of the past year reached the large total of 45,562 copies. Thus your agency has been in full activity. The opposition of the Roman Catholic clergy to the circulation of the Scrip-

tures, with a few honourable exceptions, is strong and outspoken ; but what is even more to be lamented, is the rationalistic and worldly spirit which pervades a portion of the Protestant Church of Hungary. Cases are known in which pastors spend the Sunday, not in gathering their flocks together for Christian worship and instruction, but in the market or the pursuits of husbandry ; in the pleasures of the chase or feasting. Yet amongst the Hungarian Pastors there are godly, earnest men, who labour for the Gospel and mourn over the condition of their own Church. Many of these rejoice in the work of your Society, and show it much sympathy and favour, lending such assistance as is in their power to free your operations from the restraints under which they are placed.

There are thirteen Colporteurs employed in Hungary, and a larger number is most desirable, but it is difficult to obtain men properly qualified in regard to languages. Any Colporteur, to be thoroughly efficient, should have the command of three or four languages. In one village the people may speak German, in the next Hungarian, in a third Servian, in a fourth Czech ; and thus a class of labourers are needed of superior attainments ; and some such the Society possesses, men distinguished happily as much for their religious as for their other qualifications. Mr. Millard has always wished to have one Colporteur constantly occupied in Pesth and Buda. The work in large cities is often attended with peculiar difficulties. Previous attempts in Pesth have not issued in much success ; but things are now looking more hopeful, and in little more than ten weeks a Colporteur sold 443 copies, 257 being entire Bibles. Access to private dwellings is not easy at any time, and therefore this zealous labourer betakes himself to coffee, beer, and wine houses ; to the workshops of smiths, carpenters, tailors, shoemakers ; to factories, barracks, and public offices. These are just the places where his success is greatest.

" In one coffee-house, the guests sneeringly said : " The Bible is an *old* book ; bring us something *new*. Go with these Books to your comrades at Rome ; to the Pope and his priests." " Oh, my friends," I said, " if you would read this Book attentively, if you

knew what hard struggles it has cost us for years until we could obtain liberty freely to offer these Books to you, if you knew how bitterly the Romish priests oppose this Book even now, you would not have spoken thus." One of the company opened a Bible and read (was it mere chance?) Deut. xi. 13-27, so that people sitting at other tables came and listened. The reader paid the price of the Book, went round the room, showing what he had bought, and by his help I not only sold all my Books within a quarter of an hour, but I was invited to return with more next day. I went with my knapsack full, and returned home with it empty. In a wine-house I found several men and women playing at cards. They had no ears for me, so I turned to an old man at another table. He said he could not see to read himself, but perhaps I would read some portion to him, that he might hear what kind of Book it was. I read the 23rd Psalm out loud. The blind man bought the Book. As if struck by lightning, one of the card-playing women came and asked whether I had any more of these Books. The consequence was that I sold several copies.

At a coffee-house opposite the barracks, where a fresh regiment had lately arrived, I met a general and a numerous suite of officers. I took out a Bible, and respectfully said, "Your Excellency, may I beg you to buy this Bible, which contains the Word of God?" The military man measured me from head to foot at so unexpected a proposal. Yet he took the Book, opened it, and said to his officers, "Gentlemen, this is a good Book; each one of us ought to have a copy." On that day I sold thirty Bibles to these officers in German, Hungarian, Polish and Servian, and the Bible Society was highly spoken of.

At some concert-rooms, where preparations were being made for a public entertainment, I met several rich ladies. I inquired for the landlord but he was out. I showed my Bibles to the waiters, but they said, "We want nothing holy here." I was turning away to leave, when one of the ladies, who had overheard the waiter's words, called me back. I handed a Bible to her. "These Books are Protestant," she said; "there is nothing about the Holy Virgin Mary in them." "Beg your pardon," I said, and turning to 2nd Luke, I read it out loud, ringing out the name of Mary with particular emphasis. The ladies collected round me, and I sold abundantly. They gave their Books to the waiters for them to take care of. The waiters grumbled, and the master, who had meanwhile come in, asked me about my business. I informed him that I had sold a number of Bibles to the ladies. He desired to see a copy, bought two, and told me I might come back as often as I liked.

The Colporteurs in the country districts, amid much that is trying, have happy experiences in finding a desire for the Bible, and seeing the fruit of their past labours. Two or three brief extracts are appended:—

At S——, the Roman Catholic priest, as soon as he heard of the arrival of our men, sent for the schoolmaster, and, to the grateful surprise of the Colporteurs, begged him to send word by the school-

children to their parents that they would do well to buy the Bible, that was now to be had at so moderate a price. The Colporteurs' supply was soon gone, and they had to write for one hundred copies more. In more than one case, the public crier was ordered out, to inform the people of the arrival of our messengers.

A girl of sixteen was so delighted with the Bible the Colporteurs showed her, that she entreated her mother to let her have this Book, rather than a dress for which she had been saving her pence. The girl prevailed. At N——, there has been a violent earthquake, and after that, repeated, though not less serious shakings. This seems to have had a most salutary effect on the population. Our Colporteurs had been there a year before, and they say the change was very striking. Not only did they sell many copies of the Bible, but they found religious services to be well attended, the Bibles that they had sold on former occasions were well used, and the people were altogether differently disposed from what they were before.

TRANSYLVANIA.—Mr. Rottmeyer, the Depositary at Klausenburg, states that 9,547 copies have been sold during the year, in his sphere of labour. It is to be regretted that the newly-elected bishop of the Greek United Church has avowed himself hostile to your operations, and has published a circular forbidding priests and people to purchase copies. In contrast with this conduct, the Hungarian bishop of the Protestant Church of Transylvania has taken his stand upon an opposite principle. At a meeting held at Somlyo, when two hundred pastors and a large number of schoolmasters were present, this enlightened bishop urged upon all the duty of encouraging the people to possess and read the Bible, referring in warm terms to the obligation under which the country was laid to your Society for its generous efforts in disseminating the Scriptures. His address produced a profound impression, and has roused many to activity who had previously taken but little interest in this department of Christian work. Mr. Millard, remarking on the services of the Depositary at Klausenburg, gives various particulars, a part of which only can be inserted:—

Mr. Rottmeyer describes the journeys he has undertaken during the year, and whilst stating that in general he was kindly received, he mentions two cases in particular, where he was hospitably entertained in Jewish families. At N—— R——, he says, it was a very poor Jew who took me in. The poor fellow had no bed for himself, but some

hay was spread out on the ground, and at least it was soft and warm. There was not a bit of bread in the house; so I went to the manor-house, in the village, to beg for some provisions, but I was rudely repelled. As I turned away despondingly, the dogs rushed out against me. At last the gardener sallied forth to my rescue, and on my telling him my tale, he went to the lady of the house and procured some bread and bacon for me, and then he took me back to my lodging. I gave him a Ruman New Testament for his kindness, and I left a Hebrew Pentateuch with my Jewish host. Both were very grateful. Such is the mode of travelling, and the sort of living, which sometimes falls to the lot of the Society's agents in these countries.

The prohibition of the Ruman bishop is generally known, our Depositary goes on to say, and yet on my journeyings I have always sold all the Ruman Scriptures I could take with me, and, generally, I should have sold more if my supplies had been larger.

There is a great scarcity of money in these parts, Mr. Rottmeyer says in one of his reports; the good folks have everything, money only excepted. A poor man offered to work for two days at any time of the year, for any person that would lend him money to buy a Bible. The Protestant Pastors in these parts are very willing to give us assistance. Many have written letters for me, announcing my arrival at the next stations of my journey, and warmly recommending me to their fellow-ministers. People who have heard of my arrival at a near place, and were informed that I did not intend coming to their locality, have come on horseback to fetch a Bible.

There is one Colporteur attached to the Klausenburg Depôt.

BELGRADE.—There has been a great increase in the circulation of the Scriptures from this Depôt, of which Mr. Victor, a most zealous Christian, has the superintendence. The issues have comprised 12,167 copies, being 3,754 in excess of the previous year. This good result is attributable to two causes, namely, the appearance of the complete Servian Bible and the addition of two men to the colportage department. The Archbishop's interdict against the Servian Bible, to which allusion has already been made, has wrought mischief in timid and superstitious minds; but there are many persons who are too independent to place their judgment under the arbitrary control of the prelate. One bishop, on the contrary, is favourably disposed towards your work, and expresses his surprise that his colleague should evince so much hostility and aversion, giving, at the same time, his emphatic testimony on behalf of Bible dissemination in the following words: "You bring light to our people in

their darkness, and surely we need not dread the light." Is it not because men love darkness rather than light that they become enemies of the Book which reveals, as in a faithful mirror, the evils and abominations in which they indulge? Mr. Victor, amidst his many duties, finds time for occasional journeys, giving special attention to the introduction of the Scriptures into schools. The following incidents marked one of these journeys:—

At N——, Mr. Victor writes, I found the schoolmaster to be an old acquaintance. Both he and the priest received me very kindly, although they thought it prudent to take me into a separate room, where we discoursed until late at night on most important topics relating to eternity. When I begged the priest to allow me to visit his school the next day, he gladly consented, and said, 'Talk to the children as you like, only I cannot be present. I am a priest, and if the Archbishop hears of it, I risk having my beard cut off—i.e., being expelled from the priesthood.' Next morning, both the priest and the schoolmaster being absent, I collected the children in the schoolroom, and told them about that Saviour who loves children especially, and invites them so warmly to enter into the kingdom of heaven.

I encouraged them to read more about the Saviour in the New Testament, which many of them had bought of me on a former occasion, urging those who had not yet a copy to buy one now. Many did so. In the evening, whilst I was conversing with the priest in his private room, the servant went down to the public-house, offering the Scriptures to the farmers there collected. By-and-by he came back, interrupting us by saying that an ox-driver was telling the people not to buy—that they were bad Books, and forbidden. I went out and remonstrated with him. He told me he had a copy at S——, but it had been taken from him by the priest at that very place, and thrown into the fire, for the reasons he had just stated to the people. The landlord took my side, and I availed myself of the opportunity to address the whole company on the value of the Word of God. I succeeded in selling a considerable number.

Facts of importance and interest are briefly mentioned by your Agent in regard to Servia and Slavonia:—

Among the copies issued in Mr. Victor's district, he specifies 317 Bohemian copies; and to show what veneration the "Slovaks," who read this language, feel for the Holy Book, he refers to a statement made by one of the Colporteurs, that generally, when he announced the title of the Book he had to sell, the whole company would rise from their seats, and the men would remove their head-coverings. Hebrew copies have been circulated to the amount of 1,107 copies. In the Jewish school at Belgrade our editions are regularly introduced.

The Authorities have given orders for the establishment of Sunday

schools for the benefit of grown-up people who cannot read. In many districts such schools are already in existence, and in some of them the Psalms or the New Testament is issued for a reading-book.

Amid so much that is deplorable and discouraging, it is delightful and refreshing to hear of souls truly "begotten again to a lively hope" through faith in Jesus Christ. As such, our Colporteurs describe many of the much-despised and much-persecuted "Nazarenes," who are to be found in large numbers in the district belonging to the Belgrade Dépôt. Our Colporteurs have often been kindly and hospitably entertained by them, and have in their midst enjoyed sweet communion, not in the least disturbed by the peculiarity of some of their views.

The Colporteurs who work in Servia, Slavonia, and the Military Frontiers are labouring with excellent results. In the midst of so many ecclesiastical diversities, their reception is not always equally favourable. Harsh and bitter words often fall upon their ears, but these are forgotten in grateful praise to God for the privilege of spreading His Holy Word amongst the careless and ignorant. Mr. Millard quotes from their journals:—

Maraschky writes:—I was at S—— from the 14th to the 23rd of November. It is altogether a Roman Catholic village (German), with about 200 houses. The people were very pleasant. I had my lodgings at the house of a farmer who could not read, but I read several chapters to him and his family every evening. The people liked this. Very soon the neighbours came, and many an evening the room was quite full. Several chapters were read, and I briefly explained what they had heard. To my regret, there were very few in the village who could read, and although they were quite delighted with what they had heard, I could only sell about thirty Bibles.

At M——, the people were astonished at the cheapness of my Books. I told them that Christian friends supplied the means, in order that even the poorest might have the Bible. "Well then," they said, "they would pray God richly to bless those dear friends." They bought about fifty copies.

Colporteur Lichtenberger writes from Schabac, in Servia:—One day I was offering my books for sale in a public-house; a Jew bought several copies, and began to tell the bystanders the history of the origin of our Bible Society in a style which I certainly could not have improved. He spoke in terms full of admiration of the blessing which proceeded from the Bible Society over the face of the earth.

A very rare thing is thus related by Colporteur Locher:—At M—— and G—— I was under incessant persecution, but the Lord graciously preserved and abundantly comforted me. One day I offered a New Testament to an aged gipsy, but he showed me that he had long been in possession of the entire Bible, and he spoke with fervent love of the Gospel, as the only thing that could lead us into the right way, and

keep us from sin and ruin. His voice trembled with emotion when he testified of Christ, and the blessing he had received through the Gospel.

POLAND.—WARSAW.—Three years have elapsed since your Depôt was first opened in Warsaw, and in many ways it has proved a blessing of no mean order to the Polish race, whether Jew or Gentile. It was scarcely to be expected that the large circulation would be maintained which marked the first public sale of the Scriptures, when eager crowds were importunate to get possession of the Book which had so long been inaccessible to them. That 16,963 copies should have been issued last year is a fact that is very suggestive to the mind that ponders on the efficacy of Divine Truth, when applied to the heart and conscience by the teaching of the Holy Spirit. The circulation is indeed inferior to that of the preceding year, but this arises more from the wretched poverty of the country, and the unavoidable interruption of colportage for want of qualified labourers, than from any increase of distrust or aversion in regard to the work itself. It may nevertheless be added, that if the Protestant Pastors generally would prove as conspicuous in advocating the dissemination of the Scriptures as Romish priests are in denouncing it, things might soon wear a brighter aspect. It is right to say, that the General Superintendent of the Protestant Church continues to support and advocate the cause of your Society with an earnestness and perseverance which the Committee gratefully acknowledge.

The Depôt in Warsaw, in a conspicuous and much frequented part of the city, is a centre of much usefulness. An open Bible in an open window in the streets of Warsaw was well-nigh accounted as a miracle, so strange, so wonderful the sight; and by the grace of God it has wrought miracles in the hearts of some who have paused to read the soul-stirring words, "God so loved the world, that He gave His only begotten Son, that whosoever believeth in Him should not perish, but have everlasting life."

Our open Depôt still attracts many people, and the open Bible page is still fulfilling its silent but powerful mission. The following case is a proof. For the last year a poor man repeatedly came to buy a

Bible, and we were always struck at the joy with which he received the Book. On the 4th of January last he returned again, and this time he begged to have a Bible with gilt edges. We asked him what his object was in returning continually for fresh copies. "Ah," said he, "that would be a long tale to tell." We pressed him, but he said, "Such things may be felt, but it is difficult to relate them. I can only say that the precious Saviour has revealed His loving-kindness unto me, by leading me to read His Holy Word in your window; for truly, from a lost and ruined man, I am now become a happy child of God. I should be ashamed to tell you what a sort of man I was before I knew the Bible; now I trust in the compassion of my Saviour. It was the eleventh hour, but surely He will not cast me out. And now it is my delight to be as economical as possible, in order every now and then to buy a Bible of you, which I then present to some relative or friend. This copy with gilt edges is to be a special gift to my brother, to whom I owe very much as regards the salvation of my soul."

Another incident also took place in connection with the Warsaw Dépôt, the details of which, although highly striking and interesting in themselves, I must refrain from communicating, from motives which may easily be guessed. Suffice it to say, that a celebrated physician, who only a few years ago was a decided opponent of the Bible and the Gospel, and strongly disapproved of the dissemination of the Bible, has since, by reading the Scriptures, totally altered his views, and has been heard to say, that in his heart he is now really a Protestant, and that he heartily thanks his Redeemer for this change of mind.

Many are the interesting characters that come to the Dépôt to purchase the Scriptures. Tears have sometimes started from their eyes as they have listened to some solemn, thrilling passage, read by the Depositary, and the exclamation has involuntarily burst from their lips, "Lord, forgive, that we have so long neglected so great a treasure!"

On the 16th of November, a young man came to the Dépôt to inquire after Polish Bibles with gothic characters. His face seemed familiar to me. I asked if he had not been at the Dépôt before. With a face beaming with joy, he replied, "Oh yes! it is about a year ago that I first came here to buy a German Testament, and you persuaded me to buy an entire Bible. When I told you that I had not much money, and that I wished also to buy a Christmas present for my sister, who is living with some relatives (for our parents are dead), you advised me to buy a second book like my own for my sister, saying that nothing could be cheaper, and certainly nothing better. I followed your advice, and I am so glad I did. I am quite different now, and my sister too, and our relatives also, who used to drink excessively, and then my poor sister generally got ill-treated. We

had never heard of the Bible before. Oh! what a change there is now! When I get leave of my master to go home, I find them collected round the table reading my sister's Book. The Book has done wonders even in my workshop. When I set myself to read it in the beginning, one of the journeymen asked, ironically, whether I was going to become a German preacher. He is a Roman Catholic himself. I did not mind him. At last his curiosity prevailed. One evening he cried out to me, 'Do give me your Book, boy; I want to see what weighty matters it contains, that you keep on reading it so diligently.' He has now left off mocking me, reads it very frequently, and has sent me to inquire after a Bible for himself."

Mr. Kantor, to whom the care of the *Depôt* is entrusted, travels in the interests of your Society, and takes advantage of special occasions, when he thinks the Bible message may find willing ears and open hearts. One occasion is mentioned:—

Mr. Kantor has undertaken several journeys during the year in the interest of the work. Among other places, he visited Czenstochau. He writes:—"It is impossible to describe the idolatry of this place, the most renowned place of pilgrimage in all Poland. Long before the people reach the town they uncover their heads, from reverence to 'the mother of God,' whose miracle-working image is kept here. Many drag themselves forward on their knees, and little children are taught to lie prostrate on their faces for hours together—all to gain the favour of Mary. I spent three days there, in hopes of distributing some few grains of the good seed, but, of course, much caution is required. My heart has ached within me, to see the priests at the very altar bargaining with the people for the price of a mass, although, in fact, two Polish florins has been fixed as the amount to be paid. The priests are quite heartless and deaf to the entreaties of the poor, to leave them a small sum for the journey back. I was myself a witness how a poor woman bearing a child in rags in her arms, brought the priest a rouble, and begged him most piteously to leave her enough to return home with her suffering child. Oh! how much the Scriptures are needed there! I distributed several copies, and paid for them out of my own pocket, for these unhappy people know too little of the blessed Book to spend their money for God's Word rather than for a 'holy mass.'"

There is one additional circumstance to be noted in connection with the work in Poland. At the urgent entreaty of the Rev. Mr. Lösewitz, of Riga, the Committee printed an edition of the Lettish Testament and Psalms, for distribution amongst soldiers in the Russian service. In the summer of last year, Mr. Lösewitz was invited by the

Warsaw military Authorities to visit the Lettish soldiers in Poland. He was furnished with supplies of the above edition, and in the course of the tour disposed of nearly one thousand copies. Mr. Millard makes the following statement :—

At the termination of his tour, Mr. Lösewitz writes :—" As regards our pocket edition of the Lettish Testament, I have up to the last met with expressions of the liveliest joy and gratitude on the part of the soldiers who had received it. Having repeatedly visited the Warsaw military hospitals, I found a soldier that had been taken ill after the time of the first distribution. He had his Testament carefully wrapped up in paper, lying on a little table next to his bed, and spoke with tears in his eyes of the benefit that had been conferred on him and all his Lettish comrades. Many others also expressed their thanks in a most touching way." On his request, addressed through General Von Minckwitz to the Governor, Mr. Lösewitz was authorized to give the New Testament gratuitously, from public funds, to all Lettish soldiers that expressed a wish to have it, and that included *all*. Thus 880 copies have been disseminated. The amount due to us has been paid to the Warsaw dépôt. Mr. Lösewitz says he might have issued 200 or 300 copies more if there had been a sufficient supply from the beginning, but he hopes next year to resume his labours among the military.

Three copies were extra bound. One was presented to the Governor; the two others were, through him, given to the Emperor of Russia and the Grand Duke, who happened to be at Warsaw just at the time. The Emperor was pleased to express his thankfulness for this edition, which he described as particularly suited for soldiers.

DENMARK.

While in some spheres of operation disappointment is felt in regard to the limited results attained, in others the anticipations formed have been more than realized, and a success is reported which awakens both surprise and thankfulness. The little kingdom of Denmark has abundantly rewarded the efforts expended upon it, and the large circulation effected on the one hand, and the genuine gratitude evinced by the people on the other, attest that the mission of your Society is both needed and appreciated. Not to supersede, but to supplement and stimulate the exertions of native Christians in the dissemination of the

Scriptures, is the policy on which your work is based in those countries holding to the great principles of our common Protestantism. It is no purpose or wish of your Committee to weaken or hinder the operations of the Danish Bible Society, but rather to work by its side and make up what is deficient or limited in the compass of its labours. In this course large success has been granted, and all who have the interest of Divine Truth at heart can feel no jealousy that your Society is a ready helper in meeting the extended desire for the Scriptures, now happily prevailing in so many parts of Denmark. The Rev. J. Plenge, who undertakes the duties of your agency at Copenhagen, and displays an energy and perseverance that never tire, adverts to the issues from the Depôt under his care as truly remarkable; and at times the utmost difficulty has been experienced in complying with the numerous and large demands for Scriptures which have reached him from his various correspondents. At the close of the year, it appeared that 22,049 copies had been disseminated, a larger number, with a single exception, than had ever been issued by your agency, within a similar period, since its establishment in 1855. The means adopted to circulate the Word of God have served to arouse attention to its much neglected truths, and instead of one Bible sufficing for an entire household, every member now endeavours to possess a copy of the Sacred Volume; and certainly the Scriptures are more generally read in Denmark, at the present moment, than at any former period. The effects of this improvement are apparent in the increasing numbers who attend the public worship of God, the frequency and popularity of Bible readings, and the spirit of missionary zeal that animates the Church. The enlarged circulation of the past year is ascribed, in great measure, to the multiplied facilities afforded for obtaining the Scriptures, even in the most remote part of the country. Pastors, schoolmasters, and others render willing co-operation, and by their efforts the poorest classes of the population are reached. Booksellers are also supplied from your Depôt, and through that channel the wants of the wealthier portion of the community are met. The advantage of having friends interested in the work in every town and

neighbourhood is illustrated by the circumstance, that whereas in 1867 only 400 copies were sold in the fertile islands of Lolland and Falster, just as many copies were lately sold in one of the towns merely, in the short space of three months. Referring to this subject, Mr. Plenge observes :—

If you were to ask me what was the reason of the increase of the circulation, I should give you the following answer :—

It is, first, the natural consequence of the great liberality with which you perform all your actions in Denmark. The prices of the Scriptures are so low that even the poorest can afford to buy them, and what is still more important in a rather opulent country, the access to the Scriptures is now so very easy that even those, who would not make an effort to obtain them if it was connected with difficulties or sacrifices of time, only need to stretch out their hands to obtain. Twenty-eight sub-Depôts supplied with all our Danish editions, and superintended by clergymen, schoolmasters, or pious laymen, who from interest in the circulation of the Holy Word have offered their services, are spread all over the country ; and besides this, thirty correspondents in various places keep a smaller stock of the editions most in request : and all booksellers of the country are by a small percentage enabled to sell the editions at the fixed prices. But besides these stationary selling places the Scriptures are by Colporteurs brought into the houses. In Copenhagen the Society's own Colporteur sells about 1,200 copies a-year to the poorest and most distressed members of the population, who would feel ashamed to apply to the Depôt : and by your liberal allowance of a high percentage, the Society of Local Missions is enabled by its fifty-two Colporteurs and lay-preachers, to circulate several thousand copies every year amongst the population living in the more remote country places. By these means the access to the Scriptures has, by your liberality, been made very easy, and the population has acknowledged your efforts and shown its thankfulness by an increased demand for copies. In this way the Bible Society has, in my opinion, fulfilled its obligations. When everybody who wants to possess the Word of God can get it without an effort, a Bible Society has done its duty, and must leave it to God to give His blessing to the reading of it, that it may " make wise unto salvation."

It is a fact of no trifling significance that during the last twelve years, the agency of your Society has put into circulation in Denmark 180,000 copies of the New Testament. Amongst the notable efforts of the past year reference is made to a most successful visit of the Colporteur to the military camp in Jutland. Several thousand soldiers were assembled during the summer, amongst whom a strong

desire to possess the Word of God was manifested. Mr. Plenge describes the result as follows :—

After many anxious deliberations and consultations with friends of the Society, I resolved to send our Colporteur to the camp, in the hope that God would give success to his efforts to disseminate His Word. He arrived at the camp on Saturday evening, the 4th of July, with 100 Bibles and 1,000 New Testaments, and describes his reception in the following simple way :—

I went out immediately with the Bibles and Testaments amongst the soldiers. They received me well, and were very much pleased to get the nicely bound Scriptures at so cheap a rate. Many of them told me what pleasure it would give them to read the Holy Word in the hours they had at their disposal, every afternoon. I sold on the same evening 25 Bibles and 150 Testaments. The Commander of the camp, who was informed of my arrival, received me very kindly, and offered me every facility, amongst other things granting me a place in his own tent to keep my stock, which was a great service, as I was not allowed to sleep in the camp, but had every night to go to Viborg, about five English miles from the camp.

The next day, I spent entirely with the soldiers, who were disengaged, and very glad to see me again. At eight different places of the camp I read passages of the Holy Scripture to the soldiers, who gathered around me by hundreds. I sold on that day 70 Bibles and 200 New Testaments, &c.

Already the day after his arrival he had to order a fresh supply of Bibles, and nearly every other day he had to repeat his orders. The final result was that in the course of a fortnight he sold 300 Bibles and 1,700 Testaments—about 2,000 copies of the Holy Scriptures amongst 10,000 soldiers. The Bibles that were rather heavy to carry, were generally sent home to the soldiers' families, which was a great trouble to the field postmaster, the only one who was annoyed with the Colporteur's visit.

It was stated in the last Report that in consequence of a memorial presented by your Society to the King of Denmark, permission had been given for the introduction of a limited number of Danish Bibles printed at Cologne. The request was moderate ; and 2,500 copies were allowed to enter upon the payment of a royalty to the Orphan House Institution, which holds an exclusive patent for printing the Scriptures. This measure was forced upon the Committee as the only mode by which a complete Bible could be circulated by its agency, the Orphan House Authorities positively declining to print an edition without the Apocryphal books. The experiment thus made has proved a signal success. As soon as it was known that a

cheap Bible could be procured at your Depôt, eager demands poured in from all parts of the country, and it was difficult to furnish copies with sufficient despatch. It was supposed that the stock provided would last a considerable time, and that when exhausted there would be some near prospect of the appearance of the revised text of the Danish Old Testament, a work which has been years in progress. But to the great joy and astonishment of your Committee, the 2,500 Bibles which had been allowed, as a special privilege, to pass into the country, were all disposed of in a few months, and large orders were left unexecuted. This gratifying result rendered it necessary to take fresh measures for meeting a clearly ascertained want. A new edition of the Danish Bible was commenced at Cologne, and a memorial has again been addressed to the King of Denmark, respectfully begging that his Majesty will allow a further introduction of copies on the same condition as before. The Rev. J. Plenge was granted an audience, that he might present the memorial personally, and offer such explanation as to the desire and purpose of your Committee which the case might require. He was received with the utmost affability and courtesy by the King, who had evidently made himself acquainted with the subject, and after expressing his astonishment at the liberality of your Society in providing so excellent a copy of the Scriptures at so moderate a charge, admitted it was better that his people should have a Bible without the Apocrypha than no Bible at all. No definite reply to the memorial has at present been received.

The position of your Society in relation to the Orphan House Institution has been so repeatedly explained in these Reports, that further statements are scarcely necessary, and the subject is again alluded to merely for the purpose of expressing the hope, that the practical difficulties your Society has had to combat, in providing editions of the Scriptures, may be speedily and finally terminated. The Orphan House Authorities have not only the monopoly of printing the Scriptures, but they have assumed the power of determining in what form they shall be issued. Your Committee resolved on printing a New Testament with

marginal references, excluding, of course, the references to the books of the Apocrypha. The Orphan House Authorities demurred to such a proposal, and after they had been induced to forego their objections, and the work was commenced, new difficulties were started, and it was only after tedious delay and vexatious negotiation that the edition was allowed to proceed. In like manner they refuse to print a Bible for your Society without the Apocrypha, although the cheapest Bible they provide is sold at a price utterly beyond the means of the poor. It is earnestly hoped that the privilege of the Orphan House will soon be placed on a more liberal basis, and one more favourable to the dissemination of the Scriptures. The whole subject is under debate in the Danish Parliament, and is discussed without reserve in the public press. It has been freely canvassed also at the meetings of the clergy, and very little sympathy is expressed for a monopoly which, by the arbitrary and somewhat intolerant mode of its exercise, hinders rather than helps the diffusion of the Scriptures. Your Committee desire to mention with special gratitude the very valuable assistance and moral support given to the Rev. J. Plenge, by persons of high position, both in the Church and Government; and the new year is commenced under the encouraging hope that the work of the Society, when freed from existing impediments, will enlarge in dimensions and grow in usefulness.

The Committee have authorized the printing of a fresh edition of the New Testament, in 16mo., to consist of 10,000 copies.

The Danish Bible Society has issued another Report, from which it appears that during the year, it circulated 1,614 Bibles and 2,247 Testaments, making its total issues 312,669 copies.

The Committee have had the great satisfaction of receiving from the Danish Bible Society a most cordial address, conveying friendly congratulations on occasion of the auspicious completion of the new premises in Blackfriars. The address is in the following words:—

The great and blessed work of the British and Foreign Bible Society has justly attracted the admiration and sympathy of the whole Pro-

testant world. Denmark has also to a great extent been benefited by its efforts; and we remember with gratitude, both the time long past, when, with the vigour of youth, it awakened interest for the circulation of the Bible all over the world, and caused the foundation of our Danish Bible Society; and the latter years, when, by great sacrifices, it has made the access to the Holy Scriptures still easier for our nation. We follow with great interest the development of your Holy work, and on the day when you inaugurate your new Bible House, we shall accompany you with our sincere wishes and prayers.

The new Bible House, erected by liberal contributions from all parts of the world, is in itself a proof of the vigour of the Society, and a promise of renewed and enlarged activity. With the prayers, that on the day of its inauguration will rise to God for His blessing, we also join ours, that the new house may be a rich store for the Word of God, from whence it may be spread in a multitude of languages, to confirm and fulfil the Christian hope—that the kingdom of God may be extended to all nations.

(Signed)

LOWZOW.

H. MARTENSEN.

BENTLEY.

J. B. HELMS, Secretary.

Addresses of a similar character have also been received from the Danish Missionary Society and the Danish Society for Home Missions.

ICELAND.

The circulation of the Scriptures is being developed in this country with as much energy and despatch as circumstances will permit. The peculiarities of Iceland, and the extreme difficulty of reaching the remote interior, have been adverted to on former occasions, as forming practical difficulties in the furtherance of your work. The editions of the Bible and Testament, with the Psalms, which the Society prepared are as highly prized as ever, and their gradual dissemination is being accomplished. In addition, however, to the ordinary and physical features of the country, which render inter-communication and the transport of cases difficult, Bishop Pjetursson informs your Committee that the circulation of the Scriptures is, at the present moment, much hindered by the extraordinary distress of the population. That so many copies continue to be sold is matter of surprise, and argues well for the existence of an enlightened appreciation and love of the Word

of God as the source whence the soul derives both strength and consolation in the season of trial and adversity. The Committee have wished that the circumstances of the poorer classes should have due consideration, and that the price charged for copies should be so regulated, as to place no obstacle in the way of any who gave evidence of a real desire to become possessed of the Sacred Volume. A large margin of discretionary power has been entrusted to Bishop Pjetursson in dealing with the claims that come under his notice. The Committee were perfectly aware, when they consented to undertake the Icelandic editions, that large money returns could not be expected, and they were actuated solely by a desire to meet the wants of a population, whose condition appealed powerfully to the liberality of the Society. Hence authority has been given for such free appropriations and sales at reduced prices, as may seem necessary and prudent to attain the object you have in view in the most effectual manner. Much gratitude is everywhere expressed for the action of your Society, which has conferred a blessing of no ordinary kind upon Iceland, and made the Bible more plentiful and easy of acquisition than had ever been previously known. Bishop Pjetursson, by his ecclesiastical status, and by the necessary correspondence he maintains with the clergy, is in a most favourable position for ascertaining the best channels by which the Scriptures can reach the people, and where the greatest destitution still prevails. During the past summer, a theological student from Reykjavik undertook the duties of colporteur for a limited period, and four hundred copies of the Bible, besides New Testaments, were thus disposed of. In few words this Christian labourer explains the results of his mission:—

Wherever I have gone as Colporteur, the English editions of the Icelandic Bible and New Testament have met with a particularly good reception, owing to the lowness of the price, the good type, and the binding; everywhere they have been very much sought after, so that in many places five New Testaments, and even more, have been bought, and at one and the same house I have at times sold more than one Bible. My sales, however, would have been much larger if I had been able to get more easily from place to place, and if the prevailing poverty and scarcity of money had not thrown such serious difficulties in the way. In many places I heard expressions of thankfulness towards the Society, for their generosity and goodness towards us Icelanders.

In the last letter your Committee received from Bishop Pjetursson, whose services are always available and cheerfully rendered in the good work, he acknowledged very thankfully the permission granted, in answer to his request, to issue some Bibles at half the reduced price; and then refers to the circumstances which, for a time, tend to limit the circulation:—

Accept herewith my most hearty thanks for your honoured letter of the 8th of September. The British and Foreign Bible Society has now added a fresh act of benevolence to those already bestowed on us, by giving permission for the sale of four hundred Bibles to the very poor at one-half of the usual price. May I request you, in their name, to convey to the honoured Bible Society an expression of deep-felt and respectful gratitude. I have already written to several clergymen and enjoined them to forward to me a report relative to the number of actually poor and destitute persons in their respective parishes, and, according to the information I may thus receive, I shall allot to each a number of Bibles for sale at half-price.

Under existing circumstances, I dare not, however, much as I could wish to do so, order a further supply of copies of the Bible or New Testament for possible use during the first half of next summer, for I have a tolerably large stock on hand. The failure of the fishery last winter, the unusually high price of corn in Denmark, and the low prices obtained for the productions of Iceland—all these have reduced our population, more particularly on the south and west coasts, to such a state of distress, that contributions have been raised among the merchants in Copenhagen, to provide a quantity of corn for distribution among those who are in the greatest need; but this assistance will not go very far. It is, consequently, almost to be wondered at that so many Bibles have actually been disposed of, during a time of such distress; and, in my opinion, it proves the extent of religious feeling which prevails among the population of Iceland, though I also think that sincere and heartfelt gratitude for the consideration and liberality displayed towards them by the British Bible Society has likewise, to some extent, contributed thereto. We cannot, therefore, expect that many copies will be disposed of for some time to come, nor until there is some improvement in the position of matters among us.

You may be quite assured that my zeal for the dissemination of the Sacred Scriptures will not grow cold, and that I shall order a fresh supply of copies as soon as I shall see any likelihood of bringing them into circulation; but for the present I dare not assume a greater amount of responsibility than already rests on me.

The sum of £120 has been remitted on account of the sales of the year.

NORWAY.

There is nothing of a striking character to record in connection with the work in Norway, beyond the fact that the circulation of the Scriptures is still maintained on a large scale, considered in relation to the size of the community and the successful operations of past years. Through the agency which your Society has been permitted to establish, and which is conducted at various points by influential friends who take a deep personal interest in the matter, much has been done towards supplying the poor and destitute classes with the Word of God. It is not to be supposed that all wants have been overtaken, and that your action may henceforth be suspended or withdrawn. The sales of the past year are sufficient to show how many persons embrace the opportunity of purchasing the Scriptures, when the facilities for so doing are placed within their reach. In what has already been achieved, there is the best encouragement to persevere. The labours of your Society are carried on at several centres most adapted for benefitting all parts of the country.

CHRISTIANIA.—The statistics from this place represent the circulation for the whole of Norway, as the Society's editions are printed here, and subsequently forwarded to other localities to meet the current demands of the several Agencies. The entire issues have been less than those of the two preceding years. The explanation of this is simple and unquestionable in the judgment of those who direct your operations. The scarcity of money is severely felt in Norway, and this fact, taken in connection with the excessive cost of the most necessary articles of daily consumption, are assigned as the sole causes for any falling off in the circulation of the Scriptures. They are causes, too, which operate most injuriously amongst the classes to which the labours of your Society are especially directed, and the failure of their ability to purchase the Scriptures must consequently affect the extent of your issues. Yet 23,332 copies have passed out of the Christiania Depot

during the year. Amongst the copies more immediately disposed of in connection with the work in the Christiania district, the following items may be noted. Sold by the Colporteur, 2,630 copies. Forwarded on the request of clergymen and schoolmasters, 1,256. Sales in the Dépôt, 2,089. Supplied for sale to passengers on steamboats, 306. Your London Warehouse has also been furnished with 2,000 copies of the New Testament. Some few volumes have been appropriated gratuitously, where actual poverty pleaded for the gift. The policy of your Society in this, as in other countries, is to make the price of the Scriptures so moderate, that the cost shall not form an insuperable difficulty to those, even in the most humble circumstances, who really desire to possess the Word of God for their guidance and comfort. The report of the Christiania Agency has been drawn up once more by the Rev. S. B. Crowther, British Chaplain, while the financial statement, with the statistics of circulation, have been prepared by Consul-General J. R. Crowe, Esq., C.B., who continues to take the chief labour and responsibility of the Agency, and has contributed by his exertions very much to its efficiency and success. There are allusions in the report to various branches and aspects of your work, and it is stated that what is being done through your instrumentality is greatly appreciated by the Authorities. There is a movement perceptible in favour of Evangelical religion, though not of quick growth, or very demonstrative in its outward evidences. Popery happily is not spreading, nor is there an increase, as formerly, in the direction of Mormonism. Meetings for studying and explaining the Scriptures, combined with devotional exercises, multiply; and these seem to be a necessity forced upon those who crave for religious edification, and who, in very many instances, reside at a distance of thirty or forty miles from any place of public worship.

A Society has been recently formed taking the designation of the "Luther Society." It is but in its infancy at present, yet promises by its activity to become a great blessing to Norway. The main object of the Society in question is to form a staff of godly Colporteurs who shall visit the immense parishes, at the request or with the

concurrence of the clergymen, for the purpose of selling the Scriptures and religious literature, and making their calls the occasion for religious intercourse, conducting worship in the family, &c. There are eleven Colporteurs already employed, and they penetrate the most remote and sequestered districts. The demand for the help of these useful labourers is so great that many of the applications cannot be complied with. Your Committee have sanctioned a liberal allowance on all the Scriptures drawn from the Christiania Dépôt for the purposes of this Society.

Mr. Crowther in his report alludes to one zealous Christian, whose active efforts for the circulation of the Scriptures are invested with much interest, and prove that the willing mind and the diligent hand can do much for the diffusion of Divine Truth:—

Machinist Rolf, whose name appeared in my last two reports, and who was at this time last year lying dangerously ill in the Christiania hospital, has, by God's mercy, been restored to health, and has been able not only to resume his duties as chief engineer of the steamer "Skibladner" on Lake Mjösen, but also to renew his earnest efforts to spread the glad tidings of salvation among his countrymen. In a letter addressed to me he says, "I resumed my duties on board the 'Skibladner' on the 1st of June, and between that time and Christmas-day, when the steamer ceased running for the season, I sold 20 Bibles and 231 New Testaments. May the Lord accompany His Word with His Holy Spirit, that it may accomplish His own good will and purpose, to the saving of immortal souls!"

The labours of the Colporteur, Johannesen, deserve some recognition. His sales, it is true, have not been equal to those of the preceding year, for the reasons before mentioned, but, all circumstances considered, they must be regarded as satisfactory. Such work, in a country like Norway, needs a good supply of physical energy, fervid zeal and love to the Truth. The nature of the districts to be traversed, and the rigour of the climate, require a man not easily daunted by hardships. Johannesen has given special attention to fairs, and the following are some of his experiences:—

My first journey this year was to the fair at Lillehammer, where I arrived on the 21st January, after a very fatiguing journey. I found that the people take a great deal of interest in the Word of God, and

I was everywhere very well received. My sales were much about the same as last year. On Sunday, the 26th January, I attended Divine service in the church at Lillehammer. The attendance was very small—not more than fifty persons. As in many churches, especially in the country, there are no stoves, the House of God, during the winter, may be said to be closed, so far as the poor are concerned. Persons in better circumstances, on the other hand, from being better and more warmly clothed, are able to stand the cold. It is to be deplored that the Authorities in the parishes do not get their eyes opened, so as to remedy this important deficiency.

On the 27th I proceeded to the fair at Gjøvik. On my way thither I called at the glass works at Birid, where I sold four Bibles. On this journey I sold in all 102 Bibles and 308 Testaments.

On the 10th of February I went to the fair at Drammen. I found many persons collected there, but there was very little desire to purchase God's Word. Many laughed at me, and asked what I could be thinking of to come to a place where people were enjoying themselves, only to sell Bibles. One said he would much rather buy brandy than a Bible. I, however, met with many who gladly bought Bibles and Testaments of me.

On the 15th of February I started for the fair at Kongsberg. On the 16th I came to Vestfossen, a little town, where a market is held from five to ten o'clock in the evening. I placed my cases alongside of those of the traders, and sold six Bibles and twenty Testaments. This was not much, but the place is small, and notoriously very poor. God's Word has now been offered there, and my prayer is, that He will accompany with His blessing the few copies that were sold. On the 17th I reached Kongsberg, where I found many persons ready to purchase my copies. The scarcity of money, and the high price of the necessities of life stood very much in my way.

On the 22nd of February I left Kongsberg in the evening, and reached Skien the next day, after a very wearisome journey. Here, as usual, I met with a very good reception. Of all the places which I visit, Skien is the one where the greatest amount of Christian feeling is found to exist. The dearth of the times operated prejudicially in reference to all trades, and among the rest on the calling of a Colporteur. In Kongsberg and Skien I sold, in the whole, 98 Bibles and 228 Testaments. On the evening of the 28th I returned by way of Laurvig and Holmestrand to Christiania, where I arrived in the evening of the 1st of March, after a long and difficult journey. In order to be in time for the fair at Grundsæt, I was compelled to drive on, both day and night. The roads were very bad, and I had heavy rain all the time. I have often sold Bibles and Testaments to people who were so poor that they barely had money enough to buy the day's food for themselves and their families, and yet expended their last skillings in order to get possession of God's Word, but never have I met with anyone who expressed regret that he had spent his money in buying the Scriptures. When subsequently I have again met with such poor persons, they have always given expression to their pleasure that I had induced them to buy a Bible or a New Testament. "Pray and work" is my advice, "and the Lord will take care of the rest."

On the 2nd of March I started for the fair at Grundsæt. My sales here were about equal to those of last year, and numbered 65 Bibles and 228 Testaments. At these fairs I always meet with persons who have already bought copies of me; and this was the case likewise at Grundsæt. On the 8th of March I returned home, after having, in the course of seven weeks, been at seven fairs, and sold in all 324 Bibles and 870 New Testaments.

But the work of the Colporteur has been carried beyond attendance at fairs, as will be seen from other extracts :—

On the 27th of July I went to the watering-place, Sandefjord. Very few of the visitors bought anything of me. A girl, who bought a New Testament, told me that just that very day a strange desire had seized her to possess a New Testament, and that she was very glad to meet with me, and to have her wish so soon gratified. I advised her to read her Testament very diligently, assuring her that the more she read it, the more precious it would become to her. In an eating-house to which I went, I found some Danish musicians. On my offering Bibles to them, they asked me if I could sell them some packs of cards, and began to jeer at me, and at the Word of God. I was compelled to go away without accomplishing anything, though not before I had told them that God would not hold them guiltless who took His name in vain. On the following day I met one of them in the street. He bought a Bible of me, and asked me to come to the house where he and his comrades were lodging. I did so, and these very men, who on the preceding day had jeered about the Bible, now bought three copies of me, and treated me in a very friendly way. Thus can God change the hearts of men. On the 31st I returned home, after having sold 26 Bibles and 136 Testaments.

On the 17th November I went to Frederikstad. On the steamboat there were many Swedes, so that I was able to sell all the Swedish Bibles and Testaments which I had taken with me, and could have sold more if I had had them. In Frederikstad I met with many proofs of interest in the Word of God. On the 26th I returned home, having sold 39 Bibles and 142 Testaments.

As the importance of the occasional visitation of the Society's foreign Agencies has been so often attested, the Committee desired the Assistant Foreign Secretary (Mr. Knolleke) to undertake a journey to Denmark, Sweden, and Norway, for the purpose of conferring with the friends of the Society in those countries, and gathering information as to the results flowing from your operations. Such visits are in every way beneficial. They cheer and encourage those who are labouring on your behalf, lead to suggestions and advice of much practical value, and put the Committee in familiar acquaintance with a variety of particulars con-

cerning the work, which would scarcely find a place in ordinary correspondence. The previous journeys of Mr. Knolleke in the countries named had been greatly appreciated, and an earnest desire having been expressed for a renewal of his visit, the necessary arrangements for the purpose were made in the early part of last summer. The visit was somewhat more limited than on former occasions, and some of the more prominent members of the several Agencies were absent at the time, but opportunity was afforded for important conferences at Copenhagen, Stockholm, Christiania and other places, and the intercourse thus secured with the leading friends of the Society will no doubt issue, as before, in stimulating results.

CHRISTIANSAND.—To enable your Committee the better to comprehend the difficulties connected with the operations of the Christianssand Agency, it is stated that the district embraces an area of 252 Norwegian square miles, with a scattered population of 171,180, not reckoning the towns. There is, therefore, an average population of 680 to every Norwegian square mile. But as one such mile is equal to nearly 50 English square miles, it will be seen that the population does not give an average of more than 14 persons for an area equal to an English square mile, and on which in this country, there would be an average population of 1,000. It is evident, therefore, that special efforts are required to meet the wants of such a district, and that the work must be far more costly than when conducted in lands thickly studded with populous villages. The members of the Agency declare that without colportage it would be simply impossible to provide the people with the Scriptures, and that your Society is the only Institution on which they can rely to bear the expense. The circulation of the year has resulted in the sale of 1,598 copies. Of these 1,035 are included in the Colporteur's issues. The numbers nearly agree with those of the previous year, the difference being in favour of last year.

The Colporteur has been much occupied, sometimes going over new ground, and at others entering on districts not previously visited. His experience tallies very much with the experience of Colporteurs in other parts of

Norway. The need of Scriptures is sometimes very great, and it is mournful to think of families, professedly Christian, living for years without a Bible in the dwelling. This lamentable state of things is not always the effect of inability or lack of opportunity, but positive indifference to the value and contents of the Scriptures. The calls of the Colporteur on such families are attended with beneficial fruits, for his persuasion and appeals often lead to the purchase of the Sacred Volume, and at least for a time, rouse some sense of responsibility and seriousness in those whose habitual course has been marked by utter negligence of spiritual things; and if the Bible is subsequently read, then the best effects may follow, as the Holy Spirit may give testimony to His own Word and clothe its message with converting power. The following extracts, taken from lengthy journals, may be regarded as a fair specimen of the varied state of things which comes under the observation of the Colporteur:—

In Rønningen and Stathelle I sold four Bibles and two Testaments. I found seventeen families who were without a Bible. With few exceptions, there was little regard for the Word of God. From Stathelle I continued my way, calling at various farmsteads, until I came to the parsonage, where, however, at present there is no clergyman, though I sold several Bibles among the numerous servants whom I found. I was at work there during several days, and found many who were without a Bible, even among the farmers, who were in pretty good circumstances. Thence I went to Omborged, on Skiens Fjord, where I sold three Bibles. Here eight families were without a Bible, and the same I found to be the case in several farmsteads in the neighbourhood of the parsonage. In Skonen I sold seven Bibles, and found six families without a copy. I also found several families in Brækka, Aabo, Aastad, &c., who were in a similar position. I visited a number of the farmsteads in the western part of the parish, where I found many proofs of Christian life, and where the people were pretty well supplied with the Scriptures. In this parish I sold thirty Bibles and twenty-two New Testaments. There are still many parts of the populous parish of Bamble which I have not been able to visit, more particularly the so-called Herred, on the borders of Solam, and Porsgrund, where, I am told, there is a numerous population.

I started on the 12th of September to visit the parish of Mo, where, in the houses of not a few persons, both of the labouring and more wealthy classes, I found very little trace of the Word of God, and very little desire to possess it. The parish is in a declining state as it respects temporal matters, and among very few did I find anything like religious life. In the whole, I sold in this parish twelve

Bibles and thirty-five Testaments, and gave two Testaments with Psalms gratis; but the want of the Scriptures is still very great among all classes.

From Mo I came to Næstand, where I had never previously been. I found the people here pretty well supplied with the Scriptures, but, nevertheless, I sold thirteen Bibles and sixteen New Testaments, mostly among servants. I would fain hope that the copies which I there succeeded in selling will be blessed to the owners. I found many by no means ignorant of the way of truth and life. The sacrifices made by the Society to supply the people with the Word of God excited feelings of astonishment and gratitude among many in this parish.

The Committee have had much pleasure in voting £60 to the Agency at Christianssand in aid of colportage expenses.

STAVANGER.—A very brief statement has been received from the members of the Agency at this place. It appears that during the year there has been a circulation of 1,210 Bibles and 1,070 Testaments. These copies have been disposed of mainly by the Colporteur, who is sustained by an annual grant from your funds, and of whose operations a favourable account is furnished. In the portion of Norway assigned to his visitation, the destitution of Scriptures is not so great and obvious as in other parts. There is, nevertheless, much to be done, and as colportage is the most effectual mode of doing it, the Agency have requested that the Committee will sanction the still further employment of the Christian man who has been already engaged in the work, and to whose qualifications the best testimony is borne.

BERGEN.—Mr. C. J. Mohn, your correspondent on behalf of the Agency at Bergen, mentions that the year terminated, has proved more than usually successful. The Holy Scriptures have been much in demand, and the circulation has exceeded by several hundred copies the issues of the previous year. The precise distributions stand as follows:—Bibles 601, New Testaments 1,640—total, 2,241 copies. From the Jubilee of your Society to the present time 26,747 copies have been circulated by the Agency; and adding the circulation previous to that date, it appears that 30,919 Bibles and Testaments have been dispersed, through the instrumentality of your Society, over this section of Norway.

The operations have been carried on mainly through the ready assistance of Christian Pastors, who have, as far as practicable, supplied the wants of their respective parishes. Some Bible Associations have also afforded valuable help. Colportage, though not considered permanently needful, has been occasionally employed as a desirable measure for reaching very distant localities, where it is next to impossible to do anything effectually for the circulation of the Bible but by such mode of action. It is in contemplation to engage the services of a Colporteur for the present year, and the Committee have authorized an expenditure of £30 for the purpose.

DRONTHEIM.—The operations of the Agency at this place have been much on the same scale as in the previous year. The issues of New Testaments have amounted to 3,201 copies, and of Bibles there have been but 418 sold. Although there is no explanation given of this great inequality of numbers, it is presumed that the explanation is chiefly to be found in the poverty of the people. In some instances, however, it is to be feared that those whose means would enable them to purchase the Bible with ease, content themselves with the possession of the cheaper volume. The Colporteur's sales have included 183 Bibles and 1,620 Testaments. He has been engaged for ten months of the year in the arduous duties of his office. During that period he visited 3,117 houses, and it is stated that some were situated in spots so utterly lonely and sequestered that, apart from the nearest neighbours, only two persons, the inmates affirmed, had entered their dwellings for eight years. It may be readily supposed how welcome is the visit of the Colporteur under such circumstances, and how likely it is that the words of Christian counsel he utters, and the precious Volume he leaves behind, may bring heavenly sunshine into abodes dark and dreary by reason of poverty and isolation. The Colporteur has discretionary power to give away copies of the New Testament where there is manifestly the want of means to purchase. The members of the Agency have entire confidence that he will exercise wise judgment in his gratuitous distributions. The kind of cases selected for gifts are mentioned by illustration:—

A poor widow, sixty-eight years of age, I found living in the habitation of a labouring man as poor as herself. In this habitation there was scarcely anything in the shape of a book to be seen. The thought occurred to me to give the poor woman a New Testament, and you ought to have been present to have witnessed the delight which was manifested by all, when they found that I intended to give them the Book.

A man in Hitteren who, with his family of five children, occupied one room, and who was in the deepest state of poverty, I found to be without a New Testament. As the wife had in her youth been under the power of God's Word, a New Testament, which I presented to them, was all the more welcome; and she assured me she should ever pray that God's blessing might rest on the Society.

I found another man in Fjeldvahr, equally poor, and with six children, who had no Testament. On my asking him if he could venture to run the risk of letting his children grow up without giving them any instruction from the Word of God, his answer was, "I am a poor old man, and am obliged to beg for bread." "You were once young, and I suppose as careless and thoughtless as too many are." To this he gave no reply. After saying something more to him, I took out a New Testament, wrote his name in it, and gave it to him. On receiving the Book he cried for joy, as the gift was so wholly unexpected.

A very poor man in Fredö, with four children, did not possess a New Testament. On his name being written in a copy, which was presented to him with the intimation that it was a gift from the British and Foreign Bible Society, the tears began to run down the cheeks of both the man and his wife, and they expressed their astonishment that people in England should think of poor people in Norway; at the same time asking me to be sure and send their thanks for the book they had received.

TROMSÖ.—The northern portion of Norway, which falls within the Tromsö district, has not been neglected in the operations of your Society. Much has been done there, as elsewhere, to furnish the poor and scattered population with the Scriptures, and, but for the action of your Society, it is difficult to see how the humbler classes could ever get possession of the Word of God. The cry of distress has been very bitter and very general in the province of Tromsö, and had it not been for the easy terms on which the Scriptures are sold, many persons desirous of obtaining copies must have remained destitute. In some cases, the Bible or Testament had to be presented as a gift, for, in consequence of the extreme wretchedness of the recipients, the smallest payment was altogether out of the question. It is the privilege of your Society thus to exercise Christian benevolence, and to minister to the

spiritual wants of the poor and sorrowful, who hunger and thirst after the knowledge of God's Truth. The circulation of the year has been principally effected through Colportage. The worthy man who has acted in this capacity has experienced the effects of hard times. The comparative failure of the fishery on the coasts impoverished multitudes, who were reduced to great straits to provide the merest necessities of life. His issues, including a limited free circulation, amounted to 1,105 copies. To accomplish this result, he had to travel over vast and wide-spread regions. He succeeded in visiting 1,095 families, and their circumstances were such as to convince the most sceptical that the mission of your Society is no work of supererogation. Of these families, 695 were without Bibles, and 158 without even a New Testament. To ascertain the real want of Scriptures, families must be searched out by this species of close and diligent visitation, otherwise they might live and die in utter ignorance of the Word of God. The Colporteur met as usual with various conditions of mind. Some people could perceive no value in the Bible, and no advantage in its possession, but others formed a far different estimate concerning it. In allusion to these points, the Colporteur remarks:—

With respect to the extent to which the population of the districts visited by me are provided with the Scriptures, I would refer you to my usual statistics; and so far as the acceptance which the Word of God meets with among the people, their interest in it, and their readiness to expend a part of their scanty means to obtain possession of it, I cannot, on the whole, do otherwise than use the same expressions as were contained in my two previous reports. While it is true that there are but too many in whose eyes a Bible has very little value, nay, less value than some story-book, one and another is still from time to time met with who regards the Bible as the choicest treasure both for life and death, and with readiness and real delight seizes the opportunity offered for procuring a copy. Of both these kinds of persons I have met with many instances during the past year. It may, however, happen that a Bible, which may have been bought simply for the purpose of having one, or of filling up a vacant space on a shelf, may sooner or later be taken in hand and read, and prove a source of the richest blessing.

SWEDEN.

“Opportunity to labour,” and the duty of diligently and faithfully improving it, in view of the brevity of life and the great issues of eternity, form the stirring topics with which your Agency at Stockholm commence their report for the past year. The opportunity to labour in Sweden on behalf of your Society has indeed been great for a series of years; and it would be a happy circumstance if all the European populations were provided with the Holy Scriptures in the same proportion, as the people of that land.

It has excited the surprise and thankfulness of your Committee that the Word of God is still in so much demand, and that the circulation maintains so satisfactory a standard, although not equal to the issues in some few years, which partook very much of an exceptional character, and when a large amount of clearly ascertained destitution had to be overtaken. The work has now reached a level which may be pronounced ordinary, and beyond which it can scarcely be expected to rise, considering how limited is the sphere of operation, and how much has been already accomplished towards supplying all parts of the country and all classes, to the poorest, with the Word of God. Sweden is by profession a pre-eminently Protestant kingdom. Popery has scarcely any position there, and her efforts at propagandism produce little or no impression upon the Swedes, who remain in the great mass firm and true, at least outwardly, to the Lutheran confession. Yet, with this advantage of a widely professed orthodox creed, there are many evils to be deplored, which require the correcting and reforming influence of the Holy Scriptures. Within the Church itself there is too much of mere nominal Christianity, and outside the visible Church much religious indifference, apathy, and neglect; while some positive forms of infidelity are finding channels of utterance, and boldly diffusing their pestiferous dogmas. Other evils, such as profanity and intemperance, deface social life, and create an influence hostile in every way to

the moral and religious progress of the people. If, then, labour for your Society has been great and successful in the past, there is reason, obvious enough, why that labour should be steadily and systematically continued without any abatement of purpose and energy. The Scriptures may be already widely diffused in Sweden, but there is a still wider diffusion demanded by the circumstances of the people; for multitudes are yet living without any experimental or saving knowledge of Divine Truth, and have therefore a strong claim on your sympathy and help.

The operations of the year are fully described and analysed by your excellent correspondent, the Rev. Dr. Rohtlieb, who, with his usual care and zeal, has superintended all the business duties attached to your *Depôt* in Stockholm. It is stated that the causes of distress which prevailed in Sweden during the year 1867, have continued to be felt with more or less severity ever since, greatly impairing the resources of the people, and rendering it difficult amongst the humbler classes to meet the simplest wants of daily life. Acting as your Society uniformly endeavours to do, on the general policy of selling the Scriptures, as best fitted on the whole to secure that esteem and appreciation for the Sacred Volume to which it is so justly entitled, the prevalent distress of any country in which it labours must of necessity, affect the extent of circulation for the time being. And it is generally found that the return of prosperity, in the way of prolific harvests and revived commerce, is accompanied by an increased readiness to purchase the Word of God. This turning point has not yet been reached in Sweden, but it is matter of astonishment to observe that there has been so slight a depreciation in the issues during the past year. The entire number of copies sent forth from the *Depôt* comprised 6,292 Bibles, 49,384 Testaments, and 296 Psalms, making the total 55,972. If from this total are deducted the copies sent out of the country, it is ascertained that the actual circulation in Sweden itself has diminished only to the extent of 2,958 copies. On a still further comparison of the past and present issues, it is seen that the falling off relates almost entirely to the issue of complete Bibles, especially that which is sold at the highest price, thus evidently

showing that the poverty of the people, more than any other cause, has affected the operations of the year. To exhibit in one view all that has been accomplished by Bible Societies for the circulation of the Scriptures in Sweden during 1868, it must be borne in mind that the Swedish Bible Society has issued 8,712 copies, so that the entire result is a dissemination of 64,684. Dr. Rohtlieb points attention to the important fact, that during the fourteen years he has been entrusted with the responsible direction of your work, the Depôt under his care has issued 170,869 Bibles, 971,737 Testaments, and 12,836 Psalms, or, altogether, 1,155,442 copies. Going back to the year 1832, and including the intermediate issues, it then appears that your Society's Swedish work has led to the circulation of 1,738,604 copies.

Those who take an active share in these operations admit that, but for the liberality and zeal of your Society, little comparatively could have been done towards supplying the wants of the population, and the debt of obligation is gratefully acknowledged. It is not unlikely that your Society will have to consider additional claims during the current year. The Committee hears with regret that the adverse times in Sweden have seriously touched the revenues of charitable organizations; and amongst other religious agencies, the Swedish Bible Society has been somewhat crippled in its resources, rendering it imperative to circumscribe its grants within narrower limits than heretofore. If the general work, therefore, is not to suffer, your co-operation may be sought in new directions. To provide for fresh requirements, more than 50,000 copies of the Scriptures have been printed at Stockholm during the year.

Passing away from what are termed the material parts of his report, Dr. Rohtlieb turns to the spiritual side, and expresses the fervid wish of his heart, that he could supply more indubitable evidence of positive blessing and revival as the result of the wide-spread circulation of the Scriptures. Some allowance must be made in this case for national temperament, which is not so much given to warm and vivid utterances of feeling and inward experience as are frequently met with in less northerly latitudes. Yet

that much under-current of religious thought and seriousness may be traced, as the effect of the more general possession and reading of God's Word, Dr. Rohtlieb entertains not a doubt. He is sustained in this conviction by the testimony of many, in various parts of the country, who are placed in positions to form a correct and impartial judgment. Referring to effects, Dr. R. remarks :—

What human eye is able to trace what the Spirit of God works by the Holy Bible? It may seldom be allowed to the Bible spreaders to see what God's Word has effected in a human heart. Here the Lord's words become true, that "Blessed are they that have not seen, and yet have believed;" we especially, who have for the most part to distribute the Holy Scriptures in large numbers at a time, are seldom so happy ourselves as to see the effects of the Word in the distribution of which the Lord has used our hands. Nevertheless, some time ago a member of your Agency did, under interesting circumstances, see the blessed effect of a Bible which was given away. At an hotel, where he sometimes took his dinner, the quiet and decent conduct of a waiter had attracted his attention. On his asking the youth if he did not wish for some business more in accordance with his inclination, he declared that he had taken a place on board a merchant vessel, and the friend in question then gave him one of our Bibles in 12mo. Several years after, the same person had business to transact in the harbour, and happened to mention his own name to a person with whom he was speaking. A man, standing behind them, now asked if he had heard the right name, and added that the captain of a ship, which he mentioned, wished to speak with a person of that name. Going as requested to the vessel, he now heard that it was the same ship in which this youth had sailed, that he had conducted himself with great propriety, diligently perused the Bible, and read it aloud to his comrades, and that he had lately died of the yellow fever in the Brazils. He exhorted a comrade, lying at his side in the lazaretto, to take the Book home in case of his death, give it to the person whose name stood in it, and beg him to deliver it to his mother.

A somewhat pleasant picture is drawn by a clergyman in Wermland, although he does not either overlook or hide the shadows. He writes:—Concerning the effects of the Gospel among us, we certainly have no very brilliant results to show. We must, however, say, to the Lord's praise, that there are in this neighbourhood some who know by experience what Christian life is. We must for the rest hope that the more general diffusion of God's Word of late has had a powerful influence upon the great mass of the people; which influence is shown in better habits, greater propriety of demeanour, and a truer Christian knowledge. A person who is called to visit the sick will find a considerable difference between the elder generation, that has been educated with the hymn-book and learning the catechism, and the younger one, grown up under the influence of that reformation

which calls back the nations to the clear and fresh source of God's Word.

The Rev. W. Rudin applied, on behalf of the Missionary Institution at Stockholm, for a grant of Scriptures in Hebrew, Greek, Arabic, German, &c. These copies were wanted to aid the studies of the young men who are being prepared for missionary service in heathen lands. The Committee without hesitation complied with the request.

RUSSIA.

ST. PETERSBURG.—In the prosecution of the Society's work in Russia, there has been no abatement in the facilities which are at your command, neither has the desire for the Scriptures in the slightest degree diminished. There are certain well-understood limits within which your operations can be conducted, and if every obstacle to Bible circulation throughout the Empire is not yet removed, the Committee are nevertheless thankful that there is a field of enormous proportions over which the agency of the Society can be most beneficially exerted; and the time may come when even a greater latitude of action shall be permitted, than is at present attainable. It is for your Society to work vigorously according to the measure of its ability, and do its part towards furnishing the millions of Russia with the Word of God. Perhaps there is scarcely a country on the continent of Europe in which more ardent friends to the circulation of the Scriptures can be found, and certainly none amongst whose population the Bible is received with the same profound veneration and enthusiastic joy, as are so frequently evinced by the humbler classes in Russia. Having been so long debarred the privilege of obtaining the Scriptures, the destitution, in spite of recent efforts, is fearfully great; and the eager desire manifested in all directions to obtain the precious Volume is sometimes deeply affecting, and reveals an inward longing for the knowledge of Divine Truth which must surely be the effect of the Holy Spirit's

influence on the heart. There is an educational process going forward in the Russian dominions, from which the best results may be anticipated. Readers will rapidly multiply; and as the clergy have never shown themselves inimical to the circulation of the Scriptures in the same way and spirit that Romish priests, as a rule, have done, or even as the Greek priests in many provinces of the Sultan's Empire, it may be expected that, year by year, there will be increased demands for the Bible, and it will be the privilege of your Society to impart corresponding enlargement to its operations.

The Committee are permitted to state that there has been an increased circulation of the Scriptures in Russia, through your agency, during the past year. In the year 1867, the issues were 59,667; but last year they reached a total of 64,830, showing an excess of more than 5,000 copies. Fresh channels of dissemination have been opened, and through the friendly aid of correspondents more important results may be anticipated. The issues have included—Bibles, 2,512; Portions of the Old Testament, 442; Psalms, 1,619; New Testaments, 37,354; New Testaments with Psalms, 16,800; Portions, 6,103. The classification according to language is as follows:—

| | |
|-----------------------------------|--------|
| Slavonic | 921 |
| „ and Russ | 1,469 |
| Modern Russ, 32mo | 26,099 |
| „ „ 16mo or 18mo.. .. . | 4,759 |
| German | 5,577 |
| Swedish, Danish, and Dutch.. .. . | 64 |
| Finnish.. .. . | 15,664 |
| Revel and Dorpat Esthonian.. .. . | 876 |
| Lettish | 4,982 |
| Polish | 516 |
| English.. .. . | 122 |
| Hebrew and German | 2,078 |
| Greek, Armenian, &c. | 1,220 |
| Various.. .. . | 488 |

The Holy Synod of the Greek Church has its printing establishment pretty fully occupied in preparing editions of the Scriptures. These are sent forth in such variety of form and type as to meet all the requirements of popular taste and preference. Besides the entire Bible,

the New Testament and Portions of it, in the old Sclavonic, which is the ecclesiastical language, the Scriptures are printed in modern Russ with the Sclavonic, and in the modern Russ alone. As it is still forbidden by law to introduce into the country Russ Scriptures printed abroad, your Society continues to draw its supplies from the press of the Synod. This fact is not mentioned as a grievance; for although, in many respects, your operations might be facilitated if it were practicable to import Scriptures, yet the Committee have to acknowledge with gratitude, the courteous compliance with which their requests are uniformly granted at the office of the Holy Synod.

Mr. A. Eck, the Agent of the Society in St. Petersburg, has been active in meeting the numerous demands made upon the Dépôt. He has also undertaken two important journeys during the year, for the purpose of extending the work into parts of the Empire where efforts are greatly needed for the diffusion of the Scriptures. He was cordially received in many circles, and found a hearty disposition to co-operate in furtherance of his design. The first journey terminated at Moscow, and was attended with successful results. The second was more lengthened, and was planned in order to include a visit to Nishny Novgorod during the period of the great annual fair, to which people from all parts of Russia, and regions beyond, resort in immense throngs. The opportunity is valuable for the sale of the Scriptures, and traders from distant localities become purchasers, and thus the Word of God is borne into parts which your independent agency would find it impracticable to penetrate. Mr. Eck visited other places in the course of the latter journey, and was everywhere encouraged by assurances of sympathy and help. More time will be henceforth devoted to travelling, as, with the very limited extent of colportage, the circulation of the Scriptures must be mainly increased through the co-operation of booksellers, the clergy and other friends interested in the work.

The labours of your Society are not restricted merely to the population speaking the modern Russ. There are the Baltic Provinces, as well as large foreign communities

resident in Russia, for which provision has to be made ; and through your agency the Scriptures have been issued during the year in twenty-five, or more, different languages. In those cases where Protestant Churches exist, Bible Societies are formed, and it is through these, as well as by individual Pastors, that your action is carried out.

The Committee are proceeding with the translation of the Old Testament into modern Russ, and high critical commendation is given to the style and accuracy of the text.* Another version of the Old Testament in the Russ has proceeded from an independent source, and an effort is being made to induce its acceptance by the Holy Synod, as the text endorsed with its approval for general use. But now, as proving the importance which is attached to the work, the Synod itself is preparing a translation on its own behalf, the first section of which, consisting of the Pentateuch, is already published, and a second volume is passing through the press. It may be hoped that these several translations may be submitted to competent examination, with a view to the adoption of one version combining the excellencies of all, which shall then be recognised and accepted for general circulation. Your Committee will rejoice in such a result, as their only object in proceeding with their own translation, has been to hasten the completion of a work so greatly needed, and which has already been too long delayed. It will be a happy circumstance for Russia, and conducive in every way to its best interests, when a complete Bible in the vernacular shall be accessible to its population.

Many interesting details have been furnished by those who have circulated the Scriptures in Russia. One active Colporteur, whose work has been repeatedly noticed in these pages, finds in all his widely extended travels a real craving for God's Word. During the last year he has spent a considerable portion of his time in the Caucasus, where there is much scope for his labours. He has been welcomed by rich and poor as the bearer of precious merchandise ; and some, by the gladness they expressed,

* The Committee have received, since the above was written, the sad intelligence of the sudden death of the translator, Professor Levisohn.

would seem to regard the Bible as more to be coveted "than gold, yea, than much fine gold." The Colporteur in question is supported by Russian Christians, but the Scriptures required for his work are drawn from your Dépôt under liberal arrangements. Some parts of his journal are instructive and encouraging:—

I look back upon the journey which the Lord in His goodness has permitted me to make through a part of the Caucasus, and I must thank the Lord with my whole heart that He has been with me, and that He has given me much joy, whilst I was engaged in the distribution of His Holy Word.

At B——, I spent a delicious time; and, through God's help, I sold, in that little town 867 copies, and I was greatly helped by the wife of the Governor and the Russian priest. The priest bought 115 copies, for more than 50 roubles, and the former 130 copies, for more than 100 roubles; and both for distribution. The wife of the Governor, besides, helped me much, giving me letters, not only to the Authorities of some towns to which I went, but also to several high and influential persons. I got thereby, not only easy permission of these Authorities to sell the most I could, but they also occasionally assisted me in my work.

From B——, I went to the yet smaller town S——, and afterwards to the little town T——, in the neighbourhood of which places there are eleven villages inhabited by Russian Christians. The Lord gave me a tolerably good success in these small towns; but still more interesting was the reception which I met with in some of the villages, and the scenes which I sometimes witnessed gave me much pleasure. In one of these villages, I had been directed with my books to the house of one of the peasants. Soon the news of my arrival with Testaments spread in the village, and people began to flock in. My cases were opened, and soon the large table was covered with several editions of Russian and Slavonic Testaments, and, surrounded by these honest people, who eagerly began to read, especially in the Russian translations of the Testament, which seemed to them so wonderfully distinct. I overheard how greatly they wondered at the cheap prices of these beautiful Testaments, and how they still more wondered, on hearing that they were sent them by generous and loving Christian men, who for that purpose bear a great deal of the expense. I could not refrain from smiling, when they began to consult how they should address the man who had brought them these books, and they agreed that "Old Uncle" would be the most convenient address; and so, after this, I, by old and young, with loving respect, was called "Old Uncle." When they went away the most of them had two Testaments under the arm, one in Slavonic, and the other in Russian. In another village, I arrived on Saturday evening, and I had, therefore, a good opportunity to announce my arrival on Sunday, requesting the people, however, not to come before the next day; and so I was left quite undisturbed on the Lord's day. But early on Monday morning

the large room in which I lodged filled with people, and from morning till evening it was quite as on a fair day, so that I scarcely got time to eat.

One of the men from the next village being there, he besought me exceedingly, so soon as possible, to come to his village with my Testaments, which I promised to do. When I arrived there, after a few days, I saw that this good man had given himself much trouble to procure a lodging for me, but it happened that the good lodgings were all engaged, so that nothing was left but to make use of his own house, which was, indeed, a very small, poor room. When I entered his room with my cases, I saw how his face beamed with joy, and I felt at once very comfortable. It was evening when I arrived, and the honest fellow being a bootmaker, was very busy in mending a pair of boots, and he laboured the whole night, almost till daybreak, very busily, that he might have time to help in the sale of the Testaments the next day; and I remarked that he engaged in this blessed business with his whole heart, for when, in the beginning, it seemed that the people were not very willing to buy, he looked quite sad, but as soon as they bought more willingly his face cleared up, and when a good many of the peasants went away with the Testaments which they had bought, he stood in the midst of his little room, and exclaimed, with beaming eyes, "Oh, I can't say how I wish that people should buy Testaments!" and he was very happy that about 100 were disposed of in his village.

The quantity of copies distributed was at the rate of 400 a month, thanks be to God.

At a later period the same earnest labourer made his way to the fair at Nishny, where on former occasions he had been very successful:—

Upon my journey to Nishny, I had on the steamboat good success in selling the Testament to the passengers, especially to several peasants; and it was interesting to me, some time afterwards, to see four peasants sitting on the deck, the one of them holding the open Testament upon his knees reading aloud, whilst with one of his fingers he followed the sweet words as he read them. The three others were sitting around him, their heads bowed forward, listening with deep attention, and with the expression of wonder in their honest faces, to the words of the gospel, which they perhaps heard for the first time in their life. At the fair of Nishny I was, in the first week, elevated from a Colporteur to the stately condition of a wholesale merchant, having only to ride about in droshkys, to deliver Testaments in greater and smaller numbers; first to merchants who sold them in the fair, secondly, to merchants who took them to different parts of the interior, and also to several schools, especially to a school where boys are prepared for the church, and where about 150 copies were disposed of. But then, again, I had to offer the Testaments to the merchants in their various shops, who came, not to buy Testaments, but to make money; and this labour

was not so easy, and rather harsh answers sometimes would be given, but also sometimes other scenes, which are more agreeable to relate, occurred.

In Finland, the sufferings arising from the failure of the crops for five or six years in succession have been very great, and increasing difficulties have been experienced in selling the Scriptures, but in consideration of the peculiar circumstances of the people, many copies have been gratuitously distributed.

The Committee have made a grant of £50 to the Rev. K. H. Alopäus towards the expense of preparing some Books in embossed type for the blind in Finland. The Gospel of St. Mark and the Epistle to the Philippians are already in circulation.

The Baltic Provinces have suffered from the same calamity of famine as Finland and other parts of the Russian Empire; but the dissemination of the Scriptures has not slackened, and more than usual activity has been displayed to place the Word of God in the hands of those who so greatly need the consolations which are breathed from its message of love and promises of grace.

Of the last edition of the Lettish Testament and Psalms, one-half has been bound and circulated, and more are required. In the Dorpat district of Esthonia, 1,000 copies of the New Testament and Psalms were disposed of last year.

ODESSA.—The last Report of the Committee stated that an arrangement had been concluded experimentally, in order to relieve your valued correspondent, Mr. Melville, of a portion of the responsibility and labour connected with the management of the Odessa Depôt. This arrangement was rendered necessary, partly in consideration of the state of Mr. Melville's health, and also that he might be more free to undertake journeys in the South of Russia for the development of your work. The appointment of Mr. Watt as the associate of Mr. Melville seems, in every way, likely to serve the purpose intended. It will be no small advantage to him to be placed in close relationship with Mr. Melville, who has so long been a resident in South Russia, and under whose superintendence all your operations have been hitherto so well conducted. The

year now closed has been one of some progress ; and any forward movement in the circulation of the Scriptures is hailed by Mr. Melville with peculiar delight, and recalls the remembrance of former days, when his facilities for action were much greater than they have latterly proved to be. It is to be observed, that the issues mentioned in the last Report included returns which properly fell to the previous year, but could not be so assigned at the time, for lack of needful information. It would be difficult now precisely to adjust the figures, and the Committee merely refer to the fact in order that any improvement in the result of your labours may be understood and appreciated. The circulation effected during the year 1868 amounts to at least 10,453 copies. It may have been more, as all the returns which Mr. Melville expected had not been received when he was compelled to close his annual statement. These copies have been in various languages ; the larger proportion has gone to supply the wants of the German colonists ; but the Russ Scriptures also have been called for in considerable quantities, and will, it is expected, be yet more in demand. Adding the issues from the St. Petersburg Depôt to those from Odessa, it appears that your Society has been enabled to distribute more than 70,000 copies in various parts of the great Russian Empire during the year. Such a result cannot have been attained without diffusing much Scriptural knowledge amongst the people, and silently enforcing those duties which teach men to conjoin the fear of God with loyalty to the throne.

Mr. Melville has been able to carry out a long-cherished plan of travel, and by his tour of visitation materially to promote the interests of your work. He has had a welcome from old correspondents, and found in some directions a hearty spirit of co-operation. His journeys have taken him through the Crimea, and at the close of the year he had reached Tiflis, where he proposed spending some time. It may be that a wider door will be opened for the introduction of the Scriptures into Georgia, where energetic efforts are much needed. Mr. Melville has taken some steps which may possibly lead to the desired result. The Committee are ready to move, but must be content to await the leadings of Divine Providence.

SPAIN.

Another of the great Papal fortresses of Europe has been valiantly assailed, and its frowning battlements laid in the dust. Quickly, one by one, these fortresses are disappearing from the face of Europe; and lands which groaned beneath the crushing tyranny of Rome, and shut out the illumination of the Bible, have asserted their right to breathe the invigorating air of freedom, and read Heaven's charter of Inspired Truth. The Italian fortress has gone, and is numbered with the things of the past; the Portuguese fortress has succumbed; the huge compact fortress which Popery had reared in Austria, so massive withal, and resting, as it seemed, on so invincible a foundation, has crumbled away, to the astonishment and dismay of the laborious builders; and now Spain, the fortress which for centuries has borne the Papal banner floating upon its lofty summit, and has successfully resisted the sappers and miners who have endeavoured to make a breach for the entrance of God's Word—that fortress, too, is gone, and, as the first effect, thousands of eager hands are outstretched to grasp the Bible. Looking over Europe, from east to west and south to north, the eye rests but upon one fortress more, where the great head of the Papacy is enthroned. Rome still holds out. Yet even its buttresses, with many a flaw and chink already visible, would give way to-morrow, if not propped and sustained by a stronger hand than that of the Sovereign Pontiff; and then the last interdict would be lifted from that glorious Book which comes on a Divine errand to all people, diffusing in its beneficent course light, and purity, and happiness.

Your Committee do not wish to touch upon the political causes of the Spanish revolution; yet rarely has the page of history recorded a revolution so rapid, so complete, and so bloodless. It is matter of thanksgiving that the revolution carries with it such important results; that a position has been taken from which, surely, there can be no retrogression; and that, amongst the great gains achieved by the victorious struggle, the principle of religious liberty occupies the foremost rank. The fierce criminal laws, the

legacy of the Inquisition, which doomed a man to the dungeon for even reading a Bible, are dead and buried, and can never enjoy, it may be hoped, the honours of even a partial resurrection. Freedom for the circulation of the Holy Scriptures is a necessary corollary from the right of every man to worship God in harmony with the dictates of his own conscience; and this secures that basis on which the operations of your Society may be conducted. The Bible in Spain is a fact of many years' standing, and at particular epochs, when political convulsions have been rife, the Scriptures have been both printed and largely disseminated in that country; and the evidence is now becoming patent that the seed then scattered has not altogether fallen upon sterile rock, or been wholly choked by thorns, but has found a soil divinely prepared for its reception, where it has taken root, and become fruitful. Not to refer specifically to efforts of an antecedent date, in the year 1855 something effectual was done for promoting the object of your Society; and when the affairs of Spain returned very much to the stereotyped forms of bigotry and intolerance of former days, still it was thought that the laws would be in favour of the freedom of the press, and would possibly also, tolerate the circulation of the Bible, if prepared on Spanish territory. The importance of the end aimed at seemed to justify such measures as would thoroughly test the nature and extent of the liberty guaranteed by law. Your Committee, therefore, sent an Agent to Madrid, and at once commenced printing an edition of the Bible, and also of the New Testament. So far no difficulty was encountered. A tradesman was found willing to execute your orders, and the works were completed. The crucial test was then to be passed. The censorship was still in force, and no book could be circulated without its authorization; but still it was hoped that an interdict would not lie against books having a Madrid *imprimatur*. The office of censor was filled by an Ecclesiastic, and no very strong bias in favour of the Bible could be anticipated in that quarter. The books were presented for approval, but a veto was at once issued, followed by an intimation that the 10,000 copies would be immediately confiscated by the Government, if any attempt should be made to

circulate a single copy. There was no alternative but submission, and the copies were kept for years under strict surveillance. After repeated negotiations, with a view to releasing the Society's property, and removing it beyond the Spanish frontiers, permission was at length given, in June, 1867, for the books to be withdrawn from the country, on the express condition that no copies should, under any pretence, be dispersed while in transit to their destination. But the Scriptures thus extruded under the ban of proscription were not conveyed to a very remote locality, and found a safe refuge at Bayonne, under the friendly care of the Rev. J. Nogaret. It was conjectured that some eventualities might occur in Spain which would afford an opportunity of sending the exiled Bibles back to the country for which they were intended; and so it has come to pass, and the entire supply is now being gradually exhausted.

The Committee will explain the course they have taken to embrace the wide, and encouraging openings now presented for the circulation of the Scriptures in Spain. Large supplies of Spanish copies have for years been available at various points, ready to meet any emergency which might arise. Independently of the copies accumulated at Bayonne, as already referred to, the Gibraltar Dépôt was amply prepared for action, and the Spanish translation of Valera had been printed in Portugal, and thousands of copies could be despatched at any favourable moment. As soon as the revolution of September occurred, the Committee opened correspondence with friends who were in a position to aid them with valuable advice and co-operation. Dépôts, at which Spanish Scriptures were likely to be in demand, were at once replenished, and, to provide for every possible contingency, new editions were immediately put to press, although the stock in your Warehouse was already very large; your Committee deeming that an excess of supply would be better than deficiency. In the meantime, steps were taken for passing into Spain the cases which were lying at Bayonne. It was expected that the laws prohibiting the introduction of Spanish books printed abroad would at once become a dead letter, and that no obstacle would be raised to the passing of

Scriptures through the Custom House on the score of illegality. If some limited supplies were successfully pushed across the frontiers, in the confusion incident to the first days of the revolution, when the vigilance of the Authorities was relaxed, or uncertainty prevailed as to the policy in future to be pursued, it was speedily intimated that the former laws, which forbade the entry of Spanish books, were still unrepealed, and would be rigorously enforced. It was not a question as to the payment of duties, which might have been easily disposed of, by submitting to any fiscal charges imposed by the Government, but it was direct prohibition, rendering all Scriptures contraband, and liable to confiscation on passing the frontiers. As your Society has always respected national law, and never attempted to carry on its operations by setting constituted Authorities at defiance, difficulties of a serious character were thus somewhat unexpectedly encountered, and had to be met by such expedients as were attainable.

At the suggestion of those in whose judgment the Committee could place reliance, a communication was addressed by the President of the Society to General Prim, who, when an exile in this country, had often declared that if he ever rose to power in Spain the Bible should be free, requesting that your work might be recognised, the Scriptures be permitted to enter the country, and a *Depôt* opened in Madrid, at which the Word of God might be sold. This elicited a response, expressing both personal sympathy with your object, and the conviction that that object would be ultimately secured, but stating at the same time, that the principles of the future Constitution had yet to be discussed and settled by the constituent Cortes, shortly to assemble. In the meanwhile, the Committee appointed the Rev. J. G. Curie as Agent for the Society in Spain, a gentleman to whose services they had been indebted on former occasions, and who, from his residence in the country, and perfect acquaintance with the language and religious necessities of the people, was well fitted to occupy so important and responsible a position. Although Mr. Curie was at the time chaplain to the Prussian Embassy, he speedily released himself from his clerical duties, and

entered with energy and full purpose of heart on the new work entrusted to him. The cases of Scriptures, which had been forwarded from Bayonne, were allowed to re-enter Spain, simply on the ground that they had been printed in Madrid, and did not therefore come under the law of exclusion; but much vexatious delay occurred when their delivery was demanded, and the faith and patience of your Agent were sorely tried. Representations were made to the Government, and at length the order for their release was given, but a duty of 3,000 francs was imposed. This amount, however, was immediately remitted when an explanation was given in the proper quarter; and the Committee interpreted this act as an evidence of friendly disposition towards the object it was sought to accomplish. Mr. Curie was authorized to take suitable premises in Madrid for the purposes of the Society, and without loss of time to lay as widely ramified a basis of operations as practicable; and in fulfilment of these instructions he has evinced a promptitude, energy, and judgment which your Committee feel bound to recognise. He has traversed the entire Peninsula, and visited every chief centre of population, and has secured facilities for the development of your work, both in regard to permanent Depôts and colportage, which will prove of the utmost advantage. At the same time, the Rev. F. H. Roughton visited the principal cities of Andalusia, to effect similar arrangements. The question of printing in Madrid was taken up the moment there was the probability of any delay in convoking the Cortes for settling the principles of the Spanish Constitution; and as religious liberty was acted upon while Scriptures printed abroad were still held as contraband traffic, the Committee had no hesitation in ordering large editions to be prepared in the capital with all possible speed. But intermediate supplies were urgently required. Influence was brought to bear upon the Provisional Government from various quarters, to secure the privilege of introducing Scriptures printed in England and America, for a limited period, till the editions commenced in Madrid should be ready for circulation. The Earl of Clarendon was good enough, at the request of the President of your Society, to solicit this boon through the English Ambas-

sador for three or four months. The reply was, that so far as the request touched the religious question, it had received a favourable solution; but that the financial element had yet to be adjusted. In consequence of this real barrier to the fulfilment of the Committee's wishes, it was not possible to profit so extensively as was desired by the golden opportunities of circulating God's Word, which presented themselves, when Spaniards were exulting in the possession of their newly-acquired liberties. With the supplies of Scriptures at his command, Mr. Curie opened a Dépôt in Madrid, set some Colporteurs to work, and provided, as far as practicable, for the wants of numerous Dépôts scattered over the country. It was the determination of the Committee to spare no effort or expense in rendering your work comprehensive and penetrating.

Some Christian correspondents in Spain, who are labouring with great devotedness in the cause of the Saviour, suggested that some Society should originate a scheme for providing one million Gospels for sale at a small price, or for gratuitous distribution. The Committee promptly accepted the suggestion, and declared their willingness to furnish the supply in progressive editions, and appealed to the supporters of the Society to contribute to a Special Fund for that purpose. The printing operations in which the Society is now engaged are very large and costly, but there could be no hesitation as to the course of duty—promptitude was indispensable, delay was to be deprecated. The door was open; it might be suddenly or violently closed by some capricious re-action, as on former occasions. The editions in progress or completed in Madrid include the following:—200,000 Gospels and 40,000 of other Books of the New Testament, as the first instalment of the million scheme; 10,000 Bibles in 8vo, 25,000 Bibles in 12mo, 10,000 New Testaments in 12mo, and 25,000 Testaments in 32mo, making a total of 310,000 copies, all according to the version of Valera, and conformed, by permission, to the text adopted by the Society for Promoting Christian Knowledge. The Rev. Mr. Curie has also been furnished with considerable supplies in French, German, Dutch, Portuguese, Russ, and other European

languages, for which he anticipates very numerous demands. The Committee have taken the opportunity of sending some copies of the English Bible, suitably bound, for the purpose of being presented to prominent personages connected with the Spanish Government.

With regard to the editions of the Spanish Gospels, these are being rapidly printed off, and widely dispersed. The New Testament, 12mo, is completed, and in circulation. The Bible, 8vo, is also finished. These editions have been executed by the printer, whom the Society has employed, with remarkable despatch, and in strict conformity with the terms of his agreement. The editions of the Bible and Testament in the more portable size are designed for the masses, and will be sold at extremely low prices, so as to meet the circumstances of all. There is every prospect, so far as present indications may be construed, of wide scope for Bible circulation. The cry for the Gospel is louder and more importunate than had been anticipated. The craving for the Scriptures has seized multitudes who were previously indifferent, and it may be hoped that the ploughshare of truth is already making deep furrows in the national mind. It is not to be forgotten, however, that of the sixteen millions composing the population of Spain, three-fourths are unable to read—just the state to which a nation gravitates when the Romish Church is all supreme, and rules as she will with her iron and bitter despotism. Vigorous efforts will now be made in the direction of education, and in a few years millions to whom the Bible is now a sealed book, will be able to read for themselves that wonderful Volume which gave Spain her noble army of martyrs, and will give her now, it is fervently desired, a Church “built upon the foundation of the prophets and apostles, Jesus Christ himself being the chief corner-stone.”

It is difficult to report precisely, at this early stage, what has so far been effected in the actual dissemination of the Scriptures, through your own agency. You have a network of Dépôts spread over the whole country. In some the first supply of copies has been exhausted. In Madrid, besides the central Dépôt, colportage is carried on in the streets, and the use of two kiosks has been secured for the

sale of separate Gospels. The Depôt at Seville has a Colporteur attached to it. The same is the case at Cadiz, and also at Mahon. Through the active and extended visitation of Mr. Curie, Depôts have been opened at Barcelona, Malaga, Grenada, Salamanca, Saragossa, Burgos, Valladolid, Bilbao, St. Sebastian, Pampeluna, Logrono, Alicante, Almeria, La Ronda, San Fernando, Jeres, Ciudad-Real, Cordova, Valencia, Carthagena, Talavera, Toledo, Segovia, and a number of other towns, amounting in the whole to nearly sixty. Other labourers are prepared to enter upon colportage, and will commence their operations at Barcelona, Valencia, Saragossa, &c., as now there will be an ample and continuous supply of Scriptures, and every day will tend to place your work in a thoroughly efficient position. The Committee are very thankful that the Special Appeal on behalf of Spain had elicited, when the accounts were closed, March 31,* contributions to the extent of £3,645 0s. 4d. The actual responsibility already accepted is £5,956 8s. 4d., and, if the work should progress favourably, it must involve a serious drain on your finances.

The Committee have no desire to overlook or undervalue the operations in which kindred Societies are engaged on behalf of Spain. Various agencies are at work, with much vigour and success. Christian men have been labouring for the last seven months with noble zeal and self-denial. The Committee will rejoice to afford co-operation and assistance to all, as far as may be practicable. Hence they have made a grant of 50,000 Gospels to Messrs. Campbell and Armstrong, 10,000 Gospels to the Spanish Evangelization Society, and smaller supplies to other applicants. It is their purpose to act with liberality, while duly protecting the finances of the Society; and their prayer will be that grace, mercy, and peace may be with all who, by word and deed, are striving to raise Spain to the platform of a truly Christian nation.

* Subsequent to the above date a further sum of £850 was received on the same account.

PORTUGAL.

In the history of your operations, it has often occurred that when a country which has long been closed against the admission of the Bible is induced by Constitutional changes to accept a more liberal policy, and to allow the Word of God to enter amongst the people, there is, in the first instance, a certain amount of enthusiasm visible, and multitudes seize the earliest moment for obtaining a Book of which they had heard so much, but of whose contents they knew comparatively little. The very liberty to purchase what had rested under an interdict suspicious in its character, may be the only motive which prompts many to acquire possession of the Bible. But after a time, when the free circulation of the Scriptures becomes a well-known fact, and the most urgent wants have been met, a lull, or seeming re-action is experienced, disappointing it may be in itself, but not in the least surprising to those who have attentively observed the alternations that characterize Bible circulation in Roman Catholic countries, where bigotry and ignorance have reigned in the plenitude of their power for generations. Those in whose hearts the strong and pent-up desire for the Scriptures had existed, have obtained the coveted treasure. The inquiring and the curious have had their wishes gratified. The priests, however, begin to discover the disastrous effects to their system likely to arise from the free and unrestrained use of the Word of God; and the combined effect of the whole is, that the Bible work enters a new phase—the phase of hostility and diminished circulation, but in which there is, nevertheless, evidence that some stirring and efficacious influence has already attended the dissemination of the Scriptures, and that a temporary check will give place, at no distant date, to subsequent and gradual enlargement.

Such seems to be the phase upon which Bible circulation has now entered in Portugal, and your Agent, the Rev. F. H. Roughton, expresses his deep regret that he cannot announce a circulation equal to that of the preceding year. He attributes the diminished sales greatly to the priestly

influence, which has now become thoroughly roused at the thought of the land being flooded with Bibles; and the measures which have been adopted to exterminate the evil have been distinguished by that species of misrepresentation and hostility, for which the emissaries of the Church of Rome have become so notorious. With a zeal worthy of a better cause, the priests have ascertained, by an inquisitorial process, where Bibles have been sold; they have demanded their surrender with the usual menaces; and credible report asserts that in many instances their own hands have committed the Books to the flames. The spirit evinced on various occasions, and the fierce words uttered, have proved that the law of the land, not the disposition of the priest, was the only guarantee on which the Colporteur could rely for his personal safety.

The Committee have to complain of the mode in which the law is administered in Portugal. The decisions given in the local courts are not only uncertain and capricious, but often in direct opposition to the principles of the Constitution, leaving the Colporteurs the easy victims of any spiteful opponent. The printing and free sale of the Bible in Portugal are strictly legal. These points having been clearly determined by the highest tribunals, it might be presumed that your colportage work would be released from the vexatious restraints and interferences to which it was subjected some time since; but this is by no means the case, and redress from the supreme Government moves with tardy and reluctant steps. The arrests of the Colporteurs in the provinces continue, and one instance of flagrant severity and scandal has occurred during the year. On May 30, the Colporteur Manoel da Silva was arrested at Lamego, by the order of the Administrador, or Magistrate. The only offence alleged against him in the indictment was that he was publicly selling Bibles and Testaments, falsified, as it was maintained. There was no imputation that he was entangling the people in disputes, or speaking reproachfully of the religion of the State. He was thrown into prison, and detained in close confinement for months, in spite of every remonstrance. In November, he was tried at the court of Lamego—tried by jury, and pronounced

guilty. It must not be supposed, however, that trial by jury in Portugal answers to that institution as recognised in the laws of England. In Portugal, a number of persons are selected whose names are matter of notoriety, and who constitute the local jury for all cases during a given period. In anticipation of any trial, they are open to the persuasion and influence of any interested parties, readily discuss the matter before it comes into court, and in many instances, it is feared, their decision may be formed, prior to any public investigation of facts. In a question similar to that which affected your Colporteur, with every member of the jury that was to try him open to communication with the priests, and in a small place noted for its bigotry, it would have been a marvel had he escaped. The sentence passed upon him was two years' imprisonment. Such an infamous sentence was instantly appealed against, and the appeal will be carried to the supreme tribunal at Oporto, where there is a moral certainty of the sentence being quashed, as a decision has already been given by it in a precisely similar case. In the meantime, Manoel da Silva is liberated on heavy bail. But there is gross injustice in the Colporteurs of your Society being treated as felons, and immured in dungeons. Their vocation is strictly lawful, and it reflects no credit on the Portuguese Government, that it can quietly see the fundamental principles of the Constitution openly and repeatedly violated by those who should be foremost to protect the liberty of the subject and the integrity of the laws. The good offices of the English Ambassador, Sir Charles Murray, have been sought, in order that he may make such representation to the proper Authorities as shall secure suitable guarantees for the protection of your Colporteurs, while peaceably pursuing their duties. It may surely be hoped that the Government will not throw its shield over that intolerant abuse of power, and perversion of justice to which the Committee have deemed it incumbent thus to allude. Other instances have occurred during the year, in which your Colporteurs have been arbitrarily thrown into prison for longer or shorter periods, and liberated or detained at the caprice of magistrates. The law of Portugal decrees that no man shall be kept in prison for a longer period than eight days without an

investigation of the charges alleged against him; but on a recent occasion, the very Colporteur who had been so shamefully treated at Lamego was thrown into prison, in a small town not far from Oporto, and kept there, without any public investigation of the offence for which he was apprehended, for a space of fifteen days; after which he was allowed to depart. It will be easily seen how these cruel arrests interfere with the success of colportage, and tend to diminish the circulation of the Scriptures; nor is this all, as they entail very serious legal expenses on the Society, which cannot abandon its own agents to the tender mercies of their oppressors, and leave them to the chains and bitterness of imprisonment, without making every practicable effort for their vindication and release.*

Mr. Roughton states that, during the year, 844 Bibles and 2,838 Testaments have been sold by the Colporteurs. In the Dépôt, 221 copies were purchased, and 157 Bibles and Testaments were judiciously appropriated in free grants. The total circulation was 4,060 copies. In addition to the foregoing issues, 850 Bibles and Testaments have been forwarded to South America, and 1,991 Bibles and Testaments despatched for Spain. The entire issues from the Lisbon Dépôt include, therefore, 6,901 copies.

The Committee having sanctioned the opening of a public Dépôt in Lisbon, suitable premises, at a moderate rent, were secured in an excellent position. The Society by this means acquires an acknowledged standing in the capital, and the publicity thus given to your work may embolden timid approvers to avow their sympathy. The Dépôt has produced effects different in their kind. It has taught some, to their mortification, that they can no longer keep the Bible out of the country. Others have been reminded that the Bible must ever be the friend and companion of freedom. It was predicted by some, that the Government

* Since the above was written, Sir C. Murray has received a communication from the Minister for Foreign Affairs, the Marquis de Sá da Bandeira, who states that he will request his colleague, the Minister of Justice, to issue proper instructions to the judicial Authorities, in the districts of Oporto and Braganza, to confine themselves within the limits of the law, which does not prohibit the selling of Bibles and Testaments. It may be hoped, therefore, that the Colporteurs will be exempt from those gross violations of law to which they have so long been exposed.

would close the Dépôt as soon as an attempt was made to open it, and no little surprise was felt at the boldness which ventured on the step. If sales have not been great, moral influence has been gained, and a standard for Truth planted. Mr. Roughton refers to the feelings with which the Dépôt is contemplated, and to the visitors who have entered it:—

There has been no dislike, of any importance, shown towards our open Dépôt. Mr. Freitas, the Dépôt keeper, states that the neighbours annoyed him a little at first, and that the priest of the parish spoke ill of him, but this has subsided now, and all are very friendly disposed towards him. On one occasion, a gentleman entered the shop (he proved afterwards to be a member of the Cortes), and said, "I am exceedingly glad that such a shop as this has been opened; there ought to be one in every city, as a witness to the Word of God." He asked Mr. Freitas if he met with much opposition; to which he answered, "In the same way as the enemies of God put to death the Lord Jesus, in like manner they wish to destroy His Word."

A priest entered the shop one day, and began to abuse Mr. Freitas in rather strong terms, for selling such heretical books. Mr. Freitas told him that he was at liberty to sell what he liked, and requested him to leave the shop; but this the priest seemed unwilling to do, so he threatened to call the police, upon which he took his departure.

On another occasion a priest entered, and looking round the shop, said, "Cursed be these books, and cursed be he who sells them."

The above are examples of the kind of opposition which has been made against the Dépôt. For the most part, it has met with favour from the natives. I cannot but believe that the effect produced is beneficial, though it has been and still is an expense to the Society.

The Colportage operations are then described. Mr. Roughton fully enters into all the circumstances through which the men had to prosecute their difficult labours. In many places which they have visited for a second time, and where they anticipated a welcome, they have found the inhabitants exceedingly exasperated against them. During the interval, the priest had not been idle. The assurance had gained currency that the Bibles were falsified, and the people produced the covers of the copies they had bought on the previous occasion, the inside having been turned into fuel for the flames. The Colporteurs came into contact with a vast amount of distress, in many parts of the country; and when they offered their Books they received for answer, "Give us bread to eat; we

have not money with which to buy food, much less Books." It is not surprising that, with these real and positive difficulties, and the constant exposure to unjust imprisonments, the Colporteurs felt harassed and disheartened, and that your Agent was much perplexed in directing their movements. Work in the north incurred the risk of a dungeon. The central provinces, though with greater personal security, gave less hope of success. The only places out of Lisbon which seemed to invite labour were Oporto and the Algarves. Under these circumstances, Mr. Roughton, as a temporary measure, reduced the number of Colporteurs to five. Various extracts from their journals are given. One Colporteur writes:—

Odemira.—I arrived here on the 27th; the next day I commenced work, but I was almost immediately met by an officer of police, who told me I must accompany him to the Administrador, as he had sent for me; so I immediately obeyed. The Administrador asked me if I knew what Books I was selling. I answered, "I did." He continued, that he had been told it was the second time I had sold these Books in his district, and that on the first occasion he had sent for me, but I had left. He added, that he had received an order prohibiting the sale of the Books. I, with all respect, answered that I was at his orders. He replied, "The objection to these Books is that they are false, as they do not contain the Apocrypha, and for this reason he forbade my selling them in his district." I asked him to be so kind as to give me his order in writing. He replied that this was not necessary. Then, said I, "I cannot but continue to sell my Books." After awhile he gave me permission to sell, and so I continued.

Lagos.—On a former occasion, when I was here with Ezequiel, we spoke with many people who bought Bibles and Testaments, and now they came to me asking for an explanation of several passages. I spoke with them a long time, and told them they should not be content with merely reading the Holy Scriptures, but they should study them, and before reading them they should pray for the light and teaching of the Holy Spirit, that they might understand what they read. I was sure, I added, God would hear their prayer, and would teach them, and enable them to understand the precious truths contained in His own Word.

Mr. Roughton mentions that the Algarves present the most promising sphere for Colportage, and that many indications are to be found there of a spirit of religious inquiry and desire to search the Scriptures. One Colporteur, writing from this district, observes:—

Olião.—I am glad to say that the Authorities in this district of the

Algarves tolerate the sale of the Holy Scriptures. Of course, the priests here, as everywhere, are much opposed to our work, and I am told that the Missionaries have been going through the Algarves burning every Bible and Testament they can obtain. Some of the people showed to these Missionaries the Bible they had bought, asking for permission to read it; the result, of course, was a refusal, and they were moreover told to burn the Book, as it was full of false doctrine.

It is with great thankfulness that I am able to state, that the Gospel has made great progress in this district of the Algarves, chiefly amongst the working classes. Many are most anxious to hear the Word of God explained to them, and, like the Bereans of old, they search their Bibles for the Truth.

In other parts of the country, sad manifestations of ill-will and hostility are encountered:—

Lisvia.—Here I found that the priests had been busily at work, and the consequence was I could sell nothing. They all say the Books are false Bibles, and ought not to be read. The Bishop of this diocese has even issued an order for every Bible and Testament to be burnt, and thus the copies sold by us on a former visit, both here and in the neighbourhood, have been burnt.

Yesterday there was a fair here, V——, which I attended. But no sooner did I commence work than I was arrested and taken before the Administrador. He refused to send me to prison, but told me to come to him next morning at eleven o'clock, which I did. The priests, in the meantime, had been most violent against me, and had endeavoured to prevail upon the Administrador to send me to prison, but this he refused to do. Under the circumstances, he had no remedy but to take my Books, viz., two Bibles and eight Testaments, as the priests insisted upon it. If they had been able, they would have burnt both me and my Bibles. The Administrador told me afterwards that it was not his wish to take the Books from me, but he was obliged to do so in order to appease the priests and their party, and that they were capable of setting fire to his house if he openly defended me. He added, "I will send your Books to-night, when no one will know anything about it."

Your Agent then explains the circumstances connected with the last imprisonment of Manoel da Silva, which will sufficiently indicate the brutal treatment to which your faithful and courageous Colporteurs are exposed in Portugal:—

After Manoel's release from prison he remained at Oporto, and worked with tolerable success there, until one day he went to Povoa de Varzim, a small fishing town on the coast. Here he sold all the Bibles and Testaments he had brought with him, and was about to return to Oporto, when just as he was getting into the diligence he was arrested and taken before the Administrador, who then and there

sent him to prison. On receiving a note from him, telling me of his position, I consulted with the lawyer, and by his advice I telegraphed to Manoel what he was to do. Manoel is now in Lisbon, having been released from prison on the 16th of March; he was arrested on the 1st. He told me yesterday that soon after he received my telegram, the jailor came and demanded it. Manoel naturally refused to give it up, but the jailor replied that he must comply, as it was the order of the Governor of the prison. Accordingly Manoel obeyed. Soon after this he was summoned before the Governor and Administrador. The latter asked what the person was whose name appeared at the foot of the telegram (the name was of course mine). Manoel replied that it would be useless for him to say who it was, as he (the Administrador) would be none the wiser. Upon which he answered, "The name is that of an Englishman, and proves what we suspected to be the case—viz, that you belong to the Propaganda headed by the English Society. This of itself is sufficient to condemn you."

Manoel was then sent back to his prison. Soon after this he was removed to the prison at Villa do Conde, about two miles nearer Oporto. When he was removed he had to walk between two soldiers, being also manacled. When the manacles were being put on, poor Manoel assured them such precautions were not necessary, as he would promise he would not attempt to run away; in fact, he was ready to go to Villa do Conde without any guard at all. But the Governor merely laughed at him, and ordered the manacles to be put on, so poor Manoel walked along the road like a felon. He was here kept in prison till March 16th, when he was released. In the mean time I went to Oporto, and on to Villa do Conde, in order to hasten Manoel's release.

That the adversaries of the Bible should be stirred into activity is no more than may be expected. Yet, with much that is depressing, the Colporteurs find in their visitation precious instances in which the Scriptures are loved and diligently pondered. May it not be hoped that the infatuated policy of the priests will in the end defeat its own purpose, and open the eyes of the Portuguese to the fact, that those who persistently keep the Bible from them cannot be spiritual guides worthy of their respect or confidence.

The Rev. Mr. Roughton paid a visit to Spain soon after the successful revolution of last autumn, and adopted various measures for establishing Dépôts in the cities of Andalusia. He also went to Madrid, where he had the opportunity of conferring with the Rev. J. G. Curie, as to the best modes of conducting your future operations in that country.

ITALY.

Bible circulation in Italy is no longer a novelty; but the work proceeds, if not with all the speed and expansion desired, yet with a measure of success which must have laid the foundation of a great and noble superstructure yet to arise. When the country was first opened to the free circulation of the Scriptures, the reasons by which many were induced to possess themselves of the Bible were purely of a political character. The Sacred Volume, of whose nature very imperfect conceptions prevailed, was regarded as the symbol of nations that enjoyed the highest constitutional freedom, the source and conservator of true liberty, the grand protester against all tyranny and despotism. Thousands eagerly purchased the Scriptures whose minds were actuated by no religious sentiment, and who, after their country had been delivered from the yoke of an odious and oppressive bondage, felt little attraction towards those sublime and heavenly Truths which are designed to set men free from the degrading vassalage of sin, and bring the heart under the benign authority of a spiritual and purifying faith in the Lord Jesus Christ. The instances were not rare in which enthusiastic patriots bought the Bible, not that they might live as Christians, but breathe as freemen. Few, it is believed, purchase the Scriptures now from such inferior and mistaken notions; and amongst the higher and more influential classes the tide of sympathy rises more in the direction of infidelity than of Protestant and Evangelical principles. "Not many mighty, not many noble" have been called; and the triumphs of the Bible have been won chiefly amongst those who have no pretensions to worldly rank, opulence or distinction. Motives, too, of mere curiosity prompted the desire in other cases to possess the Scriptures. The people had been accustomed to hear the Book defamed, and loaded with the most terrible abuse, as the cunning contrivance and instrument of the devil to allure weak and unsuspecting souls to perdition; and feeling the priestly fetters loosened from the mind, they were induced to get the Bible, to ascertain,

by examination, whether the contents of the much maligned Volume justified the offensive stigma with which it had been branded. But whatever considerations, appealing to mere curiosity or political aspirations, aided the circulation of the Scriptures when the Bible first became free in Italy, it is not to be supposed that many copies are now purchased for other reasons than an honest purpose and desire to become intelligently acquainted with the message of God's Truth. With a smaller circulation than in some years, there may be more satisfactory and permanent results. The seed falls on better ground, and the spiritual produce may be expected to be more abundant.

What is so greatly to be desired in Italy, is that its sons and daughters may be admitted to the benefits of general education, that thus readers may be multiplied; for at present that class is lamentably small in proportion to the bulk of the population; and to the millions the Bible is, to all intents and purposes, a sealed book. That discouraging sales should sometimes—aye, frequently—be reported by the Colporteurs is but natural, when the district in which they labour is a dense mass of ignorance, bigotry and superstition, and has been traversed once and again on the same errand. Nor must it be forgotten that the colossal influence which the priest once wielded in Italy, though curbed and checked in some directions, is still very potent, and greatly dreaded by those who have long associated with his clerical functions the power of absolution and the custody of the keys of heaven. It may be assumed that the dimensions of the Bible work are, at the present moment, more in proportion to the actual state of religious growth and inquiry than formerly; and although the sale of the Scriptures may be smaller, that fact is not in reality susceptible of an adverse and discouraging inference. The Bible has never, probably, been read more thoughtfully and widely; and the gratifying progress in the several agencies connected with the Vaudois and Free Churches in Italy, not to mention the successful efforts of the Wesleyans and other ecclesiastical bodies, is evidence that the Sacred Volume is exerting a most blessed power, and that Protestantism, though still

modest in its pretensions and limited in its range, is marked by a growth, vigour and promise which may well cause unfeigned joy.

Your Agent, Mr. T. Bruce, reports for the year a circulation of 28,641 volumes, classified as follows:—Bibles, 4,842; New Testaments, 11,838; Portions, 11,961. Of this number, the National Bible Society of Scotland purchased for the purposes of its agency in Italy 1,080 Bibles and 2,032 Testaments. The total numbers are very considerably below those of the previous year. Mr. Bruce refers to the large proportion of separate Books of Scriptures included in his issues, and expresses the fear that the purchase of these very inexpensive Volumes often interferes with the sale of the complete Testament. It would be satisfactory to find that the very abundant free distribution of Portions, during the last few years, had awakened a more general inquiry for the entire Bible and Testament. Some decrease in your sales, though not probably to any great extent, has arisen from the smaller number of Colporteurs employed. In reducing the Society's expenditure a year ago, Italy was necessarily brought under the process of retrenchment; and as, on examination, it appeared that the sales effected by some of the Colporteurs were very small, Mr. Bruce was requested to dispense with the services of those who were proving least efficient. This led to the gradual dismissal of seven men, Mr. Bruce, however, stating that the reserved staff of twenty-seven earnest, persevering labourers would, in his judgment, suffice for the work, especially as other Societies with similar agency are in the field. The sales effected by your Colporteurs amounted during the twelve months to 2,870 Bibles, 8,005 Testaments, and 5,905 Portions, or a total of 16,780 copies. This gives a fair average for each man, in view of the special difficulties arising from the illiterate and bigoted state of the people; and satisfactory proof of the diligence and devotedness of your Colporteurs is to be found in the fact, that the average of their sales is considerably beyond the point reached by the agents of kindred Societies. These good men are themselves often cast down because their success, after wearisome and painstaking

efforts, is not greater ; and they are in every way deserving of the sympathy and prayers of Christians who, from distant and more favoured lands, watch their self-denying, sometimes perilous labours. It will give the most instructive view of the work as a whole, to survey it from the different points at which the Society has established its Depôts, and this is the course followed by Mr. Bruce.

PADUA.—Mr. Bruce has visited this city during the year, in order to see the Colporteurs, and judge of the progress of the work from his own personal observation and inquiry. The Depôt is situated in a good thoroughfare, and affords to all disposed, the opportunity of purchasing the Scriptures. It is gratifying to find that the students of the famous University are to some extent providing themselves with Bibles. The issues during the twelve months included 2,585 copies. Four Colporteurs are attached to this Depôt, and are kindly superintended in their work by the Rev. W. Piggott, who thus renders your Society valuable co-operation. In the portion of Italy around Padua, Christian labour is producing an impression favourable to the Gospel, and instances are brought to light of the power of Divine Truth on the heart. Mr. Bruce remarks :—

The Church in that city seems to prosper. Mr. Piggott has lately purchased a warehouse—once a Romish church—so that they have a roomy and respectable place of worship in a good situation. Among the converts is a whole family, the head of which received the Scriptures from a brother, living at Brescia, some years ago. He was the first to welcome a Christian minister to Padua. There I saw the Colporteur, T. Modon, who for the last year and more has been in Venice. Lately he has been in the district around Belluno, where he labours with much more pleasure. In the mountainous districts the peasants are independent, and generally able to read. Nor are the priests there so much opposed to the Gospel as in other parts of Italy. In the Church at Padua I saw some men who live in a village twenty-five miles off. There they, with others, were led by a controversial book to inquire after the Truth, and, taking the Bible for their guide, through the Holy Spirit's teaching, they found the Saviour. Their calling takes them from place to place, and wherever they go they try to do good, and commend to others the tidings which have brought peace to their own minds.

In Venice, the sales of Scriptures have been well main-

tained, and many of the people gladly listen to the Gospel, as preached by the Vaudois. The change perceptible struck Mr. Bruce on the occasion of his recent visit:—

I went to Venice, where I found two of the Colporteurs—Manin, who is there chiefly for the soldiers, and Descagni, connected with the Florence Dépôt. I sent the latter there because the three Venetian Colporteurs did so little in Venice itself. When last in Venice, now about twenty months ago, the only labourers were the Colporteurs; whereas, now, the two Vaudois evangelists have a large hall, filled from week to week with 400 hearers, of whom about 180 are members of the Church. Many of these have suffered persecution. There are day-schools and a Sunday-school connected with the church, and altogether it is the most promising of the Vaudois stations in Italy.

The Colportage ramifies in all directions from Padua; and in some localities there is far less hostility to the Truth than in others, the priests being more liberal, and the people, consequently, more inclined to receive the Scriptures:—

By the persevering efforts of A. Fabris, a goodly number of Scriptures were disposed of in the small city of Vicenza, where the Gospel is now preached, and from which it is being carried to the villages around. The mountainous district to the north has been visited, and with encouraging results; for a considerable number of the country people are able to read, and the priests, on the whole, are not so much opposed to the circulation of the Scriptures as elsewhere. Modon, who was there last summer and autumn, says:—"At Longarone, two men asked their priest if they might buy my books. He replied, 'Yes; Diodati was a Protestant, and Martini an archbishop, but their translations are much the same.' To this priest I owe the sale of five Testaments and a Bible." In Padua itself, for the first time, some of the students have been persuaded to purchase the Italian Bible; and Nardini, a zealous man, has obtained access to three classes of the inhabitants not usually found among the customers of a Colporteur. He says:—"I visited the prisons, and disposed of New Testaments both to the prisoners and the gaolers. The Jews whom I visited approved of the work I was engaged in, and among them my sales were fair. Even among the young students I was able to do something. There is to be found in all classes bigotry, indifference, and scepticism; but some encouragement there is. May the Lord, in His mercy, give to us who labour those gifts which are needful, that His kingdom may extend, especially in Italy, preparing at the same time the hearts of the people to receive the Truth!" A month later, he writes:—"To whatever class I went, I sold something, but chiefly to the students."

MILAN.—Here the issues have been 3,192. Whatever

cause may be assigned, the circulation of the Scriptures is not, at the present time, on the increase in Lombardy. The Colporteurs are active, but occasionally their success, in town and village, is small. Two are much engaged in Milan itself: one making the great railway station the sphere of his labours, where he is allowed to offer his books without molestation; whilst the other places a Bible-stall in the immediate precincts of the cathedral, and sells to passers-by. The Dépôt is conveniently situated, and the Scriptures exposed to view prove an object of attraction. Mr. Bruce refers to the Colporteur Lebbolo, whom he saw at Intra, and who has frequently a hard struggle with the fanatical bigots in some parts of his district. At Borgo Manero, near the Lake Orta, he ascertained that many Bibles had been destroyed, not so much those which had been sold by himself, but copies which were brought from Switzerland by men who work there part of the year, and then return to their usual home. The priests succeed in persuading the men—but more frequently their wives, in the absence of the husbands—to surrender the Volumes, and then they are summarily disposed of after the fashion common to Rome. But this same Colporteur finds at times priests of a better frame of mind, and who do not burn with rage against the Bible. Thus he writes:—

Having crossed the lake, and pursued my journey from one place to another, I came to M—, where I took my place on the piazza; and whilst I was speaking to some people the curate of the parish came and sat down near me. Taking a small Bible in my hand, I respectfully offered it to him, saying that it was sold cheap. He was very civil. He said he had had a copy for several years, but now the type was too small for him. I then showed him an 8vo copy, which, on examining, he liked, and said if I would call at his house he would pay me for it. We had a long conversation together on the controverted doctrines of the Romish Church. Next I accompanied him to his house, where he not only paid me for the Bible but gave me a glass of wine. We had further conversation, when he said he wished to know the Truth. He is a religious and tolerant man, and I hope to pay him another visit.

Mr. Bruce states that Lebbolo also visited, during the year, the villages at the base of the Alps which form the north-west boundary of Italy, most of which are inhabited

by persons of German extraction, who still retain their own vernacular. Of this journey the following account is given :—

I have traversed all the Valsesia, but chiefly the towns on the frontier—viz., Rumelia, Rima, and Lugna, all German villages. Besides, I have visited most of the places higher up the Alps. And now, after long and fatiguing journeys, I have arrived at Grasonci. But what concerns me is the great increase in my expenses. I find but few people in the villages, and often they have no money, so all I can do is to tell them of the Way of Life. Many of the women, however, understand very little Italian, and evidently they have been warned against Luther's translation of the Bible. I shall remain here some days, because I still hope to dispose of some German Scriptures. The hurricane and the rains have done much damage here. Wind-mills, houses, cattle, &c., have been carried away, and there is consequently much misery.

TURIN.—The Depôt in this city occupies a conspicuous position, and in a busy street, but few of the stream of citizens that daily pass are tempted to enter. The Book of books has no charm in the eyes of the gay, unthinking multitudes, whose anxious thoughts are reserved for the business and pleasures of the world, and wholly expended upon them. It was in Turin, then the capital of the Sardinian Kingdom, that the Scriptures were first openly offered to the Italians by Captain Graydon, who at that period acted on behalf of your Society ; and ever since the work has been continued. The sales for the past year, including colportage, amounted to 2,536 copies, and concerning the operations in the district generally, your Agent observes :—

In the somewhat thickly-peopled district around Turin there is still some demand for the Bible ; but in the city itself, the Book which is most needed seems to be least wanted. There the sales are always very small. It is sad that the interest and the energies of an intelligent population should be expended on anything rather than on that which concerns the soul's salvation. The work of evangelization does not flourish there, even among the lower classes ; but in some of the towns of Piedmont there are comparatively well-attended Christian Churches, and perhaps there is not even a village where there is not at least one Bible reader.

One of the men connected with this Depôt frequently visits the Waldensian Valleys, where there is always a demand for the Bible, especially for the children in schools.

Mr. Bruce, after completing his tour in the North, gives expression to the general impressions he had received :—

I have seen nearly all the Colporteurs employed by the Society in the North of Italy. They are all considered to be Christian men, and are more or less esteemed by those who know them. Their sales are generally small ; but I believe they labour conscientiously, and do their best. We must not lose sight of the large number of Scriptures already put into circulation. In country districts, the chief enemy of the Bible is the Papacy, working on the ignorance of the people. In the large cities it is infidelity and immorality. Nowhere can the Gospel be said to influence the Italian mind ; and it is to be regretted that the older Churches, after reaching a certain limit, remain almost stationary. They settle down as congregations, and no longer increase ; it may be because they are no longer aggressive. There are, however, villages where a large proportion of the people are favourable to the work, and where the Church is very large in proportion to the population. This occurs generally in places where the peasants or other labourers, away from the temptations and allurements of large cities, are either small proprietors, or are in some way independent alike of priests and squire. Two of these villages—Miseglia and Bedizzano (near Carrara)—have been abandoned by their priests, who left in disgust, because of the wide-spread disaffection among their flocks. The people of each place petitioned the Prefetto to allow them to occupy the vacant churches, but, as might be expected, without success. Miseglia contains about 1,500 inhabitants, and of these from 400 to 500 are sometimes found attending public worship. Much as some may be disappointed with the apparent results of the work in Italy, it is a mistake to think that it is not, on the whole, making progress. Every year a comparatively large number of Scriptures find their way into districts where before the Bible was little known, and into families to whom it was before a strange Book. Every year the Truth is being more widely proclaimed, and those who are brought under the sound of the preached Gospel increase in number.

GENOA.—To have a Depôt established in this place is of great importance, as well for the residents as for the numerous visitors brought hither by its maritime interests. In quoting the issues of the year as only reaching the small total of 2,745 copies, Mr. Bruce explains that the decrease, as compared with the previous year, is very much to be attributed to the circumstance that only two Colporteurs have been attached to the Depôt, during the twelvemonth. The island of Sardinia has again been visited. This dark spot is receiving some bright rays from the Bible. The bigotry of the people was equal to

their ignorance ; but at Cagliari, Sassari, and other places, the Scriptures are being purchased.

For the greater part of last year there was no one—evangelist or Colporteur—in the island of Sardinia. At the close of the autumn, however, Parodi left Genoa for Sassari, and so far has been very successful. In that small town he has evidently awakened in many an interest in the Sacred Volume. There are already many Bibles amongst the Sards, but there is not an evangelist in any part of the island to foster the growth of the seed which has been so widely sown.

TUSCANY.—Two principal Depôts are established in this division of Italy, one at Leghorn, and the other at Florence. The former issued 2,227 copies during the year, and the latter 8,688. Several Colporteurs are connected with the Florence Depôt, and visit the surrounding country to a great distance. Referring to the case of violence at Bergantino, which was described in the last annual Report, Mr. Bruce mentions the steps he had taken, with the sanction of the Committee, for the purpose of abridging the term of imprisonment to which two men had been sentenced for complicity with a priest in destroying a number of the Society's Bibles. It being now seen that the property of the Society can be legally protected, and that its agents cannot be molested with impunity, outrages of this kind are less likely to occur for the future, although the Colporteurs are never altogether safe from fanatical assailants.

An instance is furnished in which the Bible had a happy influence on the mind of one who, at the instigation of priestly counsel, became the persecutor of her own daughter:

Signor Fabbroni, who actively superintends the Depôt in Florence, married, some years ago, the widow of an Italian convert who had two daughters. Under the government of the Grand Duke Leopold, these were taken from the mother against her will, and placed in a convent, where not only have they been brought up in Romanism, but taught to abhor the religion of their parents. Ever since Tuscany passed under the rule of Victor Emanuel, Signor Fabbroni has tried every means to get these children restored to their natural guardian, from whom they have been estranged for twelve long years, but as yet without success. Lately, Mrs. Fabbroni lost her mother, who for some years was influenced by the priests to abuse and

illtreat her daughter, because of the Protestantism of the latter. At last she became reconciled to her, and died, not only at peace with her once despised relatives, but with her God. Being very deaf, she could not go to hear the Gospel preached, and for the same reason it was difficult to carry on a conversation with her; but she became a student of the Word of God, and found it a guide to peace and holiness. After her departure, Signor Fabbroni wrote to me:—At last, after a long and painful illness, my mother-in-law has fallen asleep in Jesus. There was no small annoyance because some of the relatives wished to call the priest, but this we steadily resisted. Her two sons, once our Colporteurs, with myself or others of the brethren, were continually with her, and during her brief intervals of pain, she gave certain and evident signs of her faith and hope in Christ. Her deafness was a great drawback, but we ascertained from her husband that she spent much of her time in prayer and the study of the Bible.

Other parts of the Florence district come under review.

One part of the district occupied by the Florence Dépôt is exceedingly difficult to work, viz., Urbino, and the territory lying to the south, which formerly was under Papal rule. Masoni, an earnest man, was there for some time last year. His sales at least equalled my expectations, but he says:—I find the worst possible disposition among the people of Terni, Gubbio, Spoleto, and the places adjacent, where their only concern is to eat and drink, to swear, gamble, and even to kill. There have been seven murders in a very short time. At Terni they are very liberal in a political sense; but as for the Gospel, they do not wish to hear of it. They are enveloped in thick darkness, and wish to remain ignorant of God.

The Auxiliary at Florence has remitted, through C. W. Smith, Esq., the sum of £13 18s. 4d., being the proceeds of subscriptions, and collections in the English Church after sermons by the Rev. Mr. Wight.

ANCONA.—The Dépôt in this small city is still under the care of Signor Cereghini, while your colportage operations are superintended by Signor Vittorini, who takes deep interest in the diffusion of the Bible, having been himself brought to the knowledge of Divine Truth through reading a copy of the Scriptures placed in his hands when a resident at Rome. The number of copies issued for the year has been 2,313. There are three Colporteurs having Ancona as their station, who have as usual gone over a large tract of country, consisting of those provinces in Central and Southern Italy which border on the Adriatic. In the South

the Scriptures are purchased principally by the middle rank, as comparatively few of the working classes are able to read. The Word of God has, however, been more largely disseminated in the central provinces, and favour is more generally shown to the work, even magistrates, occasionally, proving themselves friends of the Bible and well-wishers for the success of the Colporteurs. Some of the districts over which the Colporteurs have to travel are lonely and infested with robbers. Several times the men have fallen into the hands of brigands who have shamefully ill-treated them. The year has not passed without some experience of this kind :—

A year seldom elapses without one or other of the Colporteurs falling into the hands of lawless men. Four times it was Isacchi's fate to be so, once Bacci's, and this time it was Luraschi's lot to do so. He wrote from Pescara :—I am sorry to have to tell you of a misfortune which happened to me on the 17th ultimo. About nine o'clock in the morning of that day I set out from Tollo for Ortona. The road is deserted, so that in six hours I met with but one person. The heat was excessive, so that I took off my coat and waistcoat, which I folded up and put on my little cart. When I got to the river Forà, I saw three men reclining in the shade of some trees, as if resting from their labour, for it was about three p.m. One of them asked me for a lucifer match, and I gave him three, on which he asked me various questions. Then he wanted the loan of a knife: and when I replied that I had not one, he said it was impossible, and, seizing my clothes, began to feel in my pockets. I approached, to take them from him, when his companion, armed with a gun, told me to keep quiet, for only the plants would hear me. He ordered me to begone, and said if I looked behind he would shoot me. So I set off, leaving in their hands my coat and waistcoat, with thirty-two francs in my pocket-book, as also my passport and other papers.

In the Abruzzi there are no evangelists to labour amongst the people; hence your operations are the more needful, and there is pleasing evidence that the Bible is prized, at least by some :—

Isacchi has often mentioned such pleasing facts as the following :—At St. Angelo, in Vado, I met with —, of the Mandamento of Urbino, a small proprietor of land there, who suffered much for his love for the Bible during the old priestly government. He frequently reads the Bible to the working people around him, especially on Sunday. He is an elderly man, who is much esteemed by his neighbours, who often go to him for advice.

In cases like this the value of the Bible Society and the agency it employs are manifest. It sends to the small towns and thinly-populated districts the one Book needful for man as a sinner, by the hand of one who, having some knowledge of the Truth himself, is ever ready to encourage others to search in private, and to read together the wondrous record of God's love to man.

NAPLES.—There was great joy when the Bible was first sold in the public streets of Naples. It was the sign of a mighty revolution ; and although the feelings of astonishment and delight which were then aroused have naturally abated, the circulation of the Scriptures is still regarded by many with deep interest. The issues for the year comprised 4,356 copies, not all, indeed, circulated amongst the Neapolitans, but diffused over the southern parts of the Peninsula and the islands in the Bay, as well as in the city itself. The Evangelical Schools established are doing an admirable work, and parents gladly take advantage of them for the education of their children ; and as Biblical teaching enters very largely into the system of instruction, the Scriptures become more known and talked about. The Colporteurs state that in many families the Bible is read with manifest results, when there is no avowed secession from the Church of Rome. May it not be hoped that there are in Italy not a few disciples of the Book, though secretly, for fear of the adversary ? All who have received the Truth in the love of it may not have equal courage to avow their faith openly. Circumstances may be less favourable in one case than another ; and He who “looketh at the heart” may find His hidden ones where they are altogether concealed from human observation. Several incidents connected with colportage are mentioned by Mr. Bruce :—

The Colporteurs connected with the Neapolitan Dépôt have during the past year travelled over the various southern provinces, besides visiting the islands in the Bay of Naples. The following notes from their journals will give some idea of the state of things in that part of Italy. Donnorumma says :—In not a few families in Naples the Bible is read with advantage, even though for various reasons they do not attend a Protestant place of worship. A special instance of this came lately under my notice. The father, a barber, is rather opposed to our work, and yet he confessed to me that one of his sons, to whom three months ago I sold a New Testament, has since totally changed

his conduct. He no longer gambles or associates with dissolute companions. He attends to his work, and is obedient to his parents. He complained that this son would not go to confession; but what annoyed him still more was that, though his other children went to confession, their conduct was not good. I often see the youth, and speak to him on spiritual matters, in which we take a common interest.

This Colporteur, as I have before said, is an old soldier, and since he was engaged in a better service he has always devoted a good deal of his time to the military, among whom he has disposed of a good many New Testaments.

In the large district of Calabria, a Colporteur is employed. His sales may be considered good for the dark and difficult sphere he occupies. In his reports he gives a fearful picture of the ignorance, indolence and vice of the people, the priests too frequently being the examples:—

During the year the Colporteur disposed of 350 volumes, nearly all Bibles or New Testaments, which, considering the state of things in some parts of that province at least, was not discouraging. Mariani says:—In these parts there is the grossest ignorance, with an excessive concern for worldly interests. There is neither industry nor work, except what little is needed for the cultivation of the land. The fact is, the people gamble, lose all inclination for steady labour, and so take to a life of crime. Let us hope that soon they will be educated, and led to a saving knowledge of the Divine Word.

The Colporteur Salvatori has visited the islands in the Bay of Naples, and in the autumn landed on two islands never previously visited for a similar purpose.

In the fine island of Ischia little interest is taken in the Bible; but the Colporteurs return to it from year to year, always finding some to listen to them, and they never fail to leave behind them some of their precious store. Salvatori observes:—The island of Ischia I found in a deplorable state, on account of the deluges of rain and the overflowing of the torrents and streams. The clergy there are very numerous, and they prove by their lives that to them the porter never opened, but that they have climbed up some other way to get into the fold. I have faith that the few copies I left in the island will lead to some gracious result. I also visited the villages and hamlets on the island, and took every opportunity of reading the Bible to those who would not purchase it. In Procida there are fewer priests than in Ischia, and less of indifference and vice. I was able to speak more freely to the people, and to do something among the veteran soldiers stationed there.

Last October Salvatori carried God's Word, for the first time, to two small islands beyond Ischia. He says:—On the island of Vento-

tone I was maltreated by several respectable persons, which I bore patiently, but felt urged thereby to greater assiduity in spreading the Truth. On the island of S. Stefano it was different. There the Superintendent allowed me to enter the prison, with a guard, to sell the Scriptures. The poor unfortunate creatures received me with much pleasure, and to my joy I sold, at the full price, twenty-three New Testaments and twelve Portions. The Superintendent also bought a Bible for himself.

SICILY.—This important and thickly-populated island is not neglected. The sales of Scriptures are not large, nor can it be otherwise till education provides readers. Ignorance in Sicily is more general and appalling even than on the Italian Peninsula, and here, too, the power of the priests is very great. The Colporteur, who is faithful in his labours, while mourning over the wickedness of the Sicilians, is not without some encouragement in his work. Mr. Bruce makes the following remarks and quotations:—

The following quotation will show how anxious the priests at Militi (not far from Syracuse) are to keep the Bible from the people:—At Militi, when I was entering the inn to get my books to take to the piazza, I met two priests, one of whom said he wanted a Diodati's Bible, but stated at the same time that if I exposed these books for sale I should be handcuffed. I replied that, God willing, I would be with my Bibles in the piazza in half-an-hour. I went to the Syndic, who told me to go in peace, for I should not be molested. No sooner had I got to the piazza than a group of eight or ten priests beckoned me to go with them, upon which I accompanied them to a gentleman's office—a lawyer. A priest bought four New Testaments and a small Bible. Two other gentlemen purchased—the one an 8vo. Bible, refs., the other a French Bible. They said, however, that the Scriptures were not for the common people, and they must not read them. I could sell no more in that place.

The statements and sketches thus furnished by your Agent, will enable the readers of this Report to form some idea of your Italian work. That work is a goodly and noble one. It is, and must be for a season, encompassed by difficulties, yet it is doing much towards the spiritual enlightenment of a land but recently invested with the boon of liberty, and greatly needing in all ranks to be leavened with the influence of Divine Truth.

Mr. G. T. Edwards, after visiting France on behalf of the Society, extended his journey to Italy, and was able to hold meetings at several places where English residents

are to be found. At San Remo, Genoa, Leghorn, Florence, and Naples, he had an opportunity of giving information on the nature and extent of the Society's operations; and many proofs of sympathy and liberality were afforded in the contributions that followed. In the review of these engagements, Mr. Edwards observes :—

I halted, for my first Italian meeting, at San Remo, where I received a most kind reception and hearty sympathy and aid from the chaplain, the Rev. G. L. Fenton, who had seen much of the Society's work in India. There was a good attendance; much interest was manifested, as shown by a liberal collection at the close. I then proceeded on to Genoa, where we had only a small meeting, both the English chaplain and the Waldensian minister being away, while the English Presbyterian minister was on the eve of starting for Constantinople. Our *Depôt* here is in a good situation, and the worthy man and his wife in charge of it seemed to me well suited for the position. Taking the steamer, I crossed over to Leghorn, where Mr. Bruce arranged a meeting in the Scotch Church, which was fairly attended. My next meeting was at Florence, presided over by the Rev. J. Loftus Tottenham. It was well attended, and among those who took part was Mr. Henry Roberts, who for so many years served on the Society's Committee, and from whom I received much kindness. Instead of a collection at the meeting, it was arranged that one should be made on the following Sunday, in the Embassy chapel, and this has since been forwarded to London. Here, too, I was much pleased with the intelligent earnestness of the keeper of our *Depôt*, Fabbioni, whose conversion may be traced to the imprisonment of the *Madiari*; for, hearing that they were in confinement for reading the Bible, his curiosity was excited to see the Book for which people were willing to go to prison, and he never rested till he obtained an old copy, for which he paid 6s., and, by God's blessing, on the reading of it, he was not only led to abandon Rome but also to embrace the Gospel. Passing south, accompanied by Mr. Bruce, I spent a few days in Rome, which, I need hardly say, does not come within the range of Bible Society operations. Indeed, it is not a little remarkable that Rome is now the only city in Europe, into which the Sacred Scriptures cannot be freely introduced. I was glad to meet many warm friends of our Society, both among English and Americans, in Rome, and to be the bearer of upwards of £6 from them, in aid of our great work. May it prove the earnest of still greater things, when Papal darkness and intolerance shall give way before an open Bible and a preached Gospel. Proceeding onwards to Naples, we were privileged to hold a Bible meeting in that city; the Rev. Mr. Maitland, the English chaplain, and the Rev. Mr. Buscarlet, of the Scotch Church, giving their cordial co-operation. Several Protestant places of worship, with flourishing Evangelical schools, attest the wonderful and happy change since the days of Bourbon tyranny; and though scepticism and indifference, both in Naples and throughout Italy, are too often found as the sad consequences of the long dominant superstition, yet

there is much to encourage those who are now sowing the good seed over this fair and sunny land. Within an hour's ride of Naples is the ancient Puteoli, where the Apostle Paul first landed on the shores of Italy. Heathen persecutors bound the Apostle, and Papal persecutors have tried to do the same with his epistles; but the Word of the Lord is not bound, but is now having free course in Italy. My journey occupied me just two months, during which upwards of twenty meetings were held, and about £120 contributed in the various places; while I trust an interest in behalf of the Society has been awakened among many of our countrymen abroad, which will issue in further and more enduring results. For any, even the smallest measure of blessing that may have attended this visit to the Continent, the praise be given to Him who alone can make the work of our hands to prosper.

MALTA, NORTH AFRICA, AND EGYPT.

The records from your Malta Depôt are necessarily brief, yet not altogether devoid of interest. Little progress has hitherto been made in inducing the Maltese to listen to the voice of the Bible. The Church of Rome is rampant, and a vigilant surveillance is exercised over its members, lest they should come under Protestant influences, and be led away from the Papal fold. Yet it is believed that there are some amongst the people who look upon your Depôt with a friendly eye, and regard it as a moral light-house in a region of darkness and superstition; nor are instances wanting in which the Bible has been bought with no sinister or malignant designs, but to feed upon its precious truth for the nourishment of the soul. The issues from Malta have been small, because the practical importance of the station for your work is not so great as formerly. Mr. Kirby, who superintends the Depôt, states that the copies sent forth during the year amounted to 1,726. The sales to persons calling at the Depôt were 219. Malta is a spot where foreigners from many countries, in traversing the Mediterranean, land for a short time; it is a resort also for invalids, seeking the recovery of health in its salubrious climate; and what a variety of purchasers must have appeared in your Depôt, during the twelve months, is shown by the fact that the sales included Scriptures in thirteen

different languages. Referring to these operations, Mr. Kirby observes:—

Locally I have not much to communicate ; for although I have been privileged to sell twenty-six Italian Bibles or New Testaments, most of them to respectable Maltese, I am sorry to be obliged to say that I do not see any very decided, at least open expression of love to the Word. Of the Italian Scriptures disposed of, two were to Italians, natives of Lucca, image-sellers. Being too poor to purchase, but anxious to possess the Word of God, they offered chalk figures in exchange, which I took, rather than send them away empty-handed. I was much interested to find that one of them possessed a very old copy of the New Testament, and that he set much store by it, as a precious memento of his late father, who dearly loved and read the Book in secret, when to do so openly would have been dangerous.

An interesting circumstance is also mentioned by Mr. Kirby, which excites the hope that the Scriptures your Society has so liberally furnished to the Government schools in Greece have not been without their use.

I was also much pleased to receive a visit from a physician, on leave from his regiment, at present stationed at Tripoli, North Africa. As you are aware, through the munificence of your Society, the national schools of Greece were supplied with the very best of class books. In this way it was that Dr. W— first became acquainted with the Word of God ; but, according to his own confession, on his removal from Corinth to Athens, to study medicine, he gradually discontinued the perusal of the Scriptures, wandered in the dangerous paths of sin, and was a stranger to peace for many years. But the good seed, though buried so long, at last sprung up—a saviour of life unto life—and hence his visit to the Dépôt here, to replace his own copy of the Scriptures, which he had given away to a friend.

And yet another fact is stated. The ship which conveyed the son of the Abyssinian Emperor Theodore to England put in at Malta, and the youthful Prince Atamaio landed. Mr. Kirby heard of the circumstance, and having an Amharic Bible in the Dépôt, thought he could not make a better appropriation of it than by requesting the Prince to accept the Volume, as a gift from your Society. He availed himself of an influential friend to effect his purpose, and the Bible was received with evident pleasure, and a promise was made that it should be read. Captain Speedy, who was in charge of the Prince, wrote on the fly-

leaf of the Bible the Prince's name, the date of the presentation, and by whom presented.

In order to make the Scriptures very accessible in Malta, Mr. Kirby has placed copies in three different parts of the island, as well as Valletta, so that strangers and residents may, without difficulty, supply their wants.

NORTH AFRICA, ALGIERS.—The Rev. J. B. Ginsburg reports the sale of 319 copies, chiefly Bibles and Testaments, in the French and Spanish languages. Mr. Ginsburg has had to pass through terrible domestic trials, and has been surrounded by suffering of the most appalling description. In view of all the circumstances of the case, he declares that the sales, though small, have been a success, not a failure. Not to mention his own immediate bereavement, which necessarily abridged his personal labours, the Colporteur whom he had employed for eight years, and who had circulated the Scriptures with remarkable zeal and signal success, was removed by death. Then the famine, which assumed fearful proportions, and decimated the population, exhausted the resources of the people, and left them destitute of the means of purchasing the Scriptures, how strongly soever disposed by their inclination or calamity to do so. Mr. Ginsburg gives the most harrowing description of the straits and misery of the people, and the revolting expedients to which they were driven, in their desperate struggle to preserve life.

When people are reduced to feed on grass and leaves, and consider the filth collected in a dust-cart a luxury—when people have been brought so low as to dig out and eat animals which have died of starvation, to kill their own children, salt and eat them—surely those who have read of this appalling distress would not expect a large sale of Scriptures in Algeria during the past year. True, most of the Scriptures were sold among the Europeans. But they have equally suffered; and if any had a franc to spare he would rather buy a loaf of bread, to prolong the lives of half-a-dozen fellow-sufferers for twenty-four hours, than spend it otherwise. In spite of prevailing misery, and notwithstanding difficulties and trials in the mission, sorrow and sadness in my domestic circle, we have been able to sell 87 Bibles, 86 New Testaments, besides Psalters and Gospels. Add to these, 82 Bibles and 142 Portions in Hebrew, sold for the London Jews' Society. The gratuitous circulation was this year necessarily greater than in any previous year, owing, firstly, to the extreme crushing penury; and, secondly, to the revolution in Spain.

ORAN.—The Rev. A. Ben Oliel having determined to visit Morocco, taking the route of the coast towns, especially with a view to preaching the Gospel to the Jews, it was proposed to your Committee that a grant should be made to defray the expenses of a Colporteur to accompany him, who would be employed in the sale of the Scriptures. The proposal was accepted, but the plan could not be carried out at the time intended, in consequence of the alarming dispensation of disease and famine with which Morocco was visited. At a later period the journey became practicable, and Mr. Ben Oliel having associated his brother with himself to act as Colporteur, proceeded to execute his design. In regard to the circulation of the Scriptures, the result quite equalled the expectations entertained. The operations were mainly amongst the Jews, who were thankful that the Holy Scriptures were thus brought within their reach. A general sketch of the tour is given, and the mode in which the sales were effected:—

At Casabianca, in one afternoon and evening, the Colporteur was able to dispose of 100 copies. The distressed condition of the people, particularly the Jews, at Rabat, disappointed his indefatigable labours. During ten days' stay there and at Salec, he could not dispose of many more than in that one afternoon at Casabianca. We afterwards went to Tangiers. Here the Colporteur's zeal met with better reward, and nearly 600 copies were put into circulation in nine days. From Tangiers we went by land to Tetuan. Here, too, the prevalent distress did not favour the sale of the Scriptures. Still, about 150 volumes were circulated. From Tetuan the Colporteur returned to Gibraltar in a sailing boat, where I afterwards joined him. There he was able to dispose of a good number of Scriptures at better prices; and during a day spent at Malaga, he disposed of the Spanish Gospels that remained. In forty-nine days that we were absent from Oran, he sold 737 volumes, and distributed gratis some 500 Gospels and Parts of the New Testament.

Mr. Ben Oliel states that the issues from the *Depôt* which he holds have been 1,677 copies, of which number 890 were sold, and 787 distributed gratuitously.

The success of the excursion to Morocco strengthened the wish which has occupied Mr. Ben Oliel's mind for some time, to have a Colporteur permanently employed in the populous district around Oran; and believing that his brother has proved himself competent for the work, he

has requested your Committee to accept him in this capacity, at least for an experiment. Without pledging themselves to a fixed engagement, the Committee have consented to a tentative effort for the space of twelve-months, and then, if the result should issue in all respects satisfactorily, the present engagement can be renewed.

TUNIS.—In the city and pashalic of Tunis the Rev. W. Fenner disposes, on your behalf, of such Scriptures as are in request. The demand, however, has proved lamentably small; and the state of the population, both Jews and Gentiles, is to the last degree discouraging. The excellent Missionary just named sees the multitude eagerly following their worldly pursuits, or absorbed in their worldly pleasures, and having no heart to sympathize with nobler objects. The hand of God has been heavy upon the people, and their distress is great; but while there may be little ability to purchase the Scriptures, there is, sad to say, no apparent disposition to do so, nor can it be seen that any humbling or abiding impression has resulted from the sore discipline of trial, which has wrung from many a sufferer the groan of physical anguish, but not the tear of repentance for sin. Few are the sales which Mr. Fenner can report; yet it may be hoped that the seed which has been so scantily scattered will find good soil in which to root itself.

EGYPT.—It appears from the information your Committee have received, that there is every prospect of an increasing demand for the Scriptures in this country; and a plan is about to be adopted for placing the work upon a more efficient basis than heretofore, and your Society is requested to participate in the scheme. For some years there has been a Depôt of Scriptures entrusted to the care of the American Presbyterian Mission at Cairo, and many copies have passed into circulation through its agencies, which are somewhat widely ramified. There are native Churches at Alexandria, Cairo, the Fayoum, Osiout, and Ghous, with their schools and other organizations. But besides carrying on Missionary operations at these prominent centres, there are numerous out-stations, where preaching and education are promoted. The Mission has Colpor-

teurs, native preachers, and assistants, nearly all of whom are converts from the corrupt Coptic Church. There are two vessels belonging to the Mission plying on the Nile at given seasons, in connection with which a regular system of colportage is developed, embracing both the Coptic and Mohammedan population. These various arrangements give great facilities for effecting the sale of the Scriptures, and the more the work is extended the more promising are the channels of distribution. It is now proposed to give greater attention to the dissemination of the Scriptures, as the grand means of enlightening the people, who have been kept in gross spiritual ignorance by their priests. One of the Missionaries will be set apart to the special charge of the Book Dépôt at Cairo, and the supervision of the means by which the Word of God is in future to be disseminated. Your Committee have agreed to provide one-third of the salary of the person on whom this duty will devolve, the other portions being furnished by the American Bible Society and the Mission itself. This joint action will evince a friendly alliance for a common object; and the operations now to be entered upon will be materially strengthened, by having the benefit of the entire thought and energy of an intelligent and zealous Missionary. The Committee are unable to furnish the statistics of sales for the past year, but they have every reason to suppose that there was a great increase in the number of copies issued.

It is important to take advantage of the present opportunity of infusing greater system and vigour into the Bible work in Egypt, as the conjuncture of circumstances is eminently favourable, in consequence of the failure of an effort on the part of the Patriarch of the Coptic Church to crush the rising cause of Protestantism. Incensed at the progress and fruit of Missionary labour, and the extent to which members of his own communion were becoming disaffected towards the superstitious usages and errors of the Coptic Church, this Ecclesiastic succeeded in enlisting, by false representations, the aid of the Pasha's Government; and it is believed that even the Viceroy himself was induced to lend his sanction to the measures of violence resorted to. But, happily, the crafty schemes of the

Patriarch were paralyzed—his policy was unveiled, and the calumnies on which his persecuting acts had been, at least, tolerated were disproved, to his great confusion. The Authorities withdrew from any further participation in, or expressed sympathy with, his attack on the Mission work, and the native converts are now left once more in the full enjoyment of their privileges, being free to renounce a Church which has long proved itself a faithless member of the body of Christ. The acting Consul of Great Britain in Egypt, Thomas F. Reade, Esq., gave the Missionaries, in this sharp struggle, the valuable aid of his counsel and co-operation; and the remonstrances he felt it his duty to make were not without some potent influence in the proper quarter. The whole affair has tended to give the Mission a more solid and acknowledged position than before; and the defeat of the adversaries of the Gospel will subserve its future triumphs. This manifestation of Divine favour and protection is regarded by the Missionaries with devout gratitude; and they desire to turn to good account the interest which it has awakened amongst the Coptic people generally.

The Rev. J. C. Blessing, of Khartoum, received some Scriptures from your Society for circulation in that part of Egypt, at which African traders frequently call. He reports having sold 107 copies. He hopes for yet better results. Being compelled to visit Europe for the benefit of his health, he proposes subsequently, on his return to the East, to visit the dispersed and neglected Copts in Kordofan, Senaar, Berber and other places.

The Committee have made a grant of Arabic Scriptures to Miss Whateley, whose schools in Cairo are very efficient, as well as numerous attended, and are exerting an elevating influence amongst the children of Copts, Jews and Mohammedans.

ABYSSINIA.—The Rev. Dr. Krapf, when he quitted Abyssinia, at the time of the war, had accomplished comparatively little for the circulation of the Scriptures. The copies he was unable to distribute at Senafé he left in the charge of two young Abyssinians, who had been educated

by the Rev. Dr. Wilson, of Bombay, and who took great interest in the elevation and improvement of their country. They are associated with Kassa, the powerful chief of Tigre, and who, it is believed, will, as the result of the pending struggle, succeed to the sovereignty of Theodore. Dr. Krapf has confidence that these two young men will fulfil the promise they made, of disseminating the Scriptures entrusted to them from Adoa over Abyssinia. In the unsettled condition of the country, it is perhaps premature to expect much scope for developing the work of your Society. But one project has been submitted for the consideration of the Committee, which seemed to promise some result, or at least afforded an opportunity of attempting action. It was intimated that Messrs. Bender and Mayer, two of the captives so long detained in cruel bondage by the late Emperor, were anxious to return to Abyssinia, in order to engage, if possible, in Christian work ; and, as ample supplies of Scriptures in Amharic and Tigre are available for circulation, the Rev. Dr. Krapf urged upon the Committee to accept their services experimentally, as Colporteurs. As they are perfectly familiar with the vernacular, know the country well, and have many acquaintances amongst the higher ranks of priests and people ; and as, above all, they are constrained by an ardent zeal to labour in the cause of Christ, it seemed, if anything was to be done, that no better qualified agents could be found to undertake the colportage of the Scriptures. A further reason helped your Committee to the decision they ultimately formed. Side by side with the proposal of Dr. Krapf came a communication from a valued correspondent in Tasmania, enclosing a contribution of £100, to be specially appropriated to the dissemination of God's Word in Abyssinia. This coincidence made the Committee the more willing to concur in the arrangement suggested, and for a year, at all events, try whether any pioneering efforts could be carried out with advantage, and become the basis for a permanent system of operation. Romanists are diligent in pushing their aggressive policy amongst the Abyssinians ; and surely Protestants should not be backward in furnishing that Book which is the best antidote to error, come from what

source it may, and especially as the Abyssinians have evinced a great liking for the Bible, and an earnest desire to possess it. In whatever part of the country the Scriptures have been circulated, the art of reading has increased; and the fact is mentioned by Dr. Krapf, that a number of soldiers joined together at Magdala for the purpose of Scripture reading and prayer. These circumstances, viewed as a whole, seemed to justify some attempt to renew the efforts made some years since to get the Word of God more abundantly into the hands of the people. Messrs. Bender and Mayer took their departure from Jerusalem, where they were sojourning, towards the close of the year, approaching Abyssinia by the Tigre country. At the date of their last correspondence, they were on the eve of starting from Massowa, where they had been detained some time, for the purpose of getting trustworthy information as to the state of the country. It may be hoped that they are now actually engaged in their work, and having supplies of Scriptures in their possession, some good service will be rendered to the object your Society seeks to promote in all lands.

The Rev. Mr. Flad is also about to return to Abyssinia as an agent of the Society for Promoting Christianity amongst the Jews. He will proceed to the western part of the country, and will labour principally amongst the Falashas. In compliance with his request, the Committee have expressed their readiness to furnish him with such Scriptures as he can judiciously appropriate.

SYRIA AND PALESTINE.

BEYROUT.—Mrs. Thompson is carrying on her diversified operations with increased energy and success. They have assumed a compass and importance which promise well for the cause of Christian education and the diffusion of Gospel light in Syria, where so many conflicting parties need the untiring efforts of earnest and true-hearted philanthropists. It is evident that Mrs. Thompson enjoys the esteem and

confidence, not only of Moslems, but of the various classes into which the population is subdivided. They welcome her as a real friend to the neglected and oppressed; for none, not even the most bigoted, can fail to see how purely disinterested are her labours, and with what amazing self-denial and steadfastness of purpose she is seeking the welfare of the "lame, the halt, and the blind," and by the schools she is establishing raising even females out of the deplorable ignorance to which, as a matter of course, they had been left according to the Mohammedan prejudice which denies to women the benefits of education. Mrs. Thompson's schools are multiplying in various parts of the great Lebanon district, and within the last year she has been importuned to carry her labours into the two most fanatical spots in Syria, Damascus and Zahleh. In the former, the Moslems have been bitterly hostile to Christian evangelization of every sort; in the latter, Jesuit influence has been in the ascendant; but in both, schools are now commenced, and are becoming increasingly popular. The superiority and advantages which education confers are obvious to the dullest mind, and the desire for instruction is spreading so rapidly that it is with difficulty that the appeals can be adequately met. Most truly does Mrs. Thompson deserve the sympathy and support of Christians in other lands, in order that she may be able to accomplish the great work which has been so providentially cast upon her. The Committee have deemed it a privilege to grant this excellent lady such Scriptures in Arabic, English, and French as she requires, with the promise of any additional assistance which, from time to time, may be found necessary to impart efficiency to her school organization. It will be seen from the following letter in how many different directions Mrs. Thompson's efforts branch out:—

When we take a glance over the work of the past, the first thought is—what should we be, what should we do, without the Bible Society? Upon the Bibles with which you have so liberally supplied us our whole work is built; and when you hear from others of the blessing which the Lord has given to the teaching and influence of the British Syrian Schools, your Committee may rejoice at the solid help which they have been the means of imparting to their success. As long ago as 1860, when I came here, I brought with me a supply of Bibles and Testaments in the Arabic language. With that Word in my hand.

and in prayerful reliance upon the blessed promises it contains, the precious seed has been cast upon the waters, and in how many instances it has taken root and brought forth fruit unto life eternal is known only to the great Husbandman.

The three new schools which we have been permitted to open during the past year are prospering—namely, at Damascus (with a small school for the blind), at Zahleh, on Mount Lebanon, and the school for the blind at Beyrout—for all which you kindly sent us books. In the Damascus school are many Jewish girls. It may interest your Committee to know that at Damascus there are some apprehensions that the latter days are approaching, in consequence of which the Chief Rabbi has issued an order that all Jews shall remain in their own houses on the Sabbath day, read the Scriptures, and pray! May the Lord open their eyes to look to Him whom they pierced, and mourn!

I have again before me two very interesting applications—one from the Chief Druze Prince of the Hauran, to establish schools in the cities of Bashan; and another from Tyre. Who is sufficient for these things? Lord, send forth the labourers into Thine harvest.

While I desire much to thank you for your past kindnesses and gifts, I must again say how grateful I shall be for any further grants. You will readily understand how difficult I sometimes find it to supply all the schools, to say nothing of the many other claims and calls. We much prize the Testament with Psalms; the latter are read with delight by our Jewish and Moslem, as well as Christian, children; and once accustomed to handle the Testament, it is no strange thing for them to read other parts also. A good supply of these for 500 children will be very acceptable.

A grant of small Arabic Testaments will be very valuable, not for our many schools only, but for the general Mission work in which it is our privilege to be engaged. Many a man will tuck a small Testament into his zenaan (or girdle), and read it on his journeyings across the mountains, who could not venture to accept a larger one. We shall be so thankful to you for a good large supply of these.

Of our Moslem work I desire to say but little; but I know it will rejoice the heart of your Committee to feel assured that it is greatly prospered and blessed by the Lord. This is more especially our women's mission to the women. Not only have I been requested to send teachers into some of the principal harems, where the ladies are learning the very first rudiments of reading and of knowledge, but in one quarter the females have themselves hired a room, where at their reiterated request I daily send competent teachers to instruct them and their children. Mother and daughter are there learning side by side.

At a somewhat later date Mrs. Thompson remarks:—

The work at Zahleh is, perhaps, the most remarkable and interesting in the history of the day of the spread of the Gospel in Syria. It is not only a most fanatical place, but a great door to the Kassarawan—the hotbed of the Jesuits and Maronites. Some of your

Bibles have found their way there also; and a priest came some months ago asking to purchase a reference Arabic Bible, and at the same time entreated us to give his son a Protestant education. We at once gave him introductions to some of the Missionaries, and the young man has now gone back from Beyrout the bearer of many copies of the Scriptures from the American press.

The Moslems also are reading the Scriptures in their own houses, and their wives and daughters are resolved to learn to read. Indeed, some ladies are already under instruction at their own houses by our teachers. A Turkish Effendi from Damascus was here this morning. He is deeply grateful for our girls' school in that ancient city. His wife is daily taught reading by one of our Bible-women. He asked many most intelligent questions on the Scriptures, the future state, &c. He begged for a large extension of our schools at Damascus; many Mohammedans like himself wished to have their females educated, and desired to see a school in the Moslem quarter. He said he was certain more than 100 would be ready to forward such a petition to the English.

The plans now being adopted for bringing the blind under the influence of Christian instruction, are worthy of all commendation. It was a happy thought which suggested this deeply afflicted class as objects of compassionate effort. In this department of her manifold work, Mrs. Thompson has an efficient helper in Mr. Mentor Mott, who, having mastered the system of writing for the blind, as invented by Mr. Moon, of Brighton, has prepared the Gospels of St. Matthew and St. Mark in Arabic, and applied to your Committee to bear the expense of providing plates and printing copies. This request was complied with. The Gospel of St. Mark is being executed at the American Mission Press at Beyrout, and the Gospel of St. Matthew has been sent in manuscript to London, where the work will be done under the immediate direction of your own Committee. It is found that the blind are deeply grateful for these very practical proofs of interest in their welfare; and considering how numerous the blind are in the East, a new and wide door of usefulness will now be open to those who have the faith, patience and self-denial to enter and work with no other desire than that the souls of these poor afflicted ones may be blessed with spiritual light, and behold wondrous things out of God's law.

The Rev. Dr. Van Dyck, of Beyrout, is rendering service of vast importance to the Society, and to the

millions by whom the Arabic language is spoken. He is engaged at the expense of your Society, in preparing electrotypes plates for a vowelled edition of the Old Testament, according to the translation in which he took so distinguished a part. The work is one requiring the utmost care in its execution, and when completed will be in demand not only in Syria and Egypt, but in remote parts of the world where this vernacular prevails.

DAMASCUS.—Your Society provides the salary of a Colporteur who works from this old Syrian capital as his centre. He is placed under the superintendence of the Rev. S. Robson, the well-known missionary of the Irish Presbyterian Church. The Colporteur has done much, in the district over which his labours extend, to make known both the Divine Book itself and the precious truths which it reveals. Mr. Robson expresses himself as well satisfied with what has been effected, and bears his testimony to the fidelity and zeal which have been displayed. During the past year, the Colporteur has visited the villages of nearly the same region which he traversed in 1867. He has gone over the plains of Damascus, penetrated the Hauran, so famous for its giant cities, directed his steps around the northern end of Mount Hermon, and passed along the Anti-lebanon range from Mount Hermon northwards, extending his tour to the inhabited tract lying north of Damascus between Anti-lebanon and the great Eastern desert. The country southwards of Hermon is visited by the agents and members of the American Mission at Beyrout. Your Colporteur finds the district assigned to him amply sufficient to occupy his time, and in the greater part of it he is the only person by whom the Scriptures are circulated. The result of his labours may not appear to be large, for he only sold 147 volumes, chiefly in the Arabic; but it must be remembered how few comparatively are the readers, and that, apart from this agency, the light of Scripture Truth would never enter many dark and neglected spots. Mr. Robson, in reporting these facts, observes:—

The inhabitants of the villages in the Hauran, Hermon, Anti-lebanon, and the plains of Damascus, are divided into many sects. There are

Mohammedans, orthodox and heretical, Druzes, Jews, and nine Christian sects. Of those nine sects, five are united to the Church of Rome, and the clergy oppose as much as possible the circulation of the Scriptures. Those most willing to receive the Scriptures are the members of the Greek Church. They are not Greeks in language or in race. Their language is Arabic, and they are probably descended from a mixture of Syrians, Greeks, and Arabs. Most of the few copies of the Scriptures among them were lost in the events of 1860, and now both priests and people are willing to receive them from us. But they are too dull and careless about Divine things to procure the Scriptures from Damascus or elsewhere, as in these days they might easily do with an effort; and nearly all those who buy from our Colporteur would remain without them did he not bring them to their door and press them on their acceptance. There is no preaching in their Church, and hardly any teaching of religion in any form. There are no Sunday-schools, and often no schools at all in their villages. Their ignorance combines with their poverty to render them indifferent to the Scriptures; but the greater their ignorance and poverty, the greater their need of the Holy Scriptures, and the louder their call to us to help them. Being ignorant and out of the way, the great High Priest can have compassion on them, and we believe that we are doing His will in seeking them out and putting His Word into their hands. It is a blessed work to place even one or two copies of the Bible in each village and hamlet of this wild and neglected region, and as the people give their money for them, we may be sure that they will keep and read them.

The Colporteur spends much time in reading the Scriptures from house to house, and in conversation with the people on their contents. This is the more important, as so many of the inhabitants of the poorer villages cannot read. One immediate and visible effect of the Colporteur's labours is the awakening of a desire for schools and education; and schools will increase still more the reading of the Scriptures. I firmly believe that the great end for which the Scriptures were given is being accomplished; that some of these poor people are finding "Him of whom Moses in the law and the prophets did write." Thus, the British and Foreign Bible Society is sending the Scriptures to Damascus and her towns and villages, and indeed to every hamlet and house in one of the rudest and most ignorant districts in the land.

JAFFA.—The Rev. Mr. Grühler has charge of a supply of Scriptures, of which he disposes as opportunity allows. During the year 101 copies in various languages were sold by him. The sales amongst the pilgrims returning from the great Church festivals in Jerusalem have been but small. There is a somewhat vigilant watch kept upon their movements till they are on board the vessels, which are to convey them to their respective countries. It is important that the Scriptures should be accessible at this

port, where so many thousands land *en route* for the Holy City.

NAZARETH.—The Committee entrusted a grant of Arabic Scriptures to Miss Hobbs, for use in the orphanage and school under her direction at Nazareth. In addition to girls in the orphanage, there are more than forty in attendance at the day-school.

The Rev. J. Zeller, Church Missionary at Nazareth, has likewise been furnished with various copies, to meet the wants of his growing field of labour. There are many opportunities for disseminating the Scriptures in the north of Galilee, as several village stations are affiliated with the central mission at Nazareth. An hospital has been established by the Medical Missionary Society of Edinburgh; and the introduction of the Scriptures may lead the Mohammedans, as well as the nominal Christians who become patients, to make themselves acquainted with the utterances of the Great Teacher who, as He once stood up in the synagogue of that very city, caused the people to marvel "at the gracious words which proceeded out of His mouth."

TURKEY.

Sudden and extensive religious changes are scarcely to be expected in a country like Turkey, composed as it is of such mixed nationalities, and where, on the one hand, the intolerant fanaticism of the false prophet has been so long in the ascendant, and, on the other, ignorance and corruption have distinguished the Churches that are professedly Christian. But if sudden and imposing revolutions in religious faith and practise are not to be announced from year to year, yet marvellous changes have taken place in Turkey, in connection with the Missionary and Bible labours that have been conducted there, within the last quarter of a century especially; and each year there are not wanting proofs of steady growth and progressive influence. Christian work can now be prosecuted free

from the checks and hindrances which were formerly so vexatiously interposed by the adversaries of the Truth; and palpable as are many of the effects resulting from the zealous exertions made on behalf of the population of this vast Empire, there is, it is believed, in thousands of minds an under-current of religious thought and inquiry which at present finds little or no outward expression, but which is preparing for more general and important changes than any hitherto witnessed. It is the tendency of some to experience acute disappointment, almost a collapse of faith in the vital power of Divine Truth, if the immediate fruits of Christian action fall below the level of their over sanguine anticipations. This disappointment may be felt in proportion to the distance at which the observer is placed from the sphere of labour contemplated, and in entire ignorance of a variety of circumstances which fall under the notice of the Christian worker himself, and which, though insignificant when taken separately, yet together clearly indicate a wasting away in the strength of traditional prejudices, and the dawn of light upon spirits long veiled in darkness. In such a field as Turkey, the work of faith must be combined with the patience of hope. The harvest has in part been already reaped, and in such measure as to afford abundant recompense for toil; and in due season there will be an ampler and richer ingathering of precious fruit, if we faint not in the prosecution of the great enterprise that has been undertaken. Persevering, prayerful activity is indispensable for the success of God's work. Great triumphs have been won for the Gospel, and they are but the earnest of still brighter victories which shall be achieved in all portions of the Sultan's realms.

The Missionary and Bible work have alike made some advances during the past year. It is with the latter that your Society is chiefly concerned; and the Rev. Dr. Thomson reports a period of great diligence and labour in all parts of the wide field assigned to his supervision. He observes that no stations have been unoccupied, and no province, excepting Montenegro, unvisited. The Colporteurs have zealously fulfilled their duties, sometimes

amidst circumstances of provocation and insult, yet always with courageous hearts. A greater disposition has been manifested to receive the Scriptures, as may be legitimately inferred from an increased circulation, as compared with the previous year. Your Agent, however, adds, that "in the midst of here and there cheering incidents, the general impression prevailing is, that we are engaged in a stern battle, and have to cope with a vigilant, an insidious, and, but for God's grace on our side, an irresistible enemy, who will contend for the last inch of ground."

The Scriptures issued from the numerous Depôts comprised within the Agency of Dr. Thomson have amounted to 19,609 copies. It must be stated, in explanation of these figures, that 5,699 volumes have been supplied on behalf of the American Bible Society; and 513 to meet the requirements of the National Bible Society of Scotland. Thus, the number disseminated by the direct action of your own Society is reduced to 13,397. The total gives an increase of 654 copies over the gross issues of the previous year; but there has been the small decrease of 76 copies on those circulated through your own independent agency. The Books thus appropriated have yielded the large sum of £745 5s., being more by £42 12s. 8d. than was realized from the Society's issues the year before, and indicating that complete Bibles and Testaments have been more freely purchased.

The table of issues includes Bibles, 2,520; Testaments, 9,247; Integral Parts, 7,842; or a total, as before, of 19,609 copies.

The peculiarity of Dr. Thomson's agency is that the Scriptures are required in so great a diversity of languages. It may be readily supposed that the expense and literary labour involved in preparing so many translations for the population of Turkey must have been enormous. Nor is the work yet complete. Several versions are in progress, or undergoing such revision as may more thoroughly adapt them to their purpose. It is interesting to note in what proportions, as to vernaculars, the Scriptures have gone forth:—

| | | |
|---|-------|--------|
| Albanian, Gheg | 280 | |
| „ Tosk | 105 | |
| „ „ and Greek | 147 | |
| | <hr/> | 532 |
| Armenian, Ararat | 18 | |
| „ Modern | 564 | |
| „ Ancient | 1,363 | |
| Armeno-Turkish | 889 | |
| | <hr/> | 2,833 |
| Bohemian | .. | 19 |
| Bulgarian | 2,458 | |
| „ with Sclavic | 13 | |
| | <hr/> | 2,471 |
| English | .. | 219 |
| French | .. | 342 |
| German | .. | 690 |
| Greek, Ancient | 1,188 | |
| „ Modern | 3,308 | |
| „ Diglott | 81 | |
| Græco-Turkish | 1,066 | |
| | <hr/> | 5,593 |
| Hebrew (including 35 New Testaments) | 1,780 | |
| „ with French | 41 | |
| „ „ German | 138 | |
| Hebræo-German | 30 | |
| „ Spanish | 15 | |
| „ „ (including 80 New Testaments) | 106 | |
| „ German | 8 | |
| „ Polish | 13 | |
| | <hr/> | 2,131 |
| Hungarian | .. | 149 |
| Italian | .. | 137 |
| Koordish | .. | 30 |
| Latin | .. | 87 |
| Persian | .. | 19 |
| Polish | .. | 17 |
| Ruman or Wallachian | .. | 2,478 |
| Russ | .. | 712 |
| Servian | .. | 466 |
| Turkish | 655 | |
| „ Gospel of Matthew, with English, French, or Italian | 10 | |
| | <hr/> | 665 |
| Various | .. | 19 |
| | <hr/> | 19,609 |

Dr. Thomson considers the above enumeration as furnishing a fair clue to the progress of education and the

love of the Scriptures amongst the various classes of the population. His own deductions are quoted :—

The Albanian issues show an increase of 116 copies, which is wholly in the Tosk editions, and is a gratifying recompense for the special efforts that have been made, during the past year, on behalf of this people. The Armenian issues show a decrease, as compared with last year, of 408 copies, wholly in the Armeno-Turkish issues. In regard to this people, however, our table represents but half the work done, as it is to them that the American Bible Society has directed its principal attention, for many years. Bulgarian shows an increase of 502, partly owing to the re-publication of the Pentateuch, which had gone quite out of print, and partly to the active labours of three Colporteurs in that extensive province. The Greek issues are on this occasion particularly encouraging, showing an increase of 359 in the modern, and 254 in the ancient language. It is true the issues in Græco-Turkish show a falling-off of 547; but as this has been owing entirely to the exhaustion of the edition of the Bible, we may hope the balance will soon be turned by the publication of the Ref. 8vo New Testament at the close of the year, and of the entire Bible, which will probably be ready in little more than twelve months. Considering the relatively small Jewish population in this Agency, the Hebrew issues afford a most striking testimony to the love of learning and attachment to the letter, at least, of the Holy Oracles, which still distinguish the people of Israel. Ruman issues exhibit the largest increase of any, viz., 872 copies, chiefly the first and second volumes of the Old Testament, though partly due also to the occupation of new ground. Russ, too, exhibits an increase of 451 among the pilgrims passing to and fro in this city; while the Servian presents the very large decrease of 713 copies. This is partly owing to Montenegro having been unvisited during the past year, but also to the circumstance that by the publication of the entire Bible in that language, we now represent by one volume the same thing of which three-fourths were previously represented by four volumes. The Turkish issues present, indeed, a falling-off this year of 53 copies; still it is satisfactory to think that, in spite of the obstacles—religious, social, and political—which obstruct the circulation of the Word of God among the Moslem population, so many as 665 copies have during the past year been put into their hands. Our issues represent the real desires and tendency of the population; and though it is true that there are arrayed against us the hatred of the human heart to the Truth and authority of God, the enmity of corrupt Churches, the jeer and scorn of infidelity, and the blindness of a grovelling worldliness that forgets the spiritual wants of our nature in search of the earthly and the sensual, yet let us hope that God's purposes towards this land are those of mercy—not of judgment—and that He will raise up men who will receive the Truth in the love of it, and help to diffuse it all around them.

The works enumerated below are now in the course of

printing. The last volume of the Ruman Old Testament is expected to be ready in the summer.

| | |
|---|-------|
| Græco-Turkish Bible, References, 8vo | 3,000 |
| Bulgarian Bible, References | 5,000 |
| Gheg-Albanian New Testament | 2,000 |
| Ruman Old Testament, 3rd vol. (Prov.-Mal.) .. | 8,000 |

18,000 copies.

It appears, from the enumeration of the works completed during the year, that the Turkish Psalms are now in circulation. This is another instalment of the version in the preparation of which the Rev. Dr. Schauffler has been so long engaged, at the joint expense of your own and the American Bible Society. Certain variations of style have been introduced as compared with the New Testament, and which the translator felt to be demanded by the poetical construction of the Psalms, but there is some difference of opinion as to the advantage to be derived from such a course. What all desire is a faithful and idiomatic translation of the Scriptures level to the comprehension of ordinary readers, and not adapted merely to the cultivated and fastidious taste of any particular class. It is hoped that this object will be ultimately secured, and the friendly criticism of Turkish scholars is invited to facilitate success. The work is no doubt one of extraordinary difficulty, and requires to be executed with great care and precision. It has been suggested that an effort should be made to secure a text which shall be equally suitable for all nationalities speaking the Turkish language. Whether such a scheme is feasible, further inquiry will determine. In the mean time, it is satisfactory to know that the New Testament and the Psalms are in circulation, and furnish Moslems with the opportunity of becoming acquainted with Christian Truth, through a version more accurate, intelligible and idiomatic than any of its predecessors.

Dr. Thomson reviews the particulars of his operations, and takes the several centres in order.

CONSTANTINOPLE.—There is nothing of special interest to relate in regard to the capital. The actual sales of Scriptures have been less by 249 copies as compared

with the preceding year. The entire sales were 2,513. There is no definite or clearly ascertained reason to assign for the decrease. The Colporteur employed in the city has been as successful as usual, the only difference being that the state of his health did not permit him to visit the surrounding country as he had done in the previous year; and this circumstance somewhat diminished his sales. The complete sales far exceed the numbers given above, as the agency of the American Bible Society has many channels of circulation, and supplies from its own Dépôt in Stamboul several editions which are in considerable demand. The action of both Societies, therefore, must be included, to get a fair view of all that is done for Bible dissemination in Constantinople. The same remark applies with equal force to other parts of the Turkish field.

Beyond the direct colportage under the control of Dr. Thomson, hawkers occasionally visit the Dépôt for the purchase of Scriptures, receiving an allowance as a margin of profit for themselves in re-selling the copies. Demands are thus ascertained and met which might otherwise never come to light. Dr. Thomson refers in his correspondence to an old man, who has been in the habit of thus providing himself with Scriptures to dispose of amongst his casual customers, and who was lately subjected to very rough and indignant treatment. Such cases are now extremely rare, as it is better understood than formerly, amongst the subjects of the Porte that perfect religious liberty is to be observed, and the insults of past years are seldom repeated.

Your Agent refers with satisfaction to the multiplication of educational and other agencies in Constantinople. The advantages of education to such a population, brought up under influences so hostile to pure Christian Truth, are too manifest to require enumeration.

The facilities for education, however, are being multiplied, and there is every prospect that the Evangelistic agencies at work will be increased by the addition of a regularly constituted Congregational Church, with its pastor, among our countrymen, in a few weeks. Should this be so, I shall gladly do all in my power to aid the efforts

for the dissemination of the Word of God throughout the city, which I know it is the wish of the parties to undertake as soon as possible. I am happy to add, that the school taught by the Misses Walsh, and the Mission Schools of the Free Church and Established Church of Scotland, and of the London Jews' Society, continue in vigorous operation, and are undoubtedly conferring important benefits on the community.

Reference has been made on former occasions to the Albanian translations which have been made at the expense of your Society, both in the Tosk and Gheg dialects. Dr. Thomson attaches great importance to the appearance of these works, and believes that they will have a valuable Christian and educational influence on both sections of the Albanian race. There has been a considerable demand for these Scriptures, and some interesting circumstances are cited in connection with the inquiries made at your Depôt.

As falling under the issues from the capital, I may here notice the Tosk and Gheg Albanian Psalms. I have already informed the Committee that there is a large Albanian population in this city, who mostly retain their own language, and maintain an intercourse more or less intimate with their native province. On the publication of the Psalms in these dialects, there was from the first a considerable demand for them, though latterly, perhaps in consequence of the excitement produced by the threatened rupture with Greece, there have been very few sales. One very interesting circumstance, however, is, that Moslems from both the Tosk and Gheg tribes have come to purchase Scriptures, and to be taught to read in the system of orthography adopted in our publications. In one instance these parties were of high rank; and not only were cadis and muderrises (preachers) delighted to purchase the books, but promised to use all their influence to promote their circulation, and indeed themselves returned the following day for a further supply. These parties were Tosks; but equally encouraging things have occurred among the Ghegs. I may here mention, that having observed from the public prints that there was an intention on the part of influential individuals at Scutari to publish there a newspaper in Turkish and Albanian, which should be partly of an official nature, I took the liberty of requesting the kind aid of Her Majesty's Ambassador to bring under the notice of the Government the Books published recently by the Society, and the system of orthography employed in them. This His Excellency did, and the gentleman who is expected to be the editor of the journal has called and purchased copies of the Gheg Gospels and Psalms, and we have considerable confidence, that should such a publication really be issued, the Albanian portion will be printed in Lepsius' Latin orthography. The importance of this for promoting the circulation of the Scriptures can hardly be over-rated; but like many other things in this land, its actual realization may be postponed for an indefinite period. Among such a

people as the Albanians, so long utterly neglected, predatory and semi-independent in their habits, progress must necessarily be slow; and, indeed, what has already been done gives ground for abundant thankfulness.

In the classification of issues, it will be observed that many copies in the Russian language are included. These represent the sales of the Constantinople Colporteur amongst the large numbers of pilgrims passing between Palestine and their own country before and after the great festivals of the Greek Church.

RUMELIA.—The operations of your Society in this province are extremely limited, arising from the fact that, by a friendly arrangement, it was agreed that the Bible Colportage should be undertaken by the American and Scotch Bible Societies. All your issues for the year consisted of a few copies sold by the Rev. P. Crosbie, from his Dépôt at Salonica. Dr. Thomson mentions, however, one circumstance connected with the large territory of Rumelia, which may afford an opportunity ultimately for getting the Scriptures into the possession of many, to whom at present the character in which they are printed is unintelligible:—

There is one circumstance regarding Macedonia (Western Rumelia) which I think worthy of notice. There has existed for some centuries a Wallachian colony, occupying the mountainous regions of Central Albania and the lofty range of Pindus, and its northern continuation, that separate Albania on the West from Thessaly and Macedonia on the East. I had met with some of these people on my visits to Albania, and on Mr. Davidson's settling at Joannina, Wallachian Scriptures were sent for their use both in the Cyrillian and the Roman letters. But we found that no use could be made of these books, as the alphabetical characters were unknown to the people, and there was nobody among them to teach them the art of reading them, or explain words which might be unintelligible. How to meet this case was very perplexing. For to print Wallachian books in the Greek character for South Albania was not to be thought of; yet I had no prospect of schools being opened in which books printed at Bucharest or Jassy might be used as text books, and any differences of dialect be explained. Yet, without this, it seemed impossible to evangelize that people, as the Wallachian is their family language, and, I presume, the only one which the generality of the females understand. Singular to say, I had noted this very matter as one for early and careful examination, when I received communications from Mr. Von Laer, of Scutari, and Charles J. Calvert, Esq., Her Majesty's Consul at Monastir, from whom Mr. Von Laer received much kindness on his visit there, to the

effect that teachers had lately been introduced from Rumania, and had begun to teach the Wallachian language in schools, in at least two towns. The origin of this movement is said to have been, to some extent, discontent under ecclesiastical rule, and a desire for reform, aided by the patriotic feelings of their brethren beyond the Danube. Be that as it may, and in whatever light the mere politician may regard it, I cannot but rejoice at the prospect of the Scriptures being ere long made available for a people that otherwise may remain, no one can tell how long, strangers to the message of salvation.

BULGARIA.—The great want of Bulgaria is education. Books, even the Bible, will not operate as a charm upon those who can make no intelligent use of them, and till the capacity to read is imparted to the people more freely than at present, there cannot be a large demand for books of any description, even that best and holiest of Books which it is the function of your Society to disseminate. But amongst the reading classes of the Bulgarians there has ever been manifested a considerable desire to possess the Word of God in their own language. In many cases the priests of the Greek Church have not proved themselves inimical to the diffusion of the Scriptures, and have even shown interest in the work. The sales throughout the province have amounted to 1,772 copies; a proportion of these were in other languages, so that, probably, 1,500 copies may be considered as the number of Bulgarian Scriptures circulated. In addition to these, 900 copies were supplied to the sister Societies of America and Scotland, for their operations in Thrace and Macedonia. It has been found advisable, in order to free your work from annoying difficulties, to transfer the local *Depôt* from Varna, on the Black Sea, to Rustchuk, which is the seat of Government, and a frequented port on the Danube. The credentials of the *Colporteurs* obtained at head-quarters, carry more weight and influence than those furnished by the Authorities of such a subordinate place as Varna. Varna was selected as being more conveniently situated in relation to Constantinople, and as involving a small expenditure; but facilities for work being decidedly in favour of Rustchuk, the change was adopted, though entailing a somewhat heavier charge on your finances. The resident population of Rustchuk is considerable, and from its position on the Danube, it is the resort of many visitors:

The work in Bulgaria has been mainly dependent on the agency of colportage. Three men were employed in this vocation ; one, a native Bulgarian, has now concluded his engagement with your Society, and has become teacher in a school. The remaining two have rendered excellent service, and are both from Prussian Poland. One has charge of the Dépôt, attends to the receipt and despatch of books, colports in the town of Rustchuk, and takes excursions into the surrounding country, as opportunity allows. Some sketches of the labours of these men are appended by Dr. Thomson, from which it will be seen that their success and moral influence are by no means inconsiderable :—

During the past year Mr. Kutschevsky performed one tour, but of large extent, and Mr. Krzossa four tours, all in Eastern Bulgaria ; and the latter, one also of small extent, but of considerable interest in Western Bulgaria. One or two incidents may be gleaned from their reports. On his first tour Krzossa writes :—

“I sailed from Varna to Baltchik with two well-known Bulgarian merchants, and took lodgings with them in the same apartment of the khan. Next day, being the Lord’s Day, my companions, after an extra number of crossings and prayers during the progress of their toilette, were ready after breakfast to resume their ordinary business. I respectfully mentioned to them a number of Scripture passages, showing the privilege and duty of keeping the day holy to the Lord, and both were so far persuaded as to remain with me till midday. Then, however, they almost felt as if they had done more than their duty ; and one of them would not be withheld from opening his shop. But the other listened with interest, when I spoke of the sad profanation that had crept over all Christendom nearly, in regard to this important matter, and, I am happy to say, he strictly observed both that Sabbath and the two following.”—During the following four days he sold thirty copies among the Bulgarians and Turks, but had particular pleasure with a Polish Jew, who showed him great kindness, and bought both an Old and a New Testament. He then proceeded to Bazarjik, where in a short time he also sold thirty copies, among which were two Turkish New Testaments, to Moslems. This, however, excited hostility, and he was summoned to the court of the Governor of the town, with specimens of his Books. The Books were examined, and his authority for selling them demanded. He showed the stamp impressed on all the copies at Varna, and his license from the commandant of that town, but that was not enough. Luckily, however, he had a Customs’ certificate from Rustchuk, through which some of the Books had passed ; and this, along with the character of the Books themselves, induced a favourable decision.

His next visit was to Pravady, on the Rustchuk Railway, where, though it is but a small place comparatively, he stayed sixteen days, and sold eighty-two copies. Such success was owing to the very

beneficial influence of two successive teachers, who both loved the Truth, and had imparted their views to the community. He next proceeded to Shumla, receiving a cordial welcome from his old friends, and sold fifty-five copies in twenty-eight days.

Proceeding next to Juma'a, he disposed of seventy-six copies in twelve days, and was not a little interested in a Greek, who for four successive evenings discussed with him religious questions in the khan. Nor should I omit to mention what he himself calls the case of a noble bookseller, who, having bought from him the remainder of his stock, had immediately afterwards a request from a scoffer to purchase a Testament, costing 11 piastres. The man refused to sell it, even though the purchaser offered at last 40 piastres for it, saying that he would on no account sell the Word of God to be neglected or ridiculed. In June he again sailed for Baltchik, and after a dangerous passage sold there sixty-nine copies in twelve days, finding a rival to the Bible in the shape of a little book on the wounds of Mary, but seeing also proofs of a growing spirit of inquiry. At Medjidieh he sold fifty-five copies in ten days, and had much conversation on sacred things with Bulgarians, Germans and Jews.

Krzossa's next tour was westward to Sistoff, a considerable port on the Danube, where he was told that his visit was unnecessary, and would be in vain; but he sold thirty-nine copies in ten days, had much delightful intercourse with a number there who profess attachment, more or less, to Bible Truth.

BOSNIA AND HERZEGOVINA.—There are peculiarities in this province which render it a difficult field of labour in regard to Scripture circulation. Education here, as in other lands under the sway of the Turkish sceptre already mentioned, is far from meeting the wants of a large population; and with a debased and illiterate people, great progress in the work of your Society cannot be anticipated. Then, the fact that the people are almost wholly of Slavonic extraction, interposes other difficulties. The Moslems constitute more than one-third of the population, and wealth and influence are on their side. The rest of the population is nearly equally divided between the adherents of the Greek and Romish Churches. The Moslems are alike ignorant of the Roman and Cyrillian characters, and can make no use of the Scriptures in their own tongue, and, therefore, derive no advantage from your labours. The Romanists look with manifest disapprobation on the circulation of the Scriptures, so that the copies which have been disseminated have mostly passed into the hands of members of the Greek Church, and the preference has been in favour of copies in the Cyrillian character. The total is not great,

amounting to but 456 copies, yet of this limited number nearly half were complete Bibles, and thus compare advantageously with the issues of previous years, which have been very much confined to Parts. This result may seem insignificant, as representing all that has been effected by the entire labour of one person through the whole year; yet your Depositary, Mr. Tabory, who is located at Seraievo, has had a period of no ordinary exertion, and the comparatively few copies he has circulated have been spread over a wide extent of country, and are the fruit of most painstaking and prayerful efforts on his part. The value of your work is not always in the ratio of the precise number of copies disseminated. In many cases a great point is gained when, under adverse circumstances, operations are commenced, and a centre of action secured. The few Bibles dispersed may accomplish effects which shall more than compensate for all the money and labour expended, and the work which for a long period, perhaps, could only be described as a "day of small things," may eventually develope into noble proportions and abundant fruitfulness.

Mr. Tabory finds, of all the large towns in his district, Mostar the most difficult field. On his visit there, which cost him three days journey, passing through only the single small town of Kionitza by the way, he sold only ten copies, and of these five were bought by a merchant from Stolaz, and were not to remain in Mostar. Mockery and contempt were poured upon him in the street, and neither old nor young seemed inclined to inquire for themselves. Mr. Tabory met with the Bishop of Mostar on one of his tours, and had much interesting conversation with him as to fasts, feasts, the circulation of the Scriptures, education, and such things, and received the impression that his views, on these topics, were not such as would have induced him spontaneously to forbid the people to purchase the Scriptures; but it seems he is himself under authority, and has no choice. Still, Mr. Tabory reports that there is a small number in Mostar who carefully read the Bible.

ALBANIA AND MONTENEGRO.—The Albanian race enjoys the reputation of being distinguished by many noble qualities, but both generous and heroic as they may be, there is scarcely a nationality in the whole Turkish dominions so low down in the scale of culture and intelligence. To the present day they remain without

any written vernacular literature. Dr. Thomson states that this has probably arisen from "the circumstance that their ancient language was not of importance beyond their own nationality, that their numbers were much fewer than those of the other races of the Empire, and that, consisting of Moslems, Romanists, Greeks using the Greek liturgy, and Greeks using the Slavic liturgy, the people were broken up into fragments, and seem never to have been able to adopt any common method of writing." Reference has been already made to the efforts in which your Society is now engaged, to prepare the Scriptures in both divisions of the Albanian, and according to a system of writing and orthography simple in its nature and easy of acquisition. In this province, which is about three hundred miles in length and sixty in breadth, your Society has two important Depôts—one at Ioannina, in the south, under the superintendence of Mr. Davidson, and the other at Scutari, in the north, of which Mr. Von Laer has the charge. Both spheres of labour are trying, and hard to cultivate, demanding no ordinary faith and perseverance on the part of those who, to serve the great object of the Society, have willingly placed themselves in positions where many privileges have to be foregone, and much is daily witnessed that cannot fail to be depressing in its influence on the Christian's heart. Considering the extremely illiterate condition of the Albanians, it cannot be expected that there should be a large circulation of Scriptures amongst them; and so it has proved during the past year, 465 copies only having been sold in connection with both Depôts. Looking at this limited result in view of the heavy outlay by which it has been attained, your Agent remarks:—

It is well that the friends of the Bible should look at such facts in their simplicity, and ask, Is such a circulation worth the cost? We unhesitatingly reply that it is. For if ever Albania is to rise from her degradation—if ever the incessant turbulence of her tribes is to be exchanged for peace and good-will—if ever her divisions are to be healed, and the enterprise and energy of her people to be turned into any other channel than that of war—it must be through the agency and power of the Word of God, written and preached. The sooner, then, this sovereign means of restoration, under the blessing of God, is brought into contact with the people, and pressed on their attention, the better; and if we cannot preach the Gospel, let us at least supply

the Volume containing it, and commend its doctrines as we may. In this respect the operations of the Society in Bosnia, Albania, Thessaly, Rumania, and other parts of this country, where there are no Missionaries, are of the very highest spiritual and educational value, and I have no doubt are laying the foundation for glorious progress in days to come; but, like all other foundations, it is hidden from the careless observer. The whole condition of Albania is so analogous to that of the Highlands of Scotland, as they were two centuries ago, even down to minute particulars, that I am sanguine of the very best results, if only the same all-powerful instrumentality be employed—the Gospel of the grace of God. Let us do what we can.

To accomplish such results as have been described, great labour, long journeys, protracted discussions, much argument and earnest persuasion were necessary. Mr. Von Laer, of Scutari, performed three tours in his division of Albania—one to Trebigne, in Herzegovina, a part of which is allotted to him; a second to Prisrend and Pristina, in the east; and a third to Durazzo and Monastir. At Trebigne, which had never been visited before by any one on behalf of the Society, the sales were not large. In Durazzo there was more encouragement, and at Monastir copies were purchased by the people. At Prisrend and Pristina hope was disappointed, but some seed was sown.

Mr. Davidson, at Ioannina, has been unremitting in his efforts to disseminate the Scriptures; and if success has not proved greater, it is to be ascribed to causes which he cannot control, such as the unsettled political state of the province, and the poverty, bigotry, indifference and immorality of the people. During the year, Mr. Davidson accomplished four important and extensive journeys. These journeys Dr. Thomson fully explains, and reference to any map will enable the reader of these pages to trace Mr. Davidson's movements:—

One tour was to the south to Arta, Prevesa, Parga, Margariti, Paramythia, and Philates; a second to Delvino, and along the romantically situated villages on the Chimara coast, northwards, to Avlona, and then back to Ioannina by way of Tepelem and Argyrocastro; a third to Greveno Fair; and the fourth and most extensive, to Metzovo, Greveno, Kozan, Schatista, Castoria, and so to the fair of Mavrora, and back by way of Koryza. On this last tour, he visited two places of considerable size, Selitza and Bogatziko, for the first time, and certainly met with a few tokens of progress and encouragement; but he had to encounter much severe exposure to the weather, and

reception, on the whole, very trying to the feelings. Fanaticism and priestly hostility on the one hand, and utter indifference on the other, were fitted severely to try faith and patience, yet his reports contain one or two incidents, which I shall mention.

At Arta, a young man who had purchased a modern Greek Bible from Mr. Davidson, two years and a-half before, was so taken with the reference edition, that he exerted himself to get a purchaser for his old copy, that he might buy a reference one. He strongly recommended the Scriptures, and induced two to purchase. In Prevesa, a young merchant of rank told Mr. Davidson that he had procured one of the Society's Testaments before, but that a priest entering one day, and seeing it, threw it into the fire. He added that he believed the book was perfectly correct, but that he could not oppose the priests.

THESSALY.—In this province a Depôt was established for the first time more than a year ago, and some commencement has been made in the work of the Society, although fanaticism in its most violent forms prevails amongst the professedly Christian part of the population. Mr. Zabanski, who acts as Depositary and Colporteur, resides at Volo, and has exhibited great zeal in his work, notwithstanding the many difficulties and hindrances he has to encounter. He has been very much disabled by renewed attacks of fever, so common in the country; and the ferocious brigandage which is carried on, and which the Authorities so feebly attempt to suppress, renders it dangerous to personal safety to venture on distant journeys. Two tours, however, not unattended with risk, were accomplished by Mr. Zabanski—one included the visitation of the villages in the rocky peninsula that encloses the Bay of Volo, particulars of which have already appeared in the "Monthly Reporter." On the second occasion he went to Larissa, the capital of the province, and other towns of importance. His experience is thus described:—

I left Volo on the 18th February, and had nine days of really hard work in the capital, during which I disposed of 21 copies. Strange as it may seem, the Turks were my most ready purchasers, and on more than one occasion evinced great eagerness to get a copy. The Greeks, on the other hand, by far the largest part of the community, were shy and suspicious, and several said to me, "What is the use of our buying, for our priests will take the books away and burn them?"

At Turnovo fair, to which he went early in May, he was kindly accommodated by a Jewish friend with a portion of his stall, and exposed his books. During the week of the fair, thousands came and read the books, but there were few sales; the thing was so utterly strange, the

people could not venture to purchase, nor could they bring themselves to believe that the Christians of Britain could care so much for the people of other lands as to provide for them the Scriptures at so cheap a rate, without some reversionary interest for themselves. I trust another visit may show that these readings and conversations have not been in vain. One day, when passing through the market, I saw a mullah sitting near a mosque, and offered him a New Testament. Other Turks came, and soon each had one in his hand. For two hours we sat reading and talking. At last the mullah said, "I am too old to buy, for I can scarcely see to read, but you buy, my children, and read it." Another day, when I was in the shed of the khan, with my books, a priest came hurriedly up, looked at them, and bought a Reference Bible, which he hid carefully, and went away as quickly as possible, evidently afraid of being seen.

The issues during these tours, and at Volo, amounted to 325 volumes.

RUMANIA.—The territory now known by this name, although forming a part of the Sultan's dominions, possesses a large amount of independent power, and the management of its affairs is almost wholly in the hands of the Provisional Government, which is based on constitutional principles. Great progress is apparent in all that affects the material development of the country; nor are the interests of the people in relation to education overlooked. Numerous schools are established, and suitable books are prepared and issued at reduced prices as a means of encouraging efforts for the general instruction of the young. A native literature is also springing up, which, if it can be directed into a pure and elevating channel, will confer immense advantages on society. Liberty of worship is recognised for all, and the Government, constrained by the earnest remonstrances of European Cabinets, have at length shielded the resident Jews from the tyranny and persecution to which they have been exposed. That there are many circumstances in the condition of Rumania which cannot be contemplated without pain must be freely admitted. The incredible ignorance of the clergy, and the gross licentiousness of the people, are sad and humiliating drawbacks amidst much that is otherwise hopeful.

The operations of your Society have been vigorously prosecuted in this country for some years; and the successive editions of the Scriptures which have been issued,

while doing much for the spiritual welfare of the population, have had the subordinate advantage of leading to the cultivation and improvement of their own vernacular. Various modifications and expansions have been progressively introduced into the language, involving the necessity of revising, from time to time, the text of your translation of the Scriptures. Much time has been latterly bestowed upon the Old Testament, and, after repeated failures, success is likely to crown the efforts made for securing an accurate and readable version. Two volumes have been already issued, and the concluding part will appear in a few months. A revised edition of the New Testament will then be sent to press, and after awhile, with the accumulated fruits of criticism, a complete Bible, carefully corrected and harmonised in its orthography, will be printed, with marginal references appended.

The labours of the past year in Rumania have been attended with much success; the circulation of the Scriptures having been 1,500 copies in advance of the previous year, and amounting, in the whole, to 4,572. These issues included various languages, but more than half were in that of Rumania. The agency for distribution consists of two central Depôts, one at Bucharest, the other at Jassy—a Colporteur for Western Wallachia, and another for Eastern Wallachia, but devoting much time to Bucharest; a third Colporteur for Northern Moldavia, and a fourth for South Moldavia and the town of Ibraila, in Wallachia. Considering these modes of action, Dr. Thomson states:—

All these have furnished me with ample reports of their proceedings, and all were permitted to prosecute their labours in safety, with the exception of Mr. Scharschmidt, of Jassy, who was beaten and robbed in the neighbourhood of Niamtz.

Mr. Koch, the Society's Depositary at Bucharest, relates that, on the relics of St. Demetrie having been carried as usual through the streets of the city, as a means of securing rain, the incident gave rise to a lively discussion among the students of the seminary, as to the propriety of casting off all saint and relic-worship. These students were not, of course, a body competent to decide on such a subject, nor did their decision carry with it any practical result; yet it cannot but be hopeful to reflect that these young men, destined probably to occupy the highest positions in the Ruman Church in

future years, discussed the question with great zeal, and that the vote for retaining them was carried by a majority of three only. Mr. Koch believes that, amid much infidelity, there is also no small growing appreciation for the Word of God, and testifies to the gratitude with which the services of the Society are always referred to.

Mr. Krabovsky mentions the intense desire manifested by an Hungarian girl to procure a New Testament, and the indignation expressed by the Bishop of Romani, a town in Moldavia, that any Archimandrite of Bucharest should complain, as some one had done in the public prints, that their schools were filled with the publications of a foreign Society—meaning, it appears, the Society's New Testaments. At Oltenitza, in spite of much mockery and opposition from the clergy, he sold 100 copies, chiefly in the Bulgarian language. At Kalarash he had great difficulties, as a Hungarian and a Jewish proselyte, and was dragged before the Prefect. But the Prefect's decision was favourable, and, in spite of much opposition, the teacher having examined and pronounced the books genuine, he accomplished tolerable sales. At Urzitzen, a large village which no Colporteur had previously visited, he found many in possession of our Testaments, and sold 80 copies. At Rimnik, he relates that the following striking incident occurred. A merchant there, whom he had often solicited in vain to purchase the Scriptures, supplied himself on this occasion with a copy of all that he had, and with such eager haste and joy, as if he were afraid that he might be disappointed in getting them. Mr. K. asked how he had so long refused to purchase what he seemed now to value so highly, and he related to him that he had only very recently got any idea of what the Scriptures really were, and that on Mr. K.'s former visits he had no knowledge of either Old or New Testaments, nor any desire for them. But one day one of his country customers, who had bought a Testament from the Colporteur, left the book in his shop till he should make some further purchases. The merchant read it, and became so deeply interested in it, that he refused to return it to his customer, and paid, instead, much more than its original price. He then resolved that, as soon as he should see Mr. Krabovsky again, he would purchase a copy of all the Sacred Scriptures he had, and he did so with great joy. At Mizil, which he had visited last year for the first time, he sold 90 copies instead of 15 last year, and met with a gentleman who kindly offered to entertain him on his next visit. At Buzeo he sold more than before, but found the director of the seminary hostile. At Ployesti, too, he sold 84 copies, among which were a good many New Testaments, bought by Jews.

SMYRNA.—Dr. Thomson states that the sales effected through the Smyrna Dépôt, and during tours in Asia Minor, have been 472 copies. Your Society depends upon the kind co-operation of the Rev. T. F. Wolters, of the Church Missionary Society, for this result. No specific information has been furnished.

GREECE.

With the political affairs of this country your Society has no concern, beyond the influence they may exert on the dissemination of the Scriptures. That Greece may become elevated and ennobled by integrity, truthfulness, and religion, every Christian must heartily desire; but much has to be done for her population before that bright goal can be reached. To find amongst any class of the people a recognition of the supreme value of the Holy Scriptures, and a disposition to favour their circulation, is indeed a hopeful sign, and may serve to encourage the efforts of those who are labouring for the spiritual regeneration of that land—a land renowned for its brilliant traditions and the entrancing beauty of its natural scenery, yet too often distracted by base and selfish intrigues, or demoralized by social crime and disorder. The serious complications in which Greece has been recently involved, and the vehement excitement which has prevailed throughout the year, prepared your Committee for an indifferent account of Bible circulation during that period. Happily, results are quite in an opposite direction, and the sales have reached a total of 1,322 copies, being more by 544 than in the previous year. These figures include the sales effected in the Dépôts at Athens, Calamata, Corfu, and Syra, as well as those connected with colportage tours, to which reference will be subsequently made. Beyond the Scriptures circulated by your own direct agency, 1,581 copies in modern Greek were purchased from your Dépôt to meet the requirements of the American Bible Society in Greece and Macedonia. It is estimated that of this supply 1,400 copies were distributed in Greece, which, added to your own sales, will give an entire circulation in the country of 2,722 volumes, a larger number, it may be presumed, than were ever before bought by the people of Greece, in a single year.

It is most important that colportage efforts should be

perseveringly maintained, and it is hoped that the means for doing so are now available. Various journeys have been undertaken, and the fruits have been far more abundant than were expected. Mr. Dewar, the Depositary at Athens, has rendered good service in two tours across the Isthmus of Corinth to the Ionian Islands. Dr. Thomson supplies the following particulars :—

The colportage tours of Messrs. Dewar and Coulouriotis are entitled to very special notice. Mr. Dewar's efforts were directed to the Ionian Islands, a field which everyone who knows Greece will feel has been perhaps the most unpromising of any in the kingdom. Efforts had been previously made by well-disposed persons, but they had reported the case to be hopeless, and that the people could not be induced to look at the Scriptures, or even to accept of them for nothing, much less to purchase them. Still, we felt that this was a field which had to be won for the Bible, and accordingly Mr. Dewar was directed to commence a tour through the islands last spring, and, if he should meet with any signs of encouragement, to visit them all. The result exceeded his most sanguine expectations; the tour was accomplished in two sections, the first embracing the towns of Galaxidi and Patras, on the mainland, and the islands of Corfu, Paxo, Leucadia, Ithaca, and Cephalonia; the second, after an interval of some months, embracing a second visit to the town of Patras and to the island of Cephalonia, and visits to the remaining islands of Zante and Cythera. The sales amounted to 350 copies.

He left Athens, March 11, for Galaxidi, which he had previously visited, and where he was welcomed by some, but almost maltreated by others. He attended service in the Greek church on the Lord's Day, and found there had been no sermon for six years. The boys' school had suffered much by the teachers having been changed with the change of ministry; but there were two girls' schools in the place, into which Mr. Dewar succeeded in introducing the New Testament as a reading-book. At Patras he met with a favourable reception, but nothing calls for remark. His visit to Corfu was simultaneous with the procession of the patron saint, Spiridon, and called for the exercise of much prudence and forbearance. But Mr. Dewar was equal to the occasion, and by his firm, yet conciliatory perseverance, and with the examples of the Governor of the island, who purchased twenty New Testaments for the use of the prisoners, and of a professor, who, when consulted by one of his students, both authorized him to purchase, and himself purchased a reference Modern Greek Testament, he gained a decided advantage, and disposed of as many copies in a fortnight as had formerly been sold in a whole year. It would be interesting to trace his progress from island to island, and relate how he met and overcame all opposition, but your limits will not permit me to multiply extracts or to continue my *resumé*.

The services of Mr. Coulouriotis were engaged with a special view to the Albanian population, which, as is well known, are very numerous in Greece. Mr. Coulouriotis is much interested in his countrymen, and

entered with great zeal into the work, in which, indeed, he was called upon to endure no small hardship, as he fell sick and was ill for some time, while his personal accommodations were anything but comfortable. He experienced the usual vicissitudes of favourable and unfavourable receptions, though the latter rather predominated; but he broke up new ground, and testified for the Word of God; and such labour, if done for Christ, cannot possibly be in vain.

Mr. Coulouriotis has forwarded a very full account of his tour, testifying very distinctly to his diligence and faithfulness, often amid great difficulties. The hand-to-hand struggle with ignorance, error, and fanaticism is always arduous; but "no cross, no crown;" without the struggle there cannot be the victory. We trust Mr. Coulouriotis may be disposed to enter again into the service of the Society, not, of course, confining his attention to the Albanians, though keeping them steadily in view.

INDIA.

The general intelligence received from correspondents and Auxiliaries in India possesses no marked features of novelty, but is pervaded by a tone of animating hope, and indicates increasing confidence as to the steady growth and expanding influence of Christianity. The circulation of the Scriptures is regarded as one of the great and most effectual means to be adopted for enlightening the mass of the people; and it appears that there is a more general disposition to read the records of Christianity, and ascertain what are the principles which lie at the root of that religion they are so earnestly persuaded to receive. It cannot be doubted that at least the theoretical knowledge of the Gospel, which extensively prevails, combined with the wonderful and unsettling influences of European civilization, is gradually undermining popular faith in the truth and permanence of those systems of idolatry which have been the source of India's pollution and degradation. It is by no means rare to hear the natives predict the speedy and ultimate extinction of their own superstitions, and at the same time give utterance to the general and vague expectations they entertain, that the religion of the Gospel will eventually prevail amongst their posterity. The Colporteurs frequently hear the expression of this senti-

ment; and frequently do they hear the avowal that the Christian Scriptures, for beauty, purity, and meeting the deep wants of the heart, are incomparably superior to the fantastic myths and demoralizing tales which pervade their own sacred books. Much has been done of late years to spread the Holy Scriptures, and the willingness of the people to pay for copies is at least a hopeful sign. The reports of the several Auxiliaries record specific instances in which the perusal of the Bible has been the Divine means, whereby the mind has been spiritually enlightened, and reclaimed from the dominion of sinful and polluting error. The plan which for some time has been in course of development, for placing a copy of God's Word in the native schools, and giving separate Gospels to the pupils able to read, is now drawing to a conclusion, as will be seen from subsequent statements. In cases where it was impracticable to introduce the Scriptures into the school, a New Testament or Bible has been deposited with the head man of the village, so that in each place visited the light of God's Truth is left to shine upon the people. The Auxiliaries are active in their work, and the Committee have given most liberal assistance in money and other grants, that no measures likely to be useful for the attainment of your object, should be declined for want of funds.

CALCUTTA.—The report of this Auxiliary announces that the staff of officers has not been affected by any change during the past year, each retaining the position to which his name was appended on the last occasion. The attention of the Auxiliary has been very much occupied with the publishing and colportage departments; and the good effects of the deliberations and measures of the year will prove, it is believed, very decisive and satisfactory. Various editions of separate books of Scripture in Bengali, amounting in all to 37,000 copies, have been printed. The Gospel of St. Matthew, in Santali, is now issued from the press, being the first portion of the Holy Scriptures which has ever been printed in that vernacular. More than 200 copies have already been distributed. The circulation cannot be rapid, as reading is a very rare attainment amongst

the Santals, the language having only latterly been reduced to writing. The existence of books will excite the thirst for knowledge, and a beginning having been made in educating the people, the opportunities for bringing the Word of God into their possession will soon enlarge.

The reason for printing so largely the separate books of Scripture in the Bengali is explained :—

At the beginning of the year, it was remarked by some of the Missionaries who superintend the labours of Colporteurs, that there was a need for additional Portions of the Scriptures being printed ; for, as a rule, the people of Bengal are poor, and not able to afford the price of the entire Bible, or of the Old or New Testaments. Only a few pice at a time can be spared by them for the luxury of a book. To meet this want, therefore, and to promote colportage sales, it was resolved that, as opportunity permitted, additional Portions of the Bengali Bible should be printed separately. It is hoped that by this means, in process of time, the Word of God will be widely diffused throughout the length and breadth of this land.

The labours of the missionaries in Orissa, for issuing a revised text of the Scriptures in Oriya, are not yet terminated, though progressing satisfactorily. The opinion entertained of the value of this work is strongly expressed, and its appearance is eagerly anticipated.

For upwards of four years the missionaries in Orissa have been engaged in printing a revised edition of the Scriptures in Oriya, and this Committee has aided them by an annual grant of Rs. 500. The Rev. J. Buckley, of Cuttack, thus reports the progress made during the past year :—

Our progress in printing the Old Testament continues steady, but by no means rapid. We have got as far as 1st Chronicles xviii. I need not assure you that the most conscientious care is exercised in the correction of the proofs ; and that, to ensure accuracy, time and labour are not spared. The Society will confer a boon of priceless worth on Orissa, in giving this edition of the Old Testament in one volume.

At the beginning of 1868, a request was made by the same Missionaries that this Society would bear the expense of printing various Portions of the Word of God ; and the Committee consented to pay for an edition of Genesis, with twenty chapters of Exodus added.

An extract will, doubtless, be interesting to the friends of Bible distribution, as showing, to some extent, the fruit of these labours :—

“ In the last journal of a beloved missionary brother, the Rev. J. O. Goadby, who has been called to his heavenly home during the past year, he gives an interesting account of the impression made on one

of his hearers by the Bible account of the Creation. He says:—‘ Our reception at Satpatna was very encouraging. The evening before we left, one who had bitterly opposed us manifested a much better spirit ; and, after hearing from the lips of our native preacher an able refutation of the Hindu account of the creation of the world, he asked, “ If that cannot be true, what do the Christian shastras say about it ? ” The first chapters in the Book of Genesis were read to him, and as he heard the oft-repeated “ Let there be,—and it was so,” he exclaimed, “ Ah ! he speaks like a God. None of your incarnations there. He commands, and it is done. Everything obeys Him.” In reference to the account of the Fall, he remarked, “ How clear ! How easy to be understood ! ” He took the Book away with him, esteeming it a prize, and I am sure the first part will be well read.’ ”

Repeatedly have we been struck with the admiration the heathens evince at the Bible account of the Creation. Its dignified simplicity contrasts so strikingly with the absurd details of their own shastras.

Proceeding to the subject of issues, the report states that they have reached a higher point than the year before by 2,560 copies. The total circulation has been 28,416, according to the subjoined table:—

| Copies. | | | | Copies. | | | |
|-------------------------|----|--------|--------|-----------------------|----|--------|--|
| Arabic | .. | .. | 323 | Brought forward .. | .. | 21,495 | |
| Armenian | .. | .. | 4 | Mussulmani-Bengali .. | .. | 1,461 | |
| Bengali | .. | .. | 12,043 | Nepalese | .. | 70 | |
| Chinese | .. | .. | 1 | Oriya | .. | 47 | |
| English | .. | .. | 3,342 | Persian | .. | 4,459 | |
| Ditto, for the Blind .. | .. | .. | 8 | Sanskrit | .. | 114 | |
| European | .. | .. | 58 | Santali | .. | 223 | |
| Hindi | .. | .. | 970 | Tamil | .. | 31 | |
| Kaithi | .. | .. | 4,744 | Urdu | .. | 518 | |
| Carried forward .. | .. | 21,495 | | Total | .. | 28,416 | |

A glance at the above will show how widespread and diversified are the operations of the Society. Very few, comparatively, are the people who will not find in the Depository some Portion of God's Word printed in their own tongue. Fifty-one languages and dialects are represented in the stock ; and Scriptures in twenty-five different dialects have been issued during the year.

The Auxiliary has now put into circulation 1,285,069 copies. The channels of distribution during the year have been as follows:—

| | | | | |
|---------------------------|----|----|----|--------|
| Colportage Agencies | .. | .. | .. | 17,395 |
| Kindred Societies | .. | .. | .. | 4,784 |
| Grants | .. | .. | .. | 3,307 |
| Sales at Depository | .. | .. | .. | 2,930 |
| Total | .. | .. | .. | 28,416 |

Some notice must be taken of the special effort scheme in which this Auxiliary, at the request of your Committee, has been engaged for several years, and which is now well-nigh completed, owing to the object proposed having been thoroughly carried out. The aim has been to place some Portion at least of God's Word in every village of the Bengal Presidency. Where a school existed, the New Testament was presented to the master, and a single Gospel to each pupil able to read. Where no school was established, or, when established, the gift was resolutely declined, then a copy of the Scriptures was left in charge of the principal person in the village. The whole scheme has been accomplished with less difficulty than was expected; and the results may be most important in diffusing some acquaintance with the Scriptures—making the Bible a known book, and preparing for the subsequent labour of the missionary. The Rev. S. C. Ghose thus reports concerning the final stage of the work:—

The Colporteur under my superintendence has, during 1868, visited 203 villages in the district of Hughly, in which were only 70 patshalas, attended by about 1,888 scholars. He gave away 203 New Testaments to the Gurumahashais and villagers, and 628 Gospels to the school-boys who could read.

To give a review of the whole of what has been effected by the Calcutta Auxiliary, the following statement is made:—

A very brief summary of the whole can only be given now. The Committee hope at some future day, when the results of these efforts are more apparent, to report at greater length concerning this scheme. Suffice it to say, then, that a large number of Missionaries, to whom the Society looked for the execution of the design, held aloof therefrom, thinking that harm rather than good would result from such free and general distribution of the Scriptures, and that God's Word would be despised rather than valued by those who received it. Thus only five Missionaries took up the matter earnestly; and the length of period during which each one laboured averaged about two years. From Calcutta, the Rev. J. E. Payne distributed Scriptures towards the south, the Rev. S. C. Ghose sent them forth towards the west, and the Rev. James H. Broadbent directed the labours of a Colporteur in the north-east. The Rev. J. Bradbury carried the scheme into effect in the neighbourhood of Berhampore; and the Rev. W. A. Hobbs put the Word of God into circulation amongst the villages of Jessore. In this way 4,232 villages have been visited, and 3,273 Testaments,

with 14,524 Gospels, have been distributed, at an expense, including printing, of Rs. 15,398. It is too soon to speak of the results, but those who have worked the scheme are unanimous in their opinion that good has been done thereby; the leaven has exerted its wonted power, and is leavening the minds of the people. In two of the districts, after the Colporteurs had distributed Testaments and Gospels freely to the classes designated, they were sent to sell the Scriptures, and the result has been encouraging.

The Committee have to mention with special gratitude the munificent gift of Lieut.-Colonel Roxburgh, on behalf of colportage in the Bengal Presidency. That gentleman has long resided in India, and since his return to England he has been considering what measures can be initiated by his own liberality for diffusing amongst the people the knowledge of Scripture Truth. Colonel Roxburgh was desirous at one period of going back to India, to engage in Christian work, but circumstances not favouring that purpose, it was relinquished, and, as the best mode of compensation, he resolved, by consecration of his property, to work, as far as might be, by substitute. Being very strongly impressed with the conviction that colportage is one of the most effectual means of dispersing the Scriptures in India, he has very generously placed the sum of £2,000 in the hands of the Committee for investment, in order that the annual proceeds may be devoted in support of this particular agency. Thus a fund has been created, to be called "The Roxburgh Colportage Fund," and the account of disbursements will be rendered in a distinct and separate form. By permission of Colonel Roxburgh, the expenditure of the fund and the supervision of the Colporteurs to be employed in connection with it, are entrusted to the Committee of your Calcutta Auxiliary, who are happy to be the medium of giving effect to his benevolent and Christian wishes. Various points have been agreed upon, as to the mode in which the work shall be carried out, so as to secure effective labour and economical expenditure, and it is hoped that this noble enterprise of an individual Christian may bring all the good results so ardently desired.

The moral influence of Colonel Roxburgh's liberal devisings has been felt in the circle of the Calcutta

Auxiliary, and attention has been called afresh to the importance of extending the system of colportage generally in the Presidency. A Sub-Committee was appointed to consider the subject, and bring up recommendations. The whole matter was carefully considered, and many important regulations were adopted.

The following grants have been made to the Calcutta Auxiliary :—

| | | | | | |
|---------------------------|----|----|--------|---|----|
| For Colportage operations | .. | .. | £1,000 | 0 | 0 |
| For general purposes | .. | .. | 500 | 0 | 0 |
| Scriptures (2,690 copies) | .. | .. | 340 | 8 | 10 |

ALLAHABAD.—The North India Auxiliary, for the first time, has convened a public meeting of its friends and constituents, to present a report of its operations, and to stir up general interest in the work by means of warm-hearted advocacy, and that appeal to duty and sympathy so often found to be needful to quicken sluggish zeal and stimulate to resolute purpose, even in a good cause. The attempt to inaugurate a formal anniversary was most successful, and the Auxiliary, it is expected, will be benefited in many ways. The plan having been adopted, no year will be allowed to elapse without a similar opportunity being afforded the friends of Bible circulation of hearing what is accomplished for this important object, in the large provinces embraced by the North India Auxiliary.

The report of the Auxiliary enters into a general review of the work effected during the year. It observes that those who labour for the spiritual welfare of India, instead of being despondent, or allowing religious effort to become enfeebled, because the actual converts to Christianity are not more numerous, should be constrained to the exercise of special gratitude to God, seeing that so many obstacles which once stood in the way of the Gospel have been removed—that so many preparatory steps have been taken with a view to subsequent action—that the opportunities have been so abundant for diffusing the knowledge of Divine Truth; and that, although disciples are not yet multiplied as the drops of morning dew, the Word of God has nevertheless entered with power into the hearts of not

a few, turning them from degrading superstitions to the enjoyment of that godliness which is "profitable unto all things, having promise of the life that now is, and of that which is to come."

In describing the issues of the year, it is stated that, although the numbers do not greatly differ from those of the previous year, the variation is on the side of increase. The total circulation has been 16,479. The Hindi issues amounted to 10,584 copies. The various editions in the Urdu were disposed of, to the extent of 4,419 copies. The English issues were 1,387, and the remainder were composed of various languages. Separating the issues for elucidating other features of the work, it appears that 12,327 copies in the vernacular were sold, and 2,741 were voted as free grants, and placed at the disposal of Missionaries. In regard to English Scriptures, the grants were on a small scale.

It is announced with much satisfaction that the Hindi Old Testament, which has been so ably edited by the Rev. Dr. Owen, is now completed, the last sheet having been printed off, and the work will be ready for immediate circulation. The utmost credit is due to Dr. Owen, for the excellent and careful manner in which he has fulfilled a very arduous and responsible duty.

As the stock of the Hindi New Testament is now becoming rapidly exhausted, it will be necessary to take early steps for printing a new edition. Preliminary measures have already been adopted, in order to secure criticisms on the text of the edition which was printed in London in 1860. A circular letter has been addressed to all the Missionaries in the North-West Provinces, to obtain their judgment on the comparative merits of the translation now in use, and that recently brought out by the Rev. Mr. Parson, of Monghyr. It is hoped that these inquiries may lead to the attainment of a text which shall be thoroughly satisfactory to all parties concerned.

In addition to the printing of the second volume of the Hindi Old Testament, the Allahabad Mission Press has prepared, on behalf of the Auxiliary, 5,000 copies of each

Old Testament in *Arabic* character and as soon as corrected will be printed in the next volume of this work, one thousand copies will meet urgent demands. In a short time **hundred were issued, showing how great a demand was needed in the vernacular.** The Old Testament in *Arabic* character is in the preparation of eighty pages. The Urdu in *Roman* character is within forty pages. A larger amount of work remains to be done in the New Testament in the same character to a successful termination. The work will be of great value to the Mission in the North-West Provinces.

In touching upon the colportage Auxiliary, it is remarked that they are employed, and that their visitation embraced almost every district of the Oude. They are all placed under the supervision of the Missionaries at the various stations. This agency amounts annually to £6000, met by a money grant from your Government. The sale of books bears but a small part of the expense incurred; but a sum

the knowledge of your Committee facts of interest and importance. Some of the Missionaries have done so; and there must be ample materials available, within the reach of others, which it would be well to put into the shape of annual reports, to be forwarded to the Parent Society. The Rev. C. B. Leupolt, of Benares, relates the case of a Mohammedan Hakim, or Doctor, who was converted through reading the copy of a New Testament, which was bought from one of the Colporteurs at the Agra Durbar:—

The Colporteurs of the Bible Society have gone their rounds; they have offered the Word of God for sale far and wide, and have also disposed of some Testaments and Gospels; young men who know English like to purchase New Testaments with English on one side and Hindustani on the other. The amount sent in was realised chiefly from Hindustani New Testaments in the Roman character. The good which Colporteurs do by selling the Scriptures can scarcely be determined now; many plants of the Lord remain no doubt unseen; some come to light. In the course of the year a young Mohammedan Hakim, or Doctor, came to me, asking for baptism. On speaking to him, I found him well acquainted with the New Testament, but not so well with the Old. He seemed an earnest young man. I was much pleased with him. On asking him where he had obtained his Scriptural knowledge, and at what Mission station he had been, he replied, "I have been at no Mission station, but I was at Agra during the great Durbar; there I met a Colporteur who sold New Testaments and Portions of Scripture. The Testaments being cheap, I purchased one. I read the Testament carefully, and the conviction laid hold on me, that this is the Word of God. I believe that the Gospel, not the Koran, is the Word of God. Mohammed was no prophet, but Jesus is the Saviour of the world, and my Saviour."

The young Hakim, as we call him, was urgent about his baptism. After he had regularly visited us for some months, his heart's desire was fulfilled, and he was received by the native pastor into the Church of Christ by baptism. He is the only Mohammedan whom I have met with that can quote largely from the Koran, and also interpret the same; for some time after his baptism he continued to reside in the city, but at present he is with us. I hope and trust that he will become a useful instrument in the hand of the Lord for bringing many of his countrymen to Jesus. He is a fruit of the Word of God through Colporteurs.

The Auxiliary Report thus continues its allusion to the beneficial results of the colportage mode of circulating the Scriptures:—

That the foregoing is not a singular case is evident from the accompanying brief communication from the Rev. C. Reuther, Fyzabad:—

"In the Fyzabad district the Bible has, in several cases, been bought with great desire. One man in the district has been led to embrace

Scriptures contain, while some read from the Scriptures are the Word of God. Knowledge of the facts and truths of Scripture are learning, and those who cannot read can. We are often surprised to find ignorant something of what is written in the Scripture a number of inquirers were baptised in But we may not be able always to trace these conversions directly to the reception of a copy it is satisfactory to know that these inquirers have Scriptures in their possession.

The new Depôt of the Auxiliary is in session. Immediately after his appointment as Governor of the North-West Province a plot of land for the purposes of the annual payments for ground rent. It is all provided, and a final appeal will be made, that the deficiency may be made up by building be opened without any outlay.

Sir W. Muir has been identified with the Auxiliary from the date of its establishment as an active member of the Committee for five years. On his return as Lieutenant-Governor, he consented to be identified with the Auxiliary.

The funds of the Auxiliary are in the hands of the

MADRAS.—The operations of the Madras Auxiliary Bible Society have latterly been assuming enlarged dimensions and importance. No efforts have been spared to place the Auxiliary on a sound and efficient basis, and to impart to its organization an energetic and comprehensive character. Your Reports have, from year to year, given prominence to the satisfactory growth by which the work of Scripture dissemination has been marked; and the Committee have willingly voted large money grants, in order that the Auxiliary may be furnished with the means necessary for developing, to the utmost, its capacity for useful action. The Committee have not been disappointed in the results, and they hope that the finances at their disposal may enable them to continue the help of the Society on a scale of undiminished liberality; for sad, indeed, would it be that there should be any curtailment of wise and appropriate efforts for spreading amongst the millions of Madras the glorious light of that Gospel, before whose invincible progress the proudest of India's idolatries shall one day disappear.

The Committee of your Auxiliary at Madras have determined that, for reasons of local convenience, it will be better to close the official year three months earlier than heretofore. The arrangement thus adopted reduces the present review to a period of nine months, and, consequently, the work, in its several departments, is drawn within narrower limits than usual. This circumstance will partly explain the diminished issues as compared with the previous year. In surveying the real progress and beneficial influence of their operations, the Madras Committee very properly remark:—

Experience, indeed, strengthens the conviction, that in estimating the stability and progress of such a work as that in which we are engaged, striking incidents ought not to be regarded as the most important and valuable—because, in the extension and building up of God's kingdom, as in His government of nature, the operations of His omnipotence and love, though ever advancing, are often silent and unperceived. Nor is it possible to ascertain the value of the labours of such a Society from the restricted survey of a single year; but let a comparison be made between the results of last year and what they were *ten* years ago, and we shall be cheered by unmistakable signs of progress with which God has graciously blessed our efforts. In some

particulars, perhaps, and from causes which might be explained, one year may show results inferior to those of the year immediately preceding it; but still, if we take a broad, general view, we shall see that the work of this Auxiliary Bible Society has continued to expand, as well as to take firmer root in districts already occupied; and your Committee believe that in whatever aspect we may look at the past history of this Society, we may well thank God, and take courage regarding the future.

The various duties to be discharged in connection with the Auxiliary became so diversified and laborious, that last year it was found indispensable to engage the services of an efficient Secretary, who should give himself entirely to the work. The approval of the measure was referred to your Committee, with the request that the necessary funds for salary, &c., might be granted. It was mentioned in your last Report that the proposal had been sanctioned and its pecuniary responsibility accepted. It was also added that the appointment had been conferred upon the Rev. G. Mabbs, a Missionary of considerable experience. Much advantage in every way was anticipated from this important arrangement. Mr. Mabbs entered upon his office with energy of purpose, fully determined that, so far as God might prosper his efforts, the Auxiliary should attain to fresh power and influence. The bright hopes entertained were, however, speedily clouded, for after a few months' service, Mr. Mabbs was suddenly compelled, by a severe domestic affliction, to sever his connection with the Auxiliary and take his departure for England. The Auxiliary has been temporarily obliged to fall back upon the official arrangements in force before the appointment of Mr. Mabbs. The Rev. G. Hall returns to his post of Corresponding Secretary, and Mr. Thomson consents to act for a time as Assistant Secretary. It is, however, intimated that it will be absolutely necessary to make some more definite and permanent provision for the office of Secretary, if the Auxiliary organization, now so widely ramified, is to be efficiently maintained; and your Committee are in correspondence with their friends at Madras on the subject.

The issues of Scriptures from the Depositories at Madras, Bangalore, Mangalore, and Cottayam, where printing operations are conducted, amounted during the nine months to 59,457 copies. This number is not equal

to the issues of the corresponding nine months of 1867. The depreciation applies, more or less, to all the prevailing vernaculars excepting the Malayalim, but especially to the Tamil and Hindustani. The decrease is in great measure attributable to the large supplies which were forwarded at the close of 1867 to the Branch Depôts and Missionaries, as well as for the purposes of colportage. But beyond the number above stated, there were 9,447 Portions sold in Madras, and 1,101 at the other principal Depositories, thereby swelling the total issues for the period to 70,005 copies. Had an entire year been embraced, the figures would have shown a corresponding increase. But even with these admissions a decrease is perceptible, the reasons for which it is not altogether easy to discover, though partly owing, probably, to some decrease in the number of Colporteurs.

The colportage system is the most important and promising department of the Auxiliary's operations, and at the same time the most costly. It continues to be superintended by Mr. Fitzpatrick, who is most assiduous in his endeavours to secure well-trained and trustworthy men, in whose Christian principles and activity reliance can be placed. At the beginning of 1868 there were sixty-one Colporteurs at work. As your Committee were under the necessity, at the time, of abridging to some extent their money grants for this object, the services of the least efficient of the Colporteurs were dispensed with, till the number was reduced to fifty-one. The thought is entertained of a further slight reduction, so as to make the permanent staff consist of forty-eight men. The increased cost of living in the Presidency has added to the expense of colportage, as simple justice demands that those who engage in the work should receive more liberal remuneration than formerly. With every wish to apply their funds economically, the Committee cannot desire, especially in the case of humble Colporteurs, that labour for the Society should be insufficiently recompensed. Should the Committee find themselves in a position to justify an enlargement of their grant to Madras, then, as suitable men offer, the system can again be expanded.

It is much to be lamented that the contributions raised

within the Presidency are not more ample than from the report of the Auxiliary they appear to be. There is a large resident English population, amongst whom there is no lack of sympathy for Christian work, and from whom some more substantial pecuniary help may be reasonably expected. Your Committee are rejoiced to see that some effort is about to be made to increase the subscription list; and they would fain hope that it is only necessary to make the effort to ensure its complete success.

The results of the colportage operations are considered as eminently satisfactory. The system has proved a most hopeful means of making the native mind acquainted with Christian Truth. Miserably low as is the ratio of readers to the mass of the population, yet they are to be found everywhere, and there is a growing disposition to receive the Scriptures. Nor is it merely the reception of the Scriptures that is dwelt upon as an encouraging fact; there are proofs that the Word of God is carefully read by many into whose hands it comes; while instances are not wanting of real conversion following the perusal of copies disseminated by this agency. During the period reviewed, it is stated that the Colporteurs have travelled upwards of 51,000 miles, visited 6,268 towns and villages, and called at more than 286,000 houses. To induce a higher estimate of the value of the Holy Scriptures than prevailed, pretty generally, amongst the natives some years ago, when copies were given away as a rule, the practice of selling has been steadily persevered in, and is now all but universally established. The Colporteurs' distributions amounted to 46,794 copies, but of this large number only 57 were gifts. No doubt, much larger distributions might have been effected had the former principle of gift been followed; but it may be questioned whether the results would have been half so interesting and satisfactory. It is much to prevail upon the natives, who are keen in their appreciation of the value of money, to become purchasers of the Word of God, and an important step is gained when they can be brought to this step. The receipts of the Colporteurs on their sales yielded more than £185, no inconsiderable sum when regarded in relation to the circumstances of the classes amongst whom the sales are chiefly effected. It appears,

from a comparison of statistics, that the average success of the Colporteurs, individually, is on the increase. Taking the average of the year 1867, the number of books sold gave to each Colporteur 960 copies, with a money produce of 36 rupees; whereas in 1868 the copies sold gave an average to each man of 1,010 copies, and a money produce of 40 rupees—advances, it may be, of slight proportions, but all in the right direction. The issues, geographically arranged, were as follows:—In the Tamil districts, 17,554 copies; in the Telugu, 9,617; in the Canarese, 8,398; in the Malayalim, 5,137; in the Nizam's country, 6,086.

A very clear and complete report on colportage is furnished by Mr. Fitzpatrick, the Superintendent, and some parts of it will be now introduced for the information of the friends of the Society.

Its agents have hitherto generally worked singly in their respective districts, knowing little of what is being effected around them; and as we take up the results accomplished by each individual, or study the defects, perhaps, of his character, much may present itself to make us depreciate the one or disparage the other. What, it may be asked, can one Colporteur achieve, suppose him to be able, diligent, faithful, and even zealous, and possessed of exquisite tact, among a population of half a million, found in from 500 to 600 villages, scattered over an area of from two to four thousand square miles—a population intensely opposed to the object of his labours? And when we consider that too often the sense of isolation and separation from all around him, which the Christian Colporteur experiences, tends to make him indifferent, reserved, and perhaps indolent, the question may well be urged, What can one man do here? Humanly speaking, very little; but there is scarcely a single agent of this noble Society who does not almost daily realize the truth of the words, "Thou hast magnified Thy Word above all Thy Name."

The work of Bible colportage is carried on silently and unobtrusively, in spite of the jeers of the profane heathen rabble, the contempt of the proud devotee and Brahmin, and the pity of the learned pundit, and is as silently and unobtrusively producing a revolution in the religious ideas of the people. While the journals of the Colporteurs for the past ten months bring before us the saddening fact, that the numerical majority of the people are either enemies to the Truth or indifferent to it, they unmistakably prove that a very powerful minority are deeply moved by it.

The earlier Colporteurs of the Society too frequently lost sight of those who bought the Scriptures, and few were found willing to confess that they had read them; but men are now met with, nearly everywhere, who are reading the Portions they have purchased, and who are not ashamed to seek an explanation of the parts they do not understand.

In this respect, as in one or two other particulars, the experience of all the Society's agents is uniform. They are more kindly received by the people—more respected—and, as is the case in every country, they have more success among the middle castes—if the expression may be allowed—of Hindus, than among the more sacred and wealthier castes, or among the very low; though there are some noble exceptions among the former. Very few of the lowest caste can read; hence the number of books sold to them is small.

The whole fabric of Brahminical worship appears to be only upheld now by that most wonderful of human institutions, Caste; and the cry, alike of the designing and of the indifferent, against the Colporteurs, on every side, is, "You have come here with your books to spoil our caste"—which is merely the echo of the ancient Thessalonian cry, "These that have turned the world upside down are come hither also." In cities and among the better educated, truth has therefore to contend, not with error, but with self-interest and selfishness. In the remote districts of the Nizam's dominions, and in places little trodden by the Missionary, the people have still an intense dread of their gods, and are afraid to buy or read the Scriptures, or to have them in their houses; and Hindu women are perhaps, as a rule, as much heathen as they ever were, partly because they are the dupes of fortune-tellers, pujálas, and Brahmins, who generally visit them when their husbands are abroad; and partly because they have never been, until very recently, allowed to listen to Christian preaching, and are seldom able to read.

The Society's Colporteurs have, therefore, had to carry on their arduous work among a people who are opposed to them from one cause or another, and among whom they find but few who heartily sympathize with them. But amid so much to discourage them, the results of Bible colportage for the period under review must be regarded, I think, as satisfactory, and as showing steady progress.

The following table exhibits the actual number of Colporteurs labouring for different periods between the 1st December, 1867, and 1st October, 1868:—

| DISTRICTS. | 1st Dec., 1867. | 1st April, 1868. | 1st July, 1868. | 1st Oct., 1868. |
|---|--------------------|---------------------|--------------------|--------------------|
| Number of Agents in the 8 Tamil districts | 27 | 25 | 25 | 22 |
| Number of Agents in the 4 Te- lugu districts and Hdycrabad | 17 | 17 | 14 | 14 |
| Number of Agents in the 2 Canarese districts | 6 | 7 | 6 | 6 |
| Number of Agents in the 3 Malayalim districts. . . | 11 | 11 | 9 | 9 |
| Total. . . | 61 | 60 | 54 | 51 |

It is an encouraging fact, and one that should call forth our sincere praises to God, that during the last twenty years no fewer than 400,000

Scriptures have been disseminated by the Society's agents in the Madras Presidency, for which about 10,000 Rupees have been realized. "But what are these among so many"—among nearly forty millions of Hindus, of whom about one-eighth can read!

One of the most difficult and responsible tasks which the Indian Auxiliaries have, from time to time, to discharge is the careful revision of those translations of the Scriptures which have been produced by the zeal and literary labours of the Missionaries. That such versions should be marked by more or less imperfection can be easily imagined, for the Church possesses no inspired translators of the sacred Text. Lengthened residence amongst the natives—more familiar acquaintance with the genius and idioms of language and prevailing modes of thought—a deeper insight into the grammatical structure of the vernacular—give increasing aptitude for correcting and improving existing versions of God's Word, which, though excellent in their main features, are susceptible of a variety of changes conducive to precision and accuracy. There is no Indian version of the Scriptures upon which more literary labour and painstaking study have been expended than that in the Tamil language. Successive versions, bearing the names of Ziegenbalg, Fabricius, Rhenius, Percival, and others, have appeared, all possessing great merit, and forming noble monuments to the piety and learning of their authors, but none of so satisfactory a character as to do full justice to the inspired originals. More than ten years ago, the Madras Auxiliary judged that the time had come when an attempt should be made to secure a complete and scholarly revision of the Tamil Scriptures, which might prove acceptable to all Missionaries using that vernacular. There was hearty concurrence in the plan, with some slight exceptions, and after the most precise arrangements had been matured, the work was entrusted to the Rev. H. Bower, with whom was associated a staff of competent revisors, chosen from the best Tamil scholars in the Madras Presidency, and representing the different Missionary organizations. The Missionaries in Ceylon, by whom the Tamil is used, were cordially invited to co-operate, and appoint their representative to share in the work, so that entire unanimity might, if possible, be realized. The amount of care,

thought, and mental labour expended upon this revision it would be difficult to estimate. Mr. Bower has persevered in his duty with unflagging energy, and he has had the ablest assistance which India could furnish. It is now announced that the last stage of the work is reached. The concluding session of the revising delegates met last June, and, after a continuous sitting of several months, gave, amidst much thanksgiving to God, the finishing stroke to the long and laborious undertaking. A most elaborate and deeply interesting history of the Tamil translations has been issued, reviewing all past efforts, and minutely describing the various steps which have now been adopted, successfully it is believed, to accomplish a thoroughly good and accurate revision. It is not presumed that a standard of perfection has been reached, but it is confidently maintained that there is now a version nearer to perfection, though far from faultless, than previously existed. Under these circumstances, it seems to be the obvious duty of the Missionaries to point out any defects which may be discovered before the work is finally committed to the press, and if concessions be needed, to make such concessions as, without dereliction of principle, may help to secure the most desirable object of having one Tamil Bible for the whole Tamil Church.

The revision of the Old Testament in Telugu has made progress. It was completed some time since to the First Book of Samuel; and this portion, with the Psalms, has been in circulation amongst the revising delegates for their examination and criticism. It was intended that a meeting of the delegates should have been convened during the past year, but this was found to be impracticable. The chief revisor, the Rev. J. Hay, had proceeded with other books of Scripture, and it was earnestly desired to print the first instalment with as little delay as possible, as there is an increasing disposition amongst the Telugu people to read the Word of God. Unfortunately, some postponement is now inevitable, as the Rev. J. Hay has been suddenly summoned to England. Whether it will be practicable for him to continue the revision in this country remains to be determined. If such a course should be deemed desirable, the assistance

of his former colleague in the Telugu Mission, the Rev. J. S. Wardlaw, may be found available.

During the year, the Auxiliary has printed the Scriptures in various languages to the extent of 57,000 copies; and 31,000 copies are now in the press.

Your Committee have had pleasure in making the following grants to the Madras Auxiliary:—

| | | | | |
|--------------------------------------|----|--------|----|---|
| For Printing and General Operations | .. | £572 | 0 | 0 |
| For Colportage.. .. . | .. | 2,250 | 0 | 0 |
| For the Tamil Revision Fund | .. | 790 | 0 | 0 |
| Printing Paper and Binding Materials | .. | 657 | 19 | 6 |
| Scriptures in various languages | .. | 1,240 | 0 | 1 |
| | | <hr/> | | |
| | | £5,509 | 19 | 7 |

BOMBAY.—The Committee of the Bombay Auxiliary state that the past year has been a period of regular and steady work, and the report is therefore a simple record of ordinary operations, combining the usual methods of preparing and distributing the Scriptures in the various languages spoken in the Presidency. But what may seem to be a dry chronicle of figures, implies that time and thought and energy have been freely expended for the efficient and successful attainment of the object proposed; and although grand and startling results cannot be announced, the testimony derived from various independent and trustworthy sources confirms the assurance that labour is producing fruit, and that the truths of God's Word are awakening much attention, and in not a few instances penetrating the heart and conscience. The valley is full of dry bones, but there are some indications that a breath of Heavenly influence is, at least, beginning to move and animate them.

In enumerating the issues of the year, the Auxiliary Committee are anxious to prevent any discouraging inference from the apparent decrease in the circulation of the Scriptures, as compared with the previous year. The difference observable is almost wholly to be traced to the fact that, in the year 1867, the Madras Auxiliary purchased more than 7,000 copies at the Bombay Dépôt, for the purposes of colportage in the Nizam's dominions. With this explanation, it appears that the circulation

effected in 1868 was nearly equal to that of the preceding year, so far as the Bombay Presidency is concerned, and amounted to 9,638 copies. Of these issues, there were 2,153 in English, 4,593 in Marathi, 830 in Gujarati, and 2,062 in Hindi, Tamil, Persian, and other languages. The grants included 1,446 volumes, and were appropriated to the Missionaries for sale by colportage or gratuitous distribution. There are seven Colporteurs in the direct service of the Auxiliary. Two are stationed in Bombay, and frequently labour in districts beyond, as well as in the city itself. One resides at Nagpore, and operates from that centre. Another is located at Surat; while Midnapore and Jalna have each a separate labourer. The sales effected are good, and the money proceeds such as to show, that the people are not unwilling to make some sacrifice to acquire possession of the Scriptures. It is stated that the receipts from general sales have been larger than in the previous year; but the financial position of the Auxiliary, in regard to Free Contributions, does not exhibit any improvement, and there has been but a very feeble and partial response to a Special Appeal recently issued, for the purpose of enlisting additional subscribers, and thus rendering the Auxiliary less dependent for its pecuniary resources on the funds of the Parent Society. It is not unreasonable to expect that those who daily witness the beneficial effects flowing from the diffusion of Divine Truth amongst the heathen and degraded population, should evince their sympathy with the work by deeds of liberality, as well as by words of approval and encouragement.

The Auxiliary receives communications from Missionary correspondents in the Presidency, relative to the effects of Scripture circulation, as they come within their personal knowledge and observation.

Rev. R. G. Wilder, Kolapoor District, writes as follows:—

I have now supplied the numerous chiefs and most of the villages of the Kolapoor State with the whole or some Portion of the Word of God: and I often find pleasant evidence that the Books are carefully studied. Fifteen days ago I crossed the track of one of my former tours, and

halted in a village where I gave a New Testament, five years ago, to the only reader I could then find there. On this second visit I inquired for the New Testament. It was promptly brought, and on my asking if they had read it, more than a dozen readers stepped forward to show their ability; and then one young man commenced repeating it from memory. I listened to his rehearsal with surprise and gratification so long as my time would permit, and was then assured that he could repeat 200 pages with the same fluency and accuracy. Most of the adult population of the village seemed thus to have become acquainted with the leading facts and teachings of the Gospel.

In the weak state of our Mission it would be quite out of our power to put the Scriptures in circulation as we do, but for the low price at which your Society furnishes them to us; and the evidence we gain that our Christian Tracts and Scriptures are accomplishing God's purposes of mercy in enlightening and influencing many minds, is a comfort to our hearts, as we prosecute our work in these wide wastes of Hinduism.

Rev. James Wilson, Aurungabad:—

When I first came here it was with difficulty that I could open my lips in the bazaar or in the city. The opening of schools and the introduction of the Word of God in our schools, under very precarious circumstances, have, under the blessing of God, proved effectual in the conversion of one of my Pantojis. Balaram was a bigoted Hindu. He would not teach the Bible to his pupils. I employed one of my agents to go to the school, and read the Word of God. He could not but hear it. Its blessed truths had such an effect upon him that he who was once an enemy to Christ and His cause, has now cast his lot among the followers of Jesus. He has continued faithful, and is still in my service; and I hope is a child of God. It is a very difficult task to point out those who have been brought to Christ through the reading of the Word of God; but there are many who have been baptized by me whose conversion is owing mainly, not to the reading, but the hearing of the Word of God by our evangelists and catechists. The Society is doing a great work; its importance will become manifest at the last day, when many will come forward, and acknowledge that their conversion was the effect of the reading and hearing the Word of God in their own native tongue.

Rev. W. Beatty, Gogo:—

During the year Scriptures have been circulated by my Colporteur as follows:—New Testaments, 58; Four Gospel volumes, 18; separate Gospels 195—total, 271. These were all sold at the stated prices, with the exception of five New Testaments, which were given *gratis*.

One of the New Testaments given free, was to a Brahmin, who had lost all faith in the Hindu religion. I heard some time ago that he produced the Book in the presence of his friends, and said to them, "This is the Book which will guide us to the Truth." May the Lord bless its doctrines to the salvation of his soul.

The printing operations of the Bombay Auxiliary were comparatively limited during the past year. The first volume of the new edition of the Marathi Testament was issued from the press, comprising the four Gospels and the Acts of the Apostles. Two thousand copies were printed. The printing of the second volume will be delayed some time, as the Gospels and Acts are most in demand; and a considerable supply of complete Testaments already in the Depôt, will prove sufficient to meet anticipated requirements for the present. An edition of the four Gospels and Acts, in the Gujarati, has been ordered, and will be printed in small type, to the extent of 5,000 copies. The preparations for issuing a new edition of the Marathi Bible are still in progress.

Your Committee, anxious to maintain the Bombay Auxiliary in full efficiency, have made the following grants:—

| | | | |
|---|------|---|---|
| For rent and salary | £390 | 0 | 0 |
| 1,642 copies of the Scriptures | 285 | 6 | 9 |
| 500 reams of printing paper, for Gujarati Gospels and Acts | 238 | 3 | 7 |

CEYLON.

COLOMBO.—The Auxiliary at this place issues a formal and statistical report, at somewhat distant intervals. During the past year no printed statement of operations has been published, and your Committee have been indebted to the correspondence of the Secretary for their knowledge of what has been effected. The pocket edition of the Singhalese New Testament, which has been passing through the press for some time, is now completed. This portable and well-printed volume is regarded with much favour, and will prove a valuable aid to those who wish to make the Bible their daily companion and guide. The cost of this edition is defrayed by your Society.

The circulation of the Scriptures continues much on

the same scale as in previous years; and testimony is borne to the fact that the Books distributed amongst the people are almost invariably preserved, and in not a few instances read frequently and attentively. Evidence, too, is furnished of the most decided and happy effects that have followed the perusal of the Word of God. The errors in which the mind had been educated have yielded to the influence of Divine Truth; and in one case a heathen publicly renounced the pernicious system of idolatry in which he had been brought up, and avowed his cordial belief in the Gospel, after he had been reading the Bible in private for fifteen years.

The plan of selling the Scriptures at a small price is generally adopted by this Auxiliary, and it is believed to impress the people with a sense of the value of God's Word. In special cases this rule is not enforced; in others it is somewhat relaxed, so that the circumstances of all classes of applicants are duly considered. The Committee at Colombo are desirous of extending the range of the Auxiliary's usefulness, as there is much scope for additional efforts amongst Buddhists and Mohammedans. In order to accomplish so desirable an object, the formation of local Branches is recommended; and it is urged that all Ministers should institute a systematic visitation from house to house, to ascertain how far the members of their own congregations are adequately supplied with the Scriptures, and to take necessary measures for meeting any deficiency that may be found. The co-operation of Christian masters is invited, in order that their servants and dependents may at least be provided with a Portion of Scripture in their native language. Christian schools are to be furnished with small Depôts of copies, both in English and the prevailing vernaculars, that thus every facility may be available for supplying youths who evince a spirit of thoughtful inquiry concerning the truths of the Bible. By these various means it is hoped that an impetus will be given to the circulation of the Scriptures in that extensive region of Ceylon, embraced within the limits of the Auxiliary at Colombo.

The Committee have agreed to pay the expense of printing an edition of 3,000 copies of the Pentateuch and Joshua, in the Singhalese. They have made a grant of 100 reams of printing paper; and also 192 copies of the Scriptures, for sale or free distribution, as the case may require, at the port of Colombo.

The sum of £70 10s. 8d. has been paid by the Colombo Auxiliary, for Scriptures furnished by the Parent Society.

JAFFNA.—The Auxiliary Bible Society at Jaffna has been in operation more than thirty years. Its history has been marked by varying degrees of success and prosperity. Propitious seasons, full of hope and encouragement, have been followed by periods of comparative feebleness, arising from changes in the Mission staff and the removal of those on whom the labour of the Auxiliary mainly depended. But active friends have maintained the organization in existence, and have combined in such efforts as were practicable for the furtherance of its work. With the limited means at the disposal of the Auxiliary, much good has been effected. The Scriptures have been printed and widely dispersed; colportage has been systematically pursued; meetings have been convened for the purpose of exciting general attention to the claims and character of the Bible; and those most competent to judge, from long and familiar acquaintance with the people, declare that these various modes of accomplishing real Bible work have been followed by gratifying results. A conviction is firmly lodged in the minds of multitudes of the heathen that the Bible is the true Word of God, that the worship of material idols is unprofitable and degrading, and that Christianity discloses the only effectual remedy for the guilt and misery of mankind. The evidences of the blessing which follows the circulation and reading of the Holy Scriptures are more numerous and assuring than ever, and urge to the adoption of enlarged efforts for scattering far and wide the precious seeds of Divine Truth. Some extracts from the correspondence of Missionaries, native Pastors, and others are added, as justifying the observations already made:—

When we visited the people, we saw in some places Books which

were sold last year, which seemed to have been carefully kept and read by them. One man asked, "Who is Christ, of whom I have read in your Books? By what name is he called among our gods?" Another said, "After reading your Books I dislike the Tamil gods; I take no delight in worshipping them; I know there is only one God, and I worship Him alone."

A Christian widow, whose relatives are *all* heathen, told her sorrows. Soon after the death of her husband, her only child died. Then was her anguish great. In this distress her sisters taunted her thus: "Now, what have you gained? Don't you see that the gods are angry with you for embracing the European Vetham? Has not our god signified his displeasure by depriving you both of your husband and your darling child?" For some time the poor widow was most miserable, but resorting to her Bible, she read and re-read appropriate portions, until her faith grew strong and her peace returned. She was able with an open Bible to silence her heathen tormentors.

One day a lad had a dispute with some boys of his own age. These boys took him to a heathen temple and said: "You say that your Christ is the true God, and can protect you from all danger, and that our gods are not gods; now, if you are firm in your words, take that *swamy* (an idol which the whole people fear so much that they would not allow their children to go near the temple even to play) and throw it down." The boy said: "I have no fear of this idol. It has no life, neither can it injure me;" so saying he gave the idol a pull, and cast it down. When the boys saw it, they were much alarmed, and waited to see what would happen to the lad. Seeing nothing immediately, they said, "See what will come upon you in a week's time." These things were spread among the people. All waited to see some calamity befall the boy. A few days after, one who slept in the same room with the boy awoke with a stiff neck. Then the people said the *swamy*, whom this boy despised, went to avenge himself, and by mistake gave this stiff neck to the other. To which this boy of nine years of age rejoined, "Did I not say that your god was blind? and now this mistake proves what I said."

The Bible meetings held at the various Missionary stations are found to be important opportunities for comparing the truth of Christianity with the detestable delusions of heathenism. One Missionary, writing in relation to these interesting seasons, remarks:—

On almost every station large audiences were congregated to hear the claims of the Bible stated and enforced; and almost every meeting, whether held in the large Station Church, in the fragile school bungalow, under the shade of some tree, or in some friendly native's compound, was marked by some special feature or other. It was no unusual sight to see the Christian rejoice in his Bible, whilst his eye glistened and his heart glowed as he heard the cry, "It is true, true; it is all true!" rising from a multitude of heathens. A remarkable change

has passed over the mind and temper of the general population of this province, as to the nature of the great Book. Some fifty such meetings were held, generally on the "Evangelical Alliance" principle, the deputation embracing representatives from the various missions. We remember who has said, "My word shall not return unto Me void," and we indulge large hopes of good from these Bible meetings.

The precise circulation of Scriptures for the year cannot be stated, as the figures are not supplied, but there is reason for the belief that it has been very considerable.

From recent intelligence forwarded by the Secretary, the Rev. J. Kilner, it appears that the Jaffna Auxiliary has entered upon a new era in its history. Hitherto, the responsible direction and control of its operations have been wholly confined to the English and American Missionaries, but the desire has been cherished to associate the native Churches in the active and practical work of the Auxiliary. The value and importance of local sympathy and effort being felt and acknowledged, a successful attempt has been made to secure the direct co-operation of native Pastors and laymen. This is the consummation of a wish long entertained, and will no doubt contribute to strengthen the Auxiliary, and secure for it a wider sphere of influence and usefulness. The Committee is now formed partly of Missionaries and partly of representatives of the native Churches in the Jaffna district. The combination thus effected is regarded as the best possible guarantee of augmented strength, expansion and perpetuity. The meeting at which the fusion of the native with the Missionary element in the great work of the Bible Society was recognised and accepted, is described as the most interesting occasion ever witnessed in Jaffna, and left impressions too deep and holy to be speedily effaced. Delegates from the Tamil Churches of Jaffna, Trincomalie, and Batticaloa were present, and the union of all, in the hallowed enterprise of diffusing the Scriptures, was felt to be an alliance on which the richest blessings might be expected to descend. The Committee trust that the future vigour and activity of the Jaffna Auxiliary will demonstrate the happy and beneficial results of thus wisely enlisting native zeal and liberality, in the development of its important operations.

Your Committee have voted to this Auxiliary £100 in aid of Colportage, and 100 reams of printing paper.

The Committee have received a copy of a voluminous correspondence which has passed between the Madras and Jaffna Auxiliaries respecting the Bower revision of the Tamil Bible. The subject is referred to in a preceding part of the Report, and the Committee can only repeat the expression of their most earnest desire, that one version of the Tamil Scriptures may be ultimately secured, acceptable alike on the continent of India and in the island of Ceylon.

The Rev. Mr. Brown, of Trincomalie, has remitted £3 9s. 2d. for Scriptures sold, and adds that 600 Portions had been circulated by him during the year.

KANDY.—The Auxiliary at Kandy is limited in its operations, and does not regularly publish an annual Report of its proceedings. The Scriptures chiefly circulated are in the English and Singhalese languages, and there are many pleasing evidences that the Bible is valued by the natives, and has, under the Divine blessing, led some from their state of ignorance and idolatry to a saving knowledge of the Gospel. Since the previous Report was issued, 1,130 copies of the Scriptures have been put into circulation. Regret is expressed that the means at the disposal of the Auxiliary are so small, thereby circumscribing its usefulness. Appeals are made for more adequate support, and regard to the vast importance of the object will, it is hoped, call forth more liberality on the part of the English residents, who know the influence of the Bible in promoting the well-being of those who are guided by its instructions. One paragraph is extracted from the Report, to show that the labour of the Auxiliary is not in vain:—

Three or four years since some Singhalese villagers of a district called Talampittys, in the North-Western Province, obtained entire copies and Portions of the Word of God in their mother tongue. They began to read them without commentary or any other human help (except the occasional visit of a Missionary), and though they once bowed the knee to those things which by nature are no gods, yet now they worship the God of the Bible in spirit and in truth. They prize this book as being the most valuable treasure they could possess. Many of them have purchased the entire Singhalese Bible. Two Colporteurs have

been employed during the greater part of the past year, and a large number of copies and Parts of the Word of God have been sold. The ten thousand copies of the Book of Genesis, which were printed for the special benefit of the Kandians, are gradually being distributed. Sometimes as many as ten copies have been sold after preaching in the streets of Kandy. There is a desire among many of the heathens to possess the Bible.

MALAYSIA.

SINGAPORE.—The several editions of the Scriptures in the Malay having at length been completed, under the editorial supervision of the Rev. B. P. Keasberry, are now being brought into circulation. Nearly 700 copies have already been issued. The sales by colportage absorbed 134 copies. Gratis distribution included 157, and 400 were despatched to various places where Malay-speaking residents are to be found. The low state of education must necessarily restrict the circulation, and it is greatly to be desired that more ample means could be brought into operation for instructing the people in the art of reading. But the Christian labourers are few, and Mr. Keasberry continually deplores that the Missionary efforts of former years were abandoned, thereby withdrawing the religious agency, which, if perseveringly sustained, might have yielded most valuable results. Referring to the effects of Scripture circulation, he remarks:—

I wish, indeed, I could tell you of any cases of real conversion from the simple reading of God's Word; but the present is the seed time, and the harvest time has yet to come. We must wait, therefore, and be patient. "Behold the husbandman waiteth for the precious fruits of the earth, and hath long patience for it, until he receives the early and latter rain;" so we must trust and pray, that the copies of the Scriptures which have been distributed may act as leaven, silently working their way in the hearts of those who are now secretly and conscientiously studying them, and who will we trust in God's own time have grace and courage to confess Christ openly.

Mr. Keasberry is now proceeding with the translation and printing of Books of the Old Testament in Malay.

An edition of 1,000 copies of Genesis has been issued at the expense of your Society, and it is proposed that the Books of Exodus, the Psalms and Proverbs, shall follow as soon as practicable.

CHINA.

This great Empire, with all its strange and traditional superstitions, must needs occupy a prominent place in the thoughts of the Christian Church. To extend the blessings of the Gospel to its population, diffused over so vast a territory, and composed of so many millions, is indeed a stupendous undertaking, but not one from which faith and zeal should recoil. Most important advantages have already been secured. Christianity has won a position and influence of acknowledged power; and each year witnesses considerable accessions to the circles of believers gathered from amongst the natives, and bearing their practical testimony against the senseless and degrading idolatry that prevails. The range and fruit of Missionary labour in China are on a scale which may well inspire confidence and hope. The Truth, which has subdued the proud and self-sufficient spirit of multitudes who now bear the Christian name and adorn the Christian doctrine, is omnipotent, and can, through the Eternal Spirit, indefinitely multiply its triumphs, and cover the land of Sinim with its light and heavenly purity. The department of Christian work which falls to your Society in China, is of precisely the same character as in other countries. By its own independent agency, and through the valuable co-operation of Missionaries, it endeavours to scatter those inspired records which unfold to man the grand discoveries of redeeming mercy, and are designed to guide the faith and mould the character of the human race. This simple object has been pursued through another year of active labour; and the Word of God has been borne into regions where it was previously an unknown volume. Your Agent, Mr. Wylie, reports the circulation of 69,168 volumes; but in making this statement, he observes that the figures fall very much below

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the reality, as the accounts with which he has been furnished from Hong Kong and Canton are very incomplete, and by no means represent all that has been done. It is in vain to conjecture how far the dissemination has exceeded the above limits; but a large margin of addition may be claimed. There are, however, sufficient reasons to explain any actual decrease, should it appear, on closer investigation, that a falling off has really taken place.

Events of great importance have occurred in China during the year, and the discussions to which they have given rise may help to define more clearly and satisfactorily the treaty rights of British subjects, and the measure of protection which may be legitimately claimed by those who embark in purely Christian work. Nothing could be more disastrous for the cause of Christianity in China, than to create in the minds of the people the suspicion that its progress is to be vindicated and supported by an appeal to the arbitration of the sword; and, while all due care must be exercised by the British Government that solemn agreements between the two nations shall not be ignored or treacherously evaded, there is no Missionary or Bible Society Agent who would ask or expect a protection for himself different in its kind or extent from that to which every British subject resident in China is fairly entitled; nor can any valid reason be alleged why he should be satisfied with less. Neither the personal safety of Mr. Wylie, nor his freedom in disposing of the Scriptures, have been interfered with. He has moved about in various directions, and in no case has he been brought into collision with the Authorities, or suffered at the hands of the populace. There is, however, reason to fear that two valuable lives have been sacrificed in the service of your Society; and the absence of all clue to the facts of the case has proved a cause of great distress and perplexity. Amongst the Colporteurs employed on your behalf was Mr. Johnson, a young man of English birth, possessing great energy of character, and remarkably zealous in the dissemination of the Scriptures. He was first engaged in 1864, and his labours have been rendered with a single-

ness of purpose and self-denial deserving of all commendation. He has travelled much through Shanghai and the adjacent provinces, reaping good success, and never encountering any serious opposition, either from the mandarins or the people. He had an easy command of the colloquial dialect, and could therefore freely communicate with the natives. It seems that he had projected an extensive tour to the West, in which he was to be accompanied by Wan Tae-ping, a Chinese Colporteur of much experience, and thoroughly to be trusted. They left Shanghai in November, 1867; and intelligence was received of their safe arrival at Chinkiang, the first port on the Yang-tze River, where a mandarin teacher was engaged by Mr. Johnson. At that period, Mr. Johnson contemplated an absence of about five months, but he did not leave at Shanghai any definite information as to the precise route he proposed to take. The only explanation of his intended movements were given in general terms in a letter to Mr. Wylie. "I intend," he remarked, "making another journey west into Anwhai, and visiting all I can, if possible, as far as Kai-fung-foo, the provincial city of Honan, and thence into Kiang-peh, and as far north as Shantung or Chih-li, if my books will permit, making a long and last journey, and returning about spring." A last journey indeed, it is greatly feared, and verifying his own words in a sense he did not intend they should bear. From the time of the party being at Chinkiang, no tidings whatever have been received from them, and all inquiry has failed to elicit any clear trace of their movements. It seems impossible to conclude otherwise than that some serious disaster has occurred, whose mystery may never be unravelled. Every practicable effort has been made to throw some light upon the sad affair. Your Corresponding Committee at Shanghai placed themselves in communication with the British Consul, W. H. Medhurst, Esq., for the purpose of securing his aid in prosecuting their investigations. He at once took such steps as were likely to answer the purpose, and addressed a circular note to all the dignitaries of the Church of Rome resident in the line of country through which it was conjectured Mr. Johnson

would direct his steps, giving such a description of his person as might at once lead to his identification, had he visited the district, and asking them to make inquiries of their converts on the subject. This measure has had no satisfactory issue. Two gentlemen, going to Shantung on a survey of the new course of the Yellow River, were requested to institute inquiries along the route, to ascertain if any tidings of the party could be heard. They met an English officer of the imperial army, who had been in those parts for some years, and by him they were assured that no person answering Mr. Johnson's description had been seen there. The only ray of light, and that a very feeble glimmer, which seems to fall upon the matter, is a statement made by the Rev. Mr. Schmidt, a German Missionary at Soochow, who is conversant with the country, and well understands the ways of the Chinese. He mentions that Mr. Johnson had engaged a boat there, and he was, at the last advices, endeavouring to trace the boatman, to see if any explanation could be derived from that source. The long interval which has elapsed (eighteen months) seems to leave but slender hope of clearing up this most painful affair. If Mr. Johnson had fallen into the hands of the rebels, and been borne off a prisoner, it seems probable that some means would have been found to apprise his friends of his position. Speculation, however, is of little avail, and brings no real solution of the difficulty, which is as dark and mysterious as ever. The blow has fallen upon his relations in England with peculiar severity, as it had been arranged that he should return home after he had concluded the journey in question. It is wished to offer a reward for information of a clear and satisfactory character, in case Mr. Johnson is closely imprisoned by Chinese officials; the amount to be paid on his safe restoration. Directions to this effect have been sent to Shanghai; but those best able to form a sound judgment, from long personal acquaintance with China, think that such a step will lead to no result, and that it is scarcely within the range of possibility that Mr. Johnson and his companions can be yet alive. The Committee heartily sympathize with Mr. Johnson's friends,

and greatly deplore the loss of so valuable a life. It is also to be regretted that they have lost in Wan Tae-ping the most able of the native Colporteurs. Preparation had been made, as will be seen, for an extensive circulation of the Scriptures, and but for the lamentable disappearance of these earnest workers, the issues of the year would have been much greater than they have proved to be. It must also be recollected that a short time previously the Society was deprived of the services of Mr. Jansen, another European Colporteur, and no substitute has yet been found to fill his place.

Mr. Wylie supplies various explanations as to the operations of the Colporteurs who are sustained by your Society, of whom there are now about twenty-five. The men are attached to the Missionary Stations at Shanghai, Hong Kong, Canton, Amoy, &c., and act under the direction of the resident Missionaries, who report periodically on their work.

The operations of Mr. Wylie have ever been distinguished by a spirit of ardent and self-denying enterprise. His object has been not merely to work in the great centres of Missionary labour, and to use the facilities thus afforded for disseminating the Scriptures, but he has endeavoured to penetrate regions beyond, and to carry the Word of God far into the interior of the country, to densely peopled provinces and renowned cities, where the foot of the modern Missionary has never been planted, and the face of a European has rarely or never been seen. The strong aversion of the Chinese to the appearance of foreigners moving about the country has now happily yielded to more friendly sentiments, and it is possible to visit remote districts with a freedom and safety, at one period altogether unknown. Journeys into the distant parts of the Empire are, however, not unattended with perils and privation. Difficulties of a formidable character have to be encountered in the nature of the country to be traversed; and the absence of the comforts and conveniences so familiar to us in this favoured land, make long and intricate tours a severe trial to physical strength and the capacity of endurance. Mr. Wylie has had large

experience of this order, and few who have laboured in China have passed through the same exhausting fatigue and varied exposure which have fallen to his lot in the course of his extended journeys. In March of last year, Mr. Wylie having planned a route of great length with the Rev. G. Johns, these two gentlemen, accompanied by two native Colporteurs, commenced an enterprise in Chinese travelling, almost if not quite unprecedented in the experience of Europeans. It was determined to follow the course of the Yang-tze and Han rivers to Chingtoo, the prefectural city of Sze-chuen. Mr. Wylie's purpose was to circulate the Scriptures; Mr. Johns' to preach the Gospel to the natives. Both objects were accomplished on a large scale. The party was absent five months, and the knowledge gained will be of much future advantage to the Bible and Missionary work. Mr. Wylie has furnished a very minute and complete sketch of the journey, which the Committee would like to insert without abridgment, but its voluminous character renders this impracticable.

The early part of the route lay through districts which Mr. Wylie had previously visited, and where it was not desirable to incur any delay. After referring to these places by name, and mentioning that 438 copies of the Scriptures had been sold, Mr. Wylie observes:—

We now entered on new ground—an exceedingly tortuous part of the river, not likely to be much visited, on account of its uninteresting character, being through a large mud flat, and excessively tedious, it being necessary to traverse 120 miles against the current to make 44 miles direct distance. There are, however, a number of populous villages, and one district city, Shib-show, before reaching Sha-sze, and we made sales to the amount of 158 New Testaments and 1,968 Parts. As I had previously visited Sha-sze by the canal route, only about half the distance, and sold Books at every place between that and E-chang, we only halted at some of the places, and had limited sales, the whole amounting to 2 Old Testaments, 88 New Testaments, and 2,053 Parts. Beyond this point our only precursor had been Mr. Bagley.

After giving a picturesque description of the scenery, and the dangers attending the navigation of the boat through the river gorges, Mr. Wylie mentions with surprise the total indifference evinced by the inhabitants

of the populous city of Woo-shang on the appearance of foreigners in their streets, a state of things so contrary to what is usually experienced in China, where crowds of excitable people soon gather around a stranger. The further steps of the party may now be traced:—

After passing through the wind-box gorge, one of the most picturesque on the river, we emerged on the morning of the 15th of May at the prefectural city of Kwei-chow. Here, again, our sales were small. According to custom, we sent our cards and an English-bound New Testament to both the prefect and mayor of the city. The latter received them, and returned his cards; but the former refused to receive them. Mr. Johns then sent them to Paou Chaou, a military officer, who has been engaged seventeen years against the rebels, has come off successful, amassed a princely fortune, and been loaded with imperial favours. He has now retired for life, and is building a magnificent palace in this his ancestral home. He was delighted to receive the New Testament, and sent one of his secretaries to invite us to his house. We found a mansion of no ordinary kind, filled with every variety of the richest luxuries and most expensive rarities, animal, mineral and vegetable. As he was an invalid at the time, he would have us to go and see him in bed, and entered into a familiar conversation, during which Mr. Johns took the opportunity of explaining to him the principles of the Christian religion. He has just given 10,000 taels (above £3,000) towards the restoration of the temple of the God of War. He sent two of his friends to return our visit in the evening, and next morning, just as we were starting, he came down to the boat himself, urging us to remain another day. Our time, however, was too precious to linger when there was a chance of proceeding; but about mid-day we were brought to a stand by a head wind, which detained us all day. Up to this point a boat with four young Roman Catholic French priests had accompanied us, our respective skippers having agreed to help each other through the rapids; but these young gentlemen steadfastly set their faces against having anything to say to us. The next day they moved on, and as it was Sunday, we remained, and saw no more of them.


On the morning of the 21st we arrived at the district city of Wan, which presents much more appearance of commercial activity than the cities we had passed; and here we had a very fair sale of books.

On the evening of the 23rd we arrived at the large village of Shih-paou-chae, with its remarkable rock and pagoda-like temple, described by Blakiston. Here we sold Books, and remained, the following day being Sunday.

In the forenoon of the 26th we stopped at the departmental city of Chung. This place is not large, but we had a very fair sale.

Early on the 28th we got to the district city of Fung-too, where we had a good sale.

Towards mid-day on the 30th we arrived at the departmental city of Foo, a place of great commercial importance, and had a good sale during the day.



we moved up opposite one of the busiest hundred floating lanterns were being set ad-
quency of a man having been drowned a
bathing. Two respectable Roman Catholi-
long conversation on their religion and ours
Old Testament, having previously purchase
had a good deal of intercourse with the Rom
a considerable number of Old and New Test
remained till the 9th, and traversed the stree
Books every day except Sunday. We had
a shyness of a twofold character was very ge
us. The Roman Catholics in the city are
there is an instinctive feeling in that class
as a rule, they refuse them at once. On the
large are very suspicious regarding every
when it is whispered that we are circulating
is almost an insuperable barrier to an ext
remarks will apply generally to the provinc
where the Roman Catholics are most numer

Some stages of the journey mus-
out any extracts. At each halt
generally a town of importance,
freely offered for sale with much s
still advancing further into the cour
escape from destruction is recorded

In the forenoon of the 10th of July we arri
bold, rocky bluff, standing abruptly out into

object is to get across to an island about two-thirds of the distance over. Our skipper, thinking he could manage without the rope, neglected this precaution. The strength of the men, however, was insufficient, and we were swept down towards the right bank. In spite of their efforts, the boat got unmanageable, and we were sucked into a boiling eddy. The head of the boat was whirled swiftly round under an overhanging cliff, and, had it struck, I believe we must have inevitably gone down. It was a critical moment, and I can scarcely think of it without a shudder. The men dropped their oars instantaneously, and all crouched flat down on the deck. Not a word was spoken, all expecting the next instant to be in the water. But we were mercifully preserved, for the boat just cleared the rock by about two inches. The bowman was in a terrible fright, from which he did not recover for several minutes. Our skipper was on the roof, but appeared to be prostrated, for immediately the head got round, one of the more experienced trackers called out to assure him the danger was past. Undoubtedly it was a most providential escape. Having thus got to the upper end of the eddy, they easily pulled over to the island. In the afternoon we stopped at a town called Chuh-kan-tan, where we sold New Testaments, and had an opportunity of seeing those wonderful constructions, the salt-wells, of which there are several hundred in this neighbourhood, the salt brine being pumped up from depths varying from several hundred to between two and three thousand feet deep.

In the afternoon of the 16th we reached the district city of Tsing-shin, where we had a very good demand for our Books.

Early on the 18th we entered the south gate of the departmental city of Mei, and traversed a long street, very thinly and poorly inhabited, till we came to a much busier one, at right angles, running east and west. The western portion of the city is in great part uninhabited, but there are several busy streets on the eastern side. We had a tolerably good sale of Books.

It appears, from various parts of Mr. Wylie's journal, that Roman Catholic Missions have been carried far into the interior of the country, and that the appearance of Protestant Missionaries is not hailed by the priests as a pleasant omen :—

Early in the forenoon of the 23rd of July we reached Ching-too, the provincial city, after passing a red sandstone bridge of nine arches, thus having attained the highest point navigable on the Min, and completed another long stage of our tedious journey. We had sent the Colporteurs on the day before to announce our arrival to the two mayors of the city, and to gain what information they could as to our future progress. They brought back the cards of the mandarins, who received our Books. The French Consul at Hankow had given me a letter of introduction to his friend, the Roman Catholic Bishop of Ching-too, which we sent to him, with our cards in English, and an English-bound copy of the Chinese New Testament. He returned the New Testament without any remark, sent one card in Chinese between two of us, and took no

further notice. He told our messenger we were heretics. The bishops and priests visit the mandarins on equal terms, and receive equal honours, but they are very unpopular with the people at large. Their numbers in this city are very great. After sunset we went out a little to sell Books in the suburb, but met with very little success. The two following days we traversed the city in various directions, but found the utmost indifference regarding our Books. Some, we found, had purchased from Mr. Bagley. An epidemic was raging in the city, and people were dying at the rate of about eighty per *diem*. Idol processions, to avert the calamity, were moving about in all directions; the city mandarins having sent their jewels and insignia to grace the *cortège*. In no other province, I believe, could we have gone about among them on such an occasion, offering our Books, unmolested. The city is very large, and there are extensive and populous suburbs. It is decidedly the finest city I have seen in China; one street especially, running from the east gate, has a very handsome line of shops. Our whole sales from E-chang to this place amounted to 71 Old Testaments, 935 New Testaments, and 9,059 Parts.

Mr. Wylie having reached Ching-too, the farthest point to which he had proposed extending his journey, it became necessary to determine the return route. It was unsafe to take the river passage, and it was at length resolved to take the hill route across the country to the river Han, and now conveyance by sedan chair was an alternative not to be avoided. The line of country was perfectly new, and had never previously been traversed by any European excepting the Roman Catholic priests, who travel as natives and in concealment. There was much excitement as the travelling group passed from town to town, and a considerable sale of the Scriptures was effected. At several stages of the progress Roman Catholics were found:—


On the evening of August 1st we reached the district city of Taze-tung, where we halted for the night, and were soon visited by some Roman Catholics. It was in vain that we said we did not belong to their communion. They merely thought we were afraid to own it, and tried to assure us; telling us that there was no occasion for fear, and things were quiet with them now. These people have gone through some fiery trials in past days, and I believe it is no uncommon thing among them to disown their connection when challenged.

The subsequent parts of this remarkable expedition are carefully traced, with the special incidents by which marked. Much curiosity was everywhere excited, and

annoyance could not be altogether avoided in regard to the eager crowds that clamoured for a sight of the foreigners, but no violence was offered. For weeks the party had to travel in sedans, over mountainous regions and under a powerful sun. At length, after an absence of five months, they safely reached Hankow, on September 4, thankful for the preservation and success experienced throughout this protracted and somewhat hazardous, yet, it may be hoped, most useful excursion of 2,500 miles. In reviewing the whole, Mr. Wylie observes:—

I have thus given you a very brief outline of the physical features of our journey. Of its spiritual aspect I must speak with diffidence. We have sold the Scriptures in 9 prefectural cities, 2 departmental, 18 district and 6 inferior departmental cities, besides 118 towns and smaller places—in all, 153 different localities. Thus, the good seed has been scattered over a wide region, and put into the hands of all classes of the population. Daily we have united in prayer for the success of these efforts, and now we look up to the Disposer of all events, in the earnest hope that He may give life to the seed, and cause it to germinate in many hearts. Altogether, we have disposed of 15,062 volumes. In every place in which we sold books, and in very many places where we did not, the Gospel has been freely and fully declared, and many, I trust, have gained a knowledge of the Truth, which shall prove to them a pearl of great price. Our journey will probably not be without some value in a pioneering point of view. It is a fact, that our Protestant Missions as yet have not extended far, comparatively, beyond the treaty ports, while a vast field is left entirely to the efforts of the Church of Rome. Shall it ever remain so? I trust not. Those who first attempt a settlement will, doubtless, have to endure hardness, and be beset with much of opposition and, perhaps, persecution; but that has been the almost universal experience of all incipient efforts in China.

It was mentioned in your last Report, that Mr. Wylie contemplated returning to England at an early date, in consequence of family affairs, which required his presence. The Committee could not refuse so reasonable a proposal, how much soever they might regret even the temporary absence of Mr. Wylie from China, where the field is so great and the labourers so few. Possessing such peculiar qualifications for that species of work in which he has been engaged for your Society, it would be matter of lasting regret if Mr. Wylie should permanently abandon the sphere of Christian duty in which he has proved so



direct pecuniary help to the Society much interest in your operations considerable English community at Shanghai its circle many who are favourable **the Scriptures, and an opportunity of giving practical expression to the wishes.**

The Rev. G. S. Owen, who is Corresponding Committee, in the conference Rev. W. Muirhead, has forwarded which he dwells chiefly on the case of Mr. Wylie, and the probable fate of his companions.

The issues from the Shanghai Depot table supplied by Mr. Wylie, have copies. It is of course to be understood included supplies to other Depôts.

HONG KONG.—After the departure of Mr. Legge from Hong Kong, the office of Corresponding Committee was filled by Rev. C. F. Warren. Very soon, however, he was compelled by the state of his health to resign, and the Secretariat then passed into the hands of Rev. J. Kyle.

ing in China, having the fullest acquaintance with the language, should be appointed as custodians of the text of the Delegates' version of the Scriptures, so that, when a revision shall be attempted, it may be carried out with a concurrence and unanimity which will inspire confidence and satisfy all.

The first annual meeting of the Hong Kong Auxiliary has been celebrated, the Governor presiding, as on the occasion of its establishment. The Chairman expressed his surprise and regret that the Free Contributions amounted to so small a sum, and intimated his purpose to use his personal exertions to increase the number of subscribers.

Fifteen or sixteen Colporteurs are maintained in connection with the Corresponding Committee, and some particulars of the work have been furnished.

The Rev. R. Lechler supplies an interesting account of the labours of Lin-ngi, the Colporteur who is entrusted to his direction. Having heard a favourable account of the disposition of the people at Sinlen, one of the Hakka districts south-west of Macao, Mr. Lechler determined to send his Colporteur, and go thither himself also. There is a singular history connected with the Sinlen people into the details of which Mr. Lechler enters. The region for a long time was in a distracted state, through perpetual clan fights between the Punti and Hakka sections of the population. At length the Hakkas were defeated, and compelled to leave the district, and took refuge at Hong Kong. After a time the Chinese Authorities addressed the Hakkas of the dispersion, and offered to reinstate them in their former possessions. Many accepted the proposal, and returned, accompanied by people from the places where they had found a temporary home. It was considered by them that their position would be more secure, if they could induce a foreigner to reside amongst them; and it was further suggested that a priest should be preferred, and the people promise to embrace the religion he professed. This led to a request to the Roman Catholic Bishop at Canton for a priest, on the assurance that the residents would then embrace the Christian religion. The Bishop at once acquiesced, and sent a priest, and so the Roman Catholic religion has

it is not necessary to re-produce in the
appear to have accomplished long
directions, and no mention is made of
respectful treatment on the part of
they offered the Scriptures. On one
were robbed during the night, and
luggage, were compelled by this mis-
to Canton, instead of prosecuting the
had entered. In some instances they
been accompanied by a Missionary,
usually greater when they work in
European. Mr. Hanspach states,
with these Colportage operations they
30 Bibles, 2,406 Testaments, 3,730
copies.

The Rev. Mr. Krolczyk, of Hong Kong,
the Colporteur of whom he has charged
part of the year, having been laid up by
illness, which threatens to have a fatal
part of the year he laboured in the
Shek-lung and Jung-kun, as well as
Tzang-shing districts. It is difficult
Scriptures for money, because grain
were the rule for so many years.

of these aborigines, in the hope that some Portions of Scripture may be ultimately prepared for their use. Mr. Krolczyk is a strong advocate for translations in the various colloquial dialects, as indispensable, in his opinion, for imparting to the people the knowledge of the Gospel.

Another of your Society's Colporteurs has been prosecuting his work, under the superintendence of the Rev. H. Bellon, of Lilong. He has had a measure of success, and reports that several Chinese had formally renounced idolatry, and surrendered the symbols of their superstitious practices. In a village not far distant from Lilong, where Mr. Bellon has had a catechist occasionally preaching, the circulation of the Scriptures has been attended with good results. Many families were reading the Bible and frequenting the Sunday services at the Mission station. In districts where the Romish priests have a footing, it was more difficult to induce the people to accept the Scriptures than in spots where pure heathenism was supreme. The Colporteur had distributed during the year 3,518 New Testaments and 3,496 Portions, or a total of 7,014 volumes.

At Foo-chow four Colporteurs are sustained at the expense of the Society, and act under the superintendence of the Rev. Mr. Wolfe, who states that the men have given general satisfaction as to the mode and spirit in which they have carried on the work. Their operations have been extended over a wide tract of country in the Foo-chow Prefecture and elsewhere. In all directions their labours accomplish much good, as they not only sell the Scriptures, but are able to bear intelligent and heartfelt testimony to the truths which the Bible reveals. As the pioneers of direct Missionary work, their action is found of great value; and the minds of the people are prepared by conversation and reading the Scriptures to listen to the message which the Missionary brings.

The Rev. H. Bender, of Chong-tshun, states that the Colporteur whom he directs has travelled over the four districts of Chong-lok, Yun-on, Lyang-chon, and Ho-nyen,

his persuasive manner or comment secured the sale of the Scriptures and removed all prejudice in regard to Christianity.

AMOI.—The Rev. J. Stronach has been engaged in the distribution of the Scriptures for eleven months, and on November 30th. Three Colporteur agents and 2,266 copies were disseminated. The work is done partly in Amoy itself, but chiefly in Hui-an, where there are more people than in the immediate neighbourhood of Amoy. The operations on behalf of your Society are conducted by all the Protestant Missionaries in Amoy, and the stock of Scriptures will be entirely exhausted.

HANKOW.—The issues from the press of the London Missionary Society amount to 11,759 volumes. Colportage is carried on in the provinces of Hoo-pin and Hoo-nan. The temper and tact displayed by the agents employed has been such as to conciliate the people, and no opposition has been met with. The Roman Catholic converts have purchased many copies of the New Testament.

CANTON.—The correspondence of the

from this place, for lack of suitable agency. The Rev. J. Lees has undertaken a journey in which some, though not a large, circulation of the Scriptures was effected. The result disappointed him ; but other important objects were accomplished at the same time.

PEKIN.—The issues from the Dépôt are set down at 15,611 copies. The Colporteur Wellson operates from this centre, and his experience is of a satisfactory character. He is another of the intrepid European agents, and enters heartily into his work. Mr. Wylie refers to his recent labours in the following words :—

Mr. Wellson started from Peking towards the end of November, 1867, for an extensive journey into the province of Shan-se, and was absent five months, returning to Peking about the middle of May. This was the commencement of our operations in that province, and with his two native assistants, he visited 2 prefectural, 3 departmental, 33 district, and 4 inferior departmental cities, besides 108 towns and villages. His sales amounted to 5,658 copies. He then made a tour by Hang-chow and Soo-chow, and returned to Peking about the middle of August. There he was occupied for a fortnight selling books in the city, and set out towards the middle of September on a journey through the Nan-kow Pass, towards the Great Wall, a difficult rocky route. He visited on the occasion, 1 prefectural, 6 district, and 4 inferior departmental cities, besides 31 towns and villages, including the two large towns of Kalgan and Tuh-shih-kow, at gates in the Great Wall. His sales amounted to 2,359 copies. Starting again in the second week of November, he was absent for two or three weeks to the south of Peking, visiting 9 district and 1 inferior departmental cities, besides 15 towns and villages, on which occasion he sold 1,445 copies. He then returned to Peking, where he would probably be occupied for a week or two selling books in the city, after which he intends starting for a long journey into Shan-se, of which I have sent him an outline. His labours this year have not been quite so fruitful in the amount of sales as last, but it is evidently not his fault. It will be necessary to keep extending the distances, in order to secure continued sales; and this will necessarily take more time, and be attended with greater expense. He is evidently diligent in the work. He says he was well treated by the mandarins generally in Shan-se. At one place he was asked to dine at the Ya-mun; but they turned him out of another city. In his journey through Nan-kow Pass, he speaks of having met with an aged literary gentleman, who was rejoiced to get a copy of the Bible, and besides paying for it, made him presents of confectionery to about the same amount, promising to call on him when he came to Peking. He adds, the Chinese seem to think now that they are receiving a benefit by purchasing the Bible. In several of the villages on his road they wished him to stay and teach them the doctrine of the Bible.

necessity, become. It is no easy
your Agent so to apportion his time
Societies pleading for his help the
which they lay claim; and he is
late his movements as best calculated
to subserve the substantial interests
not over a limited and compact
country, that Dr. Tucker has to spend
immense and widely-separated Colonies
versed, much time being unavoidably
mere act of travelling. That he spends
yearly the meetings of all the
Societies is simply a physical impossibility
are so utilised as to be available
to supply his lack of service elsewhere
with the co-operation of voluntary
deputational duties, much to the advantage
On the whole, calmly surveying
Dr. Tucker can report with confidence
as to the state of the affiliated Societies
and sympathetic disposition of the
to the purpose of his labours. The
Colonies, with scarcely an exception
giving no doubtful evidence of vitality
those which have been more recently
important centres of influence and

is given to that distinctive object contemplated by your Society; and to provide the Bible for the millions of the human race is felt to be a duty, the propriety and obligation of which should be recognised by all who profess and call themselves Christians. It is gratifying to observe that the Contributions from some localities are in excess of the previous year, while in several instances the newly-formed Auxiliaries have remitted to the Parent Society their first Free Contribution.

Dr. Tucker has maintained his usual correspondence with the Committee, giving periodical details respecting his movements and public engagements. Some plans of visitation were defeated by disastrous floods which prevailed in New South Wales, and which for a time destroyed the ordinary facilities of communication. He has been enabled, however, to visit a large number of the affiliated Societies in New South Wales, Victoria, and Queensland, and the Committee believe that his services are greatly appreciated and most helpful to the vigour and efficiency of your organization. In the absence of such official representation and superintendence, it would be extremely difficult adequately to uphold the interests of the Society, as those whose help would be indispensable are for the most part over-burdened with the pressing responsibilities of their own ministerial charges, &c. Some few passages bearing on the nature and success of his operations are extracted from the communications of Dr. Tucker:—

As our Societies in New South Wales were left without any meetings at the end of last year, I found it quite necessary to visit the Hunter River District and the western portion of this Colony, in order to keep the Societies in operation, and I found some of them disorganized by the removal of officers and other causes. In the month of April I visited some of the Societies connected with the Newcastle and the Hunter River Auxiliaries. Five of the clergy aided me at different places, who attended and spoke for the first time at our Bible meetings. I have done what I can to give information and remove prejudice, and I am encouraged by such instances. I preached both at Morpeth and at West Maitland in the Churches, and though I obtained no collection, yet I trust I served our Society, and did some good. Our meetings are not generally large, but some few of them are always well attended. If all the settled districts were as fully enlisted in the work of your

of efficiency. I had arranged the meeting to be held at the time that the Bishop of visitation, and his Lordship's advocacy of it, but I deemed it to be of special importance, in the course of another year this become a new diocese, and we shall hope to us. I was able to form two new I promise to do well. Rylestone is in a past stations for more than fifty miles, being kindly Rev. J. Ross, and holding some services. It is so important, as it is near the present terminus of the line, that there are now many hundreds of men employed

Dr. Tucker alludes to his visit following extract:—

I visited Queensland in the early part of 1861. The Ladies' Association is well sustained. The Ladies' Association is constantly employed, and has defrayed all expenses of the Association. The Committee have also now secured a large number of subscriptions, and with very considerable success. We had the Governor, who will also become our patron, Mr. Soowaraba and Dalby, on the Darling Downs Societies there. The Rev. E. Griffith went

I have great hope that our work will be never had larger meetings, and, considering the state of the country, it is rather surprising that the Association lists. We have many warm and active members, and I hope we shall soon have a

The Colportage of the Scriptures is an agency which is employed with great advantage in some parts of Australia. To encourage efforts of this kind the Committee placed a grant of money at the disposal of Dr. Tucker, and this is expended in supplementing the resources of local Auxiliaries, and in occasionally sending a Colporteur through districts where the population is too sparsely scattered to admit of any organization, or even the establishment of a Dépôt. Full particulars have been furnished as to the appropriation of the grant, showing the localities visited, and the results attained. This statement appeared in the "Monthly Reporter" for August.

A further grant has been made for the same purpose, and that the money will be usefully applied cannot admit of a doubt.

NEW SOUTH WALES.—SYDNEY.—The report of the New South Wales Auxiliary gives utterance to sentiments of gratitude and hope. The results of the year have, in every respect, surpassed the expectations that were entertained by its best friends. In view of the commercial depression which prevailed in the Colonies, and the large demands made on the generosity of the public for the relief of wide-spread distress, it was presumed that the financial position of religious Societies would, of necessity, be injuriously affected. The anticipation, through God's mercy, proved fallacious in regard to the important Auxiliary at Sydney, for it has not only maintained the level of the former year, but has reached a higher standard than before, both in Free Contributions and the circulation of the Scriptures. The Dépôt sent forth 7,603 copies during the year. The Branch Societies in the country districts have been well sustained, as it is more easy to provide a regular system of visitation in New South Wales than in the other Colonies. It is stated that much of the vigour of the outlying Associations is due to the willing and able advocacy of friends at Sydney, who undertake deputational work. Dr. Tucker has laboured much during the last twelve months

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The Auxiliary at Sydney has
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PARRAMATTA.—This attractive s
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substantial support to the claims
Auxiliary formed there having h
Rev. R. L. King, who acted in the

regarded as of great value amongst a class of the population who would remain destitute of the Word of God, but for her domiciliary visits and Christian influence. The following remittances have to be acknowledged, viz., £55 Free, from the Auxiliary, and £30 Free, from the Liverpool Branch, with £5 for the Building Fund.

NEWCASTLE.—The Rev. Dr. Tucker visited this district twice during the year, and intended being present at the annual meeting of the Auxiliary. Your Committee have **not** received any correspondence from the Auxiliary, but your Agent states that the work is being steadily maintained, **not** only in the town and suburbs, but especially amongst the sailors on the river, and the miners. The Ladies' Association has rendered good service in the collection of funds. The Secretary, the Rev. E. C. Pritchard, when on a visit to the Manning River, held several meetings, and gave public lectures for the purpose of promoting organization.

WEST MAITLAND.—The Hunter River Auxiliary has been deprived of the valuable services of J. D. Langley, Esq., by his removal to Newcastle. Mr. Langley sustained the office of Secretary for eight years, and by his personal exertions and influence greatly helped to extend an interest in the operations of your Society, and to preserve the local organization in efficiency. In remitting a Free Contribution of £200, he expresses the deep regret he feels at being compelled to relinquish his connection with the Auxiliary, and, at the same time, bears his testimony to the able services of Dr. Tucker, as contributing in no small degree to the success which has been realised. The sale of Scriptures had amounted to 447 copies, a slight increase over the circulation of the previous year. Six Branch Societies are affiliated with the Auxiliary, and care is taken that the annual meetings shall be regularly held. The new Secretary, Mr. Rourke, has entered upon his duties with much interest, and in his first communication orders a fresh supply of 726 copies of the Scriptures. The sum of £54 has been paid for the purchase of stock for the Dépôt.

Mr. Blair, of Maitland, a life member of your Society,

apprehensions which existed as to conducting the operations of the Auxiliary. Scriptures accessible to the people pursued are leading to gratifying results is awakened. The advantages like portage led to the adoption of this unexpected success has attended the course of his travels, the Colporteur for the Scriptures, and within this period he disposed of 639 Bibles, 151 Portions, or a total of 1,538 added to those of the Branch 1 Auxiliary was instrumental in introducing God's Word within the twelve-months.

QUEENSLAND—BRISBANE.—This is the place in which the British and Foreign Bible Society has a firm root, and where its interests are promoted by an active Auxiliary. Queensland Auxiliary adverts to the Parent Society as the unitarian stream with the majestic force of the multiplication of these streams to the world that the river has become expansive, carrying its refreshing

on sending a Colporteur into the bush, to do there what the Bible-woman was doing in the town. He has taken as his route the railway line to Dalby, travelling with horse and pack from house to house, and visiting the settlers and labourers along the road. His successful sales proved, as in other instances, that the work was not superfluous. This agency, as well as that of the Bible-woman, is sustained by special contributions, and not thrown upon the ordinary funds of the Auxiliary, an example in every way worthy of commendation. The lady visitors, who collect the funds, are represented as fulfilling their duties with zeal and unwearied diligence. The liabilities of the Auxiliary to the Parent Society for Scriptures supplied have been discharged, and a Free Contribution of £50, remitted on behalf of general operations throughout the world.

IPSWICH.—The general depression, common to all parts of the Colony, has been felt with peculiar severity at Ipswich, and many families have, through change of circumstances, been compelled to leave the place. Still, the Free Contributions to the Auxiliary were quite as liberal as could be reasonably expected, and better times are anticipated. The Committee of the Auxiliary have endeavoured to extend their operations to the surrounding population. Dépôts are established at convenient centres in connection with the local Branches. The remittances have been as follows:—General Purposes, £40; Purchase Account, £5. The Auxiliary has requested a free grant of cheap Bibles.

VICTORIA—MELBOURNE.—The Colony of Victoria does not keep pace with some other Australian Colonies in the support it renders towards the general operations of your Society. The Committee have been anticipating that the Auxiliary at Melbourne would be in a position to remit some amount of Free Contributions to your funds; and that expectation seems likely ere long to be realized. It is matter of sincere congratulation, that the financial position of the Auxiliary is much more favourable than for many years past, and

and the Rev. R. T. Hills undertook for a period of six weeks. The Cost £810 on the Purchase Account of sum of £20 as a Free Contribution through the Auxiliary from each Warnambool and Prahran.

CASTLEMAINE.—This Auxiliary has been in communication during the year, enclosing a statement for Scriptures, and £5 10s. towards erecting your new premises. Depository Scriptures are opened in the town and though some parts of the mission are almost wholly deserted, there is nevertheless much useful labour.

GEE LONG.—The Committee have received the report of this Auxiliary, from which it appears that during the year 1,409 copies of the Scriptures were sent from the Depot, making the total 1,409. The sum of £100 has been received in contribution; and although the subscription showed a slight falling off, there is nevertheless much in the object of your Society, which has the most having paramount claims on the

who are resolved that it shall not prove a failure, and have infused a life and energy into its operations which are already producing most gratifying results. The demand for the Scriptures is very great, the sales in the month of September only amounting to 640 copies, and during the past year no fewer than 6,467 Bibles and Testaments have been required to replenish the Depôt. It has been determined to engage the services of a Colporteur, who will traverse a wide extent of country to promote the sale of God's Word. The Bible cause is likewise being taken up with spirit in the outlying districts, and funds are being liberally contributed, not only to cover local expenses, but to supplement the resources of the Parent Society. As the first instalment of such aid, a remittance of £75 has been received, accompanied with an intimation that this amount is but the commencement of a regular yearly contribution, which may be expected to become gradually larger as new Branches are formed and organization is consolidated. The Auxiliary has also paid the sum of £276 12s. 5d. for the purchase of Scriptures; and it may be noticed here, that prior to the friends at Ballarat being recognised as an Auxiliary, £149 2s. 6d. had been received for Scriptures transmitted in compliance with their wishes.

BENDIGO.—It is no flattering account of the Bendigo Auxiliary which is furnished by its own report. That the organization is required is apparent from the sale of Scriptures at the Depôt, 632 copies having been disposed of in the course of the year. The report deplors the apathy and supineness manifested by the different Churches in regard to the interests of your Society, and expresses a hope that the reproach thus incurred may be speedily rolled away. In this hope your Committee heartily concur, and look for better days. The sum of £5 has been received as a Free Contribution, and £29 8s. 9d. on Purchase Account.

SOUTH AUSTRALIA.—ADELAIDE.—The object of your Society has ever created a deep and widespread sympathy in South Australia. The Auxiliary at Adelaide, although

Auxiliary than usual for free grant Colony in regard to the supply of carefully dealt with, and new remote localities where the population and difficulties might otherwise be in possession of the Word of God proved to be of great practical value. The Dépôt in Adelaide, 3,516 Bibles and disposed of during the year. The been furnished with 4,177 copies, been appropriated to natives, price work of the year, therefore, representation of 7,787 copies, and makes the Auxiliary was formed, 98,121. furnished Bibles and Testaments to entire population of the Colony, and the Dépôt continue steady and Committee have to make special mention remitted by the South Australia larger than on any former occasion noble sum of £650, a gratifying and the Christian colonists are not unwilling to offer the substance with which them for the diffusion of Divine Word offering of £9 9s. in aid of the Bui

The acknowledgments of the Committee are due to J. Smith, Esq., who has remitted a personal contribution of £5 to your General Fund.

The Mount Barker Branch has severed its connection with Adelaide, and resolved itself into an independent Auxiliary. The sum of £20 has been forwarded, to purchase Scriptures, and a confident persuasion is expressed that the new Auxiliary will soon be in a position to remit a Free Contribution.

TASMANIA—HOBART TOWN.—The Tasmania Auxiliary has always a good account to give of its operations. Its history from year to year reveals features of progress; and after labouring for forty-eight years, the report announces that there is a steady, if not rapid, increase in the contributions rendered on behalf of your Society. The secret of this success is to be found in the intelligent energy and hearty zeal with which the Auxiliary is worked. The interests of the Bible cause are not permitted to slumber, and the liberality which has been displayed through a long succession of years is not likely to decline. The Branch Societies are efficiently managed, and yield a good revenue to the Auxiliary. The annual meetings in the country districts are systematically kept up, and Mr. Dear, the Secretary at Hobart Town, accomplishes a large amount of useful visitation. The venerable Treasurer of the Auxiliary, H. Hopkins, Esq., though advanced in years, evinces the same personal activity in furthering its prosperity as ever, and by his own munificent contributions supplies an example which has a stimulating and quickening influence on others. He has forwarded a personal donation to your Committee of £100, to aid Scripture circulation in Abyssinia. From the Auxiliary a Free Contribution of £300 has been received, for general operations, and £17 for the Building Fund. The Anniversary was in all respects a great success. His Excellency Colonel T. Gore Browne, presided.

LAUNCESTON.—The Bible Society has warm friends in this part of Tasmania. Much has been done, and well done, by the Auxiliary at Launceston, yet there is room for

enlargement ; and it is stated, in the report of a deputation to the north-west coast, that there are many places where meetings might be held, and Committees formed. It is hoped that arrangements may be made to extend organization in this direction, so as to enlist the co-operation of all who are disposed to help in the good work of Bible distribution. Mr. Livermore, the Colporteur, is engaged in the same district, and his visitation, while meeting the wants of the settlers, will tend to awaken local sympathy and effort. The circulation of the Scriptures was very much in advance of the previous year, and shows a total of 1,554 copies. The Auxiliary has remitted £100 on Purchase Account, and £21 is sent towards the erection of the new premises. A supply of 1,608 copies has been forwarded to the Dépôt at Launceston. The Rev. Mr. Goodman, of Geelong, rendered efficient service in visiting some of the Branch Societies affiliated with the Auxiliary. His addresses materially aided the interests of the Society.

NEW ZEALAND.

AUCKLAND.—If the work of the Auckland Auxiliary cannot compare, in point of magnitude, with that of others in more favoured circumstances, yet its necessity and usefulness cannot for a moment be questioned. Reference is again made in the annual report to the severe troubles and losses which have affected, more or less, all classes of society, and crippled the means of those who have been accustomed to support the religious movements of the day. It is believed, however, that the worst is now past ; and that with returning prosperity and confidence, some satisfactory progress may be anticipated in the work of the Auxiliary. Though struggling against depressing circumstances, and lamenting the religious apathy manifested by too many of the colonists, the friends at Auckland are employing such means as are at their command for promoting the object

of your Society. Several new Depôts have been recently opened in distant localities, where they were greatly needed; and it is desired to make the Scriptures accessible in all parts of the large district embraced within the limits of the Auxiliary. The issues during the past year, inclusive of various free grants, in the English and Maori languages, to emigrants, Sunday-schools, and natives, amounted to 1,212 copies. The Free Contributions raised in Auckland itself are wholly absorbed in the necessary working expenses of the Auxiliary; but your Committee have again to notice the continued liberality of the settlers at Waipu, who, amidst much prevailing distress, have abounded in their generosity towards the Society, and have contributed the sum of £53 12s. 2d., being a larger amount than on any former occasion. This gift comes chiefly, if not entirely, from the congregation of the late Rev. Dr. McLeod. Your Committee have to acknowledge the sum of £75, paid by the Auckland Auxiliary, for Scriptures received from your warehouse.

It was stated in the last Report that the printing of the Maori Bible was advancing towards completion. The work had been suspended, in consequence of the unavoidable delay in transmitting to this country the revised text of the New Testament. The volume is now issued from the press, and supplies have been forwarded to New Zealand. Great critical care and patient labour have been exercised in rendering this edition of the Scriptures in the Maori as perfect as possible, and the most competent judges agree in the favourable verdict pronounced upon its idiomatic accuracy, and fidelity to the sacred originals. Your Committee acknowledge with gratitude the valuable services rendered by the Lord Bishop of Lichfield in correcting the proof sheets of the work when passing through the press. May the Sacred Volume be received with docility and faith by the Maori race, and under the illuminating grace of the Holy Spirit teach them to renounce the savage and idolatrous habits of their heathen state, for the love, meekness, and purity of the Gospel of Christ !

NELSON.—Mr. Daniell, your correspondent at Nelson, informs the Committee that some measures for the revival of the Auxiliary are contemplated, from which good effects are expected to arise. Further information on this matter has been promised, but is not yet available. It was deemed desirable to make an experiment at colportage, so as to secure a house to house visitation of the remote and scattered settlers, and offer the Word of God to the careless and irreligious. The person who undertook this arduous duty was moved by his own earnest desire to promote the spiritual welfare of those around, and his self-denying efforts were crowned with remarkable success, for he sold 500 or 600 copies of the Scriptures, and completely exhausted the stock at his command. The Auxiliary has remitted £45 on Purchase Account, and your Committee will rejoice to hear that the predicted revival has been more than realized.

CHRISTCHURCH.—The Report from the Canterbury Auxiliary is full of encouragement. Energetic friends have taken up the work of the Auxiliary with an ardour resolved on success. It had been anticipated that the funds would suffer considerably as the result of the prevailing depression, but much to the surprise and delight of all, the finances were found to be in a more thriving state than in the year before. A Free Contribution of £50 has been received by the Parent Society for general operations; also a similar amount towards the Building Fund; and £140 on the Purchase Account of the Auxiliary. There is much activity in circulating the Scriptures. Copies to the value of £40 were disposed of during the year on the gold-fields and at the local Dépôts established in the province. The demand for the Word of God proves the importance of systematic efforts for the regular public sale of the Scriptures at well-known and frequented centres. Hence, it is proposed to plant new ramifications of the Auxiliary in districts where no Associations are at present formed, and the progress hitherto made encourages further operations of the same character. The agency of colportage has been called into request, and many Bibles have been sold at

the sheep stations, and in parts where the population is very scanty. These gratifying results are very much owing to the active exertions of the Rev. T. R. Fisher.

DUNEDIN.—But a single letter has been received during the year from the Otago Auxiliary, remitting £27 9s. 2d. in payment for Scriptures, and ordering a fresh supply.

SOUTH SEAS.—NAVIGATORS' ISLANDS.

SAMOA.—It has been a source of high gratification to your Committee to receive such large payments for the edition of the Samoan Bible, printed a few years since under the superintendence of the Rev. Dr. Turner. The editor predicted that the Society would be reimbursed the whole outlay for which it became responsible in the issue of the work. That prediction is likely to be verified to the very letter. In addition to the remittances, which have followed each other in such rapid succession, a further sum of £250 has been received on the same account, and the Rev. A. W. Murray expresses the hope that in a short time he shall be able to transmit the remaining balance. The whole of the edition of 10,000 copies is now, in all probability, exhausted, as in the early part of last year but few Bibles remained on hand, and there was still a considerable demand to be met. It is a wonderful, but most delightful fact, that this large supply of Scriptures should have been so absorbed by the native Churches. The sale has been effected with the utmost ease, and the converted Samoan has deemed it a pleasure, as well as a duty, to pay the full price of the Bible he has received, being only too thankful that the opportunity was afforded of becoming possessed of such an inestimable treasure. Immediate attention will have to be given to some further, though slight revision of the text, with a view to another edition as early as practicable.

As an intermediate supply, and especially to meet the case of the aged, and such as are afflicted with defective

has requested the missionaries
price of this book, that the poor
the privilege of obtaining a copy
the edition will be as eagerly bou
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LOYALTY ISL

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translator to hasten forward his labours as rapidly as may be compatible with the production of an accurate and faithful translation.

MARÉ.—The joyful intelligence comes from this island that the whole of the New Testament in the language of Lifu has now been printed at the Missionary Press, under the editorial care of the Rev. S. M. Creagh, who has had the privilege and honour of rendering similar service on former occasions. There can be no doubt that long before this Report appears the precious volume will be in circulation, and thus further progress made in rendering the Holy Scriptures into the Polynesian dialects. It has often been remarked that the number of languages spoken in the South Seas is wonderfully great, and the inhabitants of contiguous islands have dialects perfectly distinct from and unintelligible to each other. This circumstance entails great labour upon the Missionaries, and sometimes a version of the Scriptures has to be made for a population not numbering many thousands. Mr. Creagh, in describing the important work he has had in hand, remarks:—

I had hoped to be able to tell you before this, that the printing of the New Testament in the Lifu language was finished. I am happy to say that now my compositors are engaged on the last twelve pages. I have to-day read over the second proof of the last half-sheet but one, so that long before you get this the people of Lifu will be, like their neighbours at Maré, enjoying the blessing and luxury of a whole New Testament.

The only matter for regret is, that our work is available for so few people, the population of Maré being not more than 5,000, while on Lifu there are about 7,000. No other people in the South Seas, that I am aware of, speak a language at all like either of these, and hence the work we have done will have to be repeated at all the individual islands in Western, or Babel, Polynesia.

The Committee, in reply to an application from Mr. Creagh, have forwarded a supply of 100 reams of paper to assist him in printing the Scriptures at the Mission Press.

UEA.—A commencement has been made in the translation of the Holy Scriptures into the prevailing dialect of

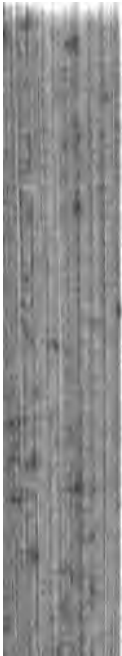
another reason which induced efforts, so far as he could prude priests are on the island working means to poison the minds of testant Missionaries. As these o strongly backed by the French supposed that the converts ha difficulties, and need all the sup fitted to strengthen their faith in furnish them with the Scriptures an armour which none of Rome's trate. Mr. Ella, the year befi translation and printing of part and some Psalms. These deligh a fresh Portion of the Bible is ir having made himself more fam ventured on a translation of the e It was prepared at the Mission] is deepening the interest that is The language is called the Iaiar efforts at translating the Bible. soon be made, as Mr. Ella is nov the entire New Testament, an critical works to assist him in The anger of the priests is great, is raised "the work of the devil"

There are two dialects on this island. One the Iaian, spoken generally by the inhabitants, and the other a branch of the Eastern Polynesian tongue, used by the descendants of a stray party from Uea (or Wallis Island), who drifted down here from their homes, more than 1,200 miles away, some three generations back. I do not think it will be necessary to print in the Uean dialect, as the Iaian is perfectly understood and freely used by the Ueans.

You will welcome a portion of the Word of God in another dialect of the numerous tribes inhabiting these islands. It is to be deplored that, from the diversity of languages, so much labour or translating and printing is required for so comparatively few people; but the results are worthy of the efforts to obtain it. Indeed, I feel fully repaid for all my work in witnessing the intense delight with which our poor people receive this boon. It is a real enjoyment to ourselves to observe the pleasure they take in sitting round their fires at night in circles of ten or twenty, or more, reading in turn, and conversing upon the subjects read. Some of these gatherings may be called our Young Men's Christian Association, or Mutual Improvement Classes. On the day on which I issued the copies, one of Mrs. Ella's native girls came to her with her Book, her face glowing with pleasure, and said, "Beautiful is the story of Jesus!" I envy them the freshness and delight they experience in reading the Gospel for the first time. It is difficult for us to conceive the feeling of their minds on such an occasion. Often whilst engaged in translating or revising, I have to arouse my pundits from an ecstasy or abstraction with the spirit of the subject, to give the required attention to the letter.

NEW HEBRIDES.

ANEITYUM.—The island of Aneiteum furnishes another instance of the willingness with which the Christian natives in the South Seas pay for the Scriptures with which they are supplied. Recovered but recently from a state of savage and detestable idolatry, they have been taught by the Holy Spirit the supreme value of the Word of God in relation to man's eternal welfare. That Word they regard as their choicest possession, nor do they consider any sacrifice too great to make the treasure their own. The ardour of their love for Divine Truth, and the simplicity of their faith may well rebuke those in other lands, who, with every facility for obtaining the Bible, even as a gift, value it but slightly, and read it but seldom.



Old Testament is now ready for Book of Job, and the request of 3,000 copies, to be printed in the same form as the New Testament, same style,—points which are of the natives. As a means of and money, it is proposed that it be printed at Sydney or Melbourne, and forwarded to your Committee for finance. The book will form the entire Scriptures in this language. The Committee have most heartily proposed of the Missionaries, and the expense of preparing the work. Dr. Geddie will proceed to Australia of assuming the responsibility of which, by his intimate acquaintance, he is abundantly qualified. Dr. people have provided 1,000 lbs. of to be shipped, as a first instalment of the work.

In addition to the above communication has been received

cost of preparing the edition of the Aneityumese New Testament, which was printed during the visit of Mr. Inglis to this country.

Mr. Inglis enters into many particulars respecting the New Hebrides Mission, and intimates that with the extension of its range, abundant work will be supplied for your Society, as fresh languages must be acquired, and new translations made. Your Committee are not dismayed at these prospective demands, as the resources of the Society cannot be better applied than in furnishing the Scriptures to those far-off islands, where the knowledge of God and salvation is so eagerly sought. The real and substantial fruits of the mission are described by Mr. Inglis, and the wonderful change wrought in a few years in the character and habits of the people for whom he labours, can only be explained by a reference to the mighty power of the Gospel:—

The curse of Babel has fallen heavily upon this group. On each of the six islands on which our Missionaries are labouring, a different language is spoken, requiring a separate translation of the Scriptures. To meet the wants of the 30,000 natives occupying the southern half of this group, it will require as many translations of the Bible as you require for the thirty millions inhabiting the whole of the British Isles from Jersey and Guernsey to Ultima Thule, or the Shetlands.

The brethren, however, are all applying themselves with commendable diligence to the acquisition of the languages, and the translation of the Word of God. On Aneityum we hope to have the Historical Books ready for the press by this time next year. On Faté the work of translation has been retarded by the absence of Mr. Morrison, the state of whose health necessitated his removal to Australia a year ago. His co-missionary, Mr. Cosh, who has been only two years on the islands, is awaiting his return before sending anything to the press. Mr. Paton has prepared a translation of the Gospel of Mark in the Tannese language, and also another of the same Gospel in the language of Aniwa; and Mr. Copeland has prepared a translation of the Gospel of Mark in the language of Futuna. In this way the Word of God is being opened to the natives in all these six islands. The language of Faté is also spoken on several of the smaller islands to the north of that island. It is in a polyglot mission like this that the value of your Society is specially felt. The Word of God, the sword of the Spirit, is our grand weapon of attack for carrying on the war against ignorance, sin, and Satan. The Word of God is the channel through which the Spirit of God operates on the souls of the heathen, and it is only when opened to them in their own tongue that the

Word reaches their understanding and conscience, and becomes the instrument of the Spirit's operations. All our Missionaries here feel that their first object, whatever labour it may cost, is to acquire the language of the people among whom they are labouring, and the next is to give them the Word of God in their own tongue. As soon as this is done, but not until then, does the work of evangelization begin.

On Aneityum, where almost every person above infancy has the New Testament and the Psalms of David in his hands, the effect of God's Word is strikingly visible. The diligence of the natives in reading the Scriptures privately has been repeatedly noticed by strangers who have visited the islands. There are a few waifs and strays here, as elsewhere, but the population as a whole are being largely influenced by the Word of God. The Sabbath is particularly well observed. Churches and schools are well attended. One-third of the entire population are fully accredited church members; while peace, quietness, and contentment pervade the whole island. The same process is going on, and the same results are being brought about in all the other islands occupied by the mission. The leaven of God's Word is beginning—it may be slowly, but still steadily and surely—to leaven the whole mass of heathenism.

EROMANGA.—The Rev. Dr. Steel, of Sydney, who acts as correspondent on behalf of the British North America Presbyterian Mission in Polynesia, has informed the Committee that a translation of the Book of Genesis in the language of Eromanga, one of the New Hebrides group, had been brought to Sydney and printed there under the editorial supervision of the Rev. Mr. Gordon. The request was added that, as in a former instance, the funds of your Society should defray the cost of carrying the work through the press—a request with which your Committee were glad to comply, the translation having been prepared in accordance with their approved principles. The Gospel of St. Luke was formerly printed, and is now in circulation. The present work comprises but 500 copies, as the version must be necessarily tentative, and the number of Christians on the island is at present small. These two Books of Scripture now in use amongst the people will tend to diffuse Divine knowledge and create, it is hoped, a desire for other Portions of the Word of God. The history of the translation is full of affecting interest. It was commenced by the Rev. G. N. Gordon, who was cruelly massacred by the natives in 1860; and it was completed by the Rev. James D. Gordon, who on hearing in Prince Edward's Island of his brother's martyrdom, resolved to

consecrate himself to the same holy enterprise, and has nobly borne the standard of the cross for upwards of four years on the very spot, seeking by his self-denying labours to bring a blessing upon those who had imbrued their hands in his brother's blood. His difficulties have been great, and on several occasions his life has been in the utmost jeopardy, but he has resolutely pursued his work and watched over the little flock there committed to his charge.

A letter from the Rev. Mr. Gordon himself has also reached your Committee. After acknowledging the seasonable aid afforded by your Society in paying the cost of printing the Book of Genesis, he makes request that an edition of the Gospel of St. Matthew, the manuscript translation of which he forwards, may be prepared in this country. The principal reason why Mr. Gordon is so anxious that the work should be printed here in preference to Australia is, that it may pass under the searching eye of the Rev. T. W. Meller, your late Editorial Superintendent, whose labours in connection with the versions for the South Seas have proved of such eminent service. The Committee have agreed to print the Gospel in question, and they trust that the editorial supervision it will receive may be the means of furnishing Mr. Gordon with the critical hints and suggestions to which he refers in his letter, and which in his view are of so much importance for the success of his future efforts in the work of translation.

FATÉ.—Three years since your Committee defrayed the expense of printing an edition of St. Mark's Gospel in the Faté language. The work had been carefully prepared by one of the Missionaries in the New Hebrides. The natives were thankful to receive this Book of Scripture in their own vernacular, and have sent thirty shillings through the Rev. D. Morrison, who labours amongst them, as an expression of gratitude for the boon conferred on them through your Society. The Christian community is small, and the people are poor, but according to their ability, and in a practical form, they desire to make some return, insignificant as it may seem,

for the Scriptures they have received. It is hoped that other portions of the Bible may be prepared for this section of the great Polynesian Mission.

FRIENDLY AND FIJI ISLANDS.

TONGA.—The Rev. S. Rabone, of Sydney, has remitted the sum of £82 6s. 8d., arising from the sale of Scriptures in the Friendly Islands. No particulars of circulation are supplied. The amount remitted is, however, a gratifying proof that the Word of God is in request, and that many copies are disseminated.

There is an island about three hundred miles north of Fiji, called Rotumah. The population is limited, and until lately was wholly enveloped in heathen darkness. A Wesleyan Missionary has been labouring there for three years, and a real blessing has rested on his self-denying efforts to bring the inhabitants to an acquaintance with the Gospel. A large proportion of the population have abandoned their old idolatry, and placed themselves under Christian teaching. Early attention has been given to the translation of the Scriptures. The Gospels of Matthew and Luke, the First Epistle to the Thessalonians and the Epistle of St. James have been printed in Australia, and are now thoughtfully read by the people. Although the entire population is less than 3,000, there are 980 of the number receiving instruction in the schools connected with the Mission. The Rev. W. Fletcher, the Missionary referred to, is compelled to leave the island in consequence of the extremely trying character of the climate, but before leaving he will have completed a translation of the entire New Testament, which it is wished to print at Sydney. The importance of having the Scriptures prepared with all possible promptitude arises from the fact, that European Missionaries will not be able to reside permanently on the island, and that the future progress of the Mission must

depend mainly on the efforts of native teachers, and the presence amongst the people of the Word of God in their own vernacular. Influenced by these considerations, the Committee have agreed to bear the cost of printing an edition of the New Testament.

It may be alleged by some persons that in this, as in some other peculiar cases, the population is small—well nigh insignificant—and that to provide a version of the Holy Scriptures under such circumstances is a waste of resources, which might be applied elsewhere with more promising and lasting results. It is sufficient to reply, that if a population, how limited soever, can be made acquainted with Divine Truth only through their own vernacular, there is a clearly ascertained case for the action of your Society. Wherever devoted Missionaries are toiling with self-consuming zeal and moral heroism in the cause of the Gospel, it is the legitimate function of your Society to be working at their side, with all the encouragement and help in its power.

MAURITIUS.

The report of this Auxiliary has to repeat the sad tale of the previous year. Deaths, removals, and other causes have impaired its resources, and greatly limited its means of usefulness. The fearful epidemic, which visited the island, has left traces of its destructive effects in almost every circle. No class has been exempted, and there is great lamentation in the remembrance of honoured and valuable lives, prematurely closed at a season when their influence was pre-eminently needed. Many who escaped the fatal effects of the scourge were so enfeebled in health as to render their departure from the Colony matter of urgent necessity; and thus, while some active friends of the Auxiliary have been summoned from all earthly toil to their heavenly rest, others have been compelled by circumstances to sever their connection with it and return to their own country.

In view of the circumstances described, it will cause no astonishment that the report of the Auxiliary announces diminished operations during the past year. The sale of Scriptures has included 661 copies, a number far below the usual average, but the natural result of the smaller amount of agency which was employed in the work. Colportage has been greatly circumscribed, several of the labourers in this department having been repeatedly disabled by recurring attacks of debilitating fever, so that for months all active operations were suspended.

Deeply as these events are to be lamented, they were unavoidable, and while calling for a recognition of the Divine hand in the chastisements experienced, may serve as a call to renew, with greater vigour and zeal than ever, the important work entrusted to the friends of the Bible in the Mauritius. The Committee have deemed it right to vote the sum of £60, in aid of this Auxiliary, under its present peculiar circumstances of trial, and they trust that this seasonable assistance may be accepted as a proof of their sympathy, and of the desire they feel that there should be no lack of resources, when favourable opportunities for the dissemination of God's Word present themselves.

MADAGASCAR.

Events of great importance have occurred in Madagascar during the past year, and at one crisis many fears were entertained of serious political complications amongst the people. The death of the Queen was the cause of intense excitement and alarm, but happily, through the good Providence of God, the public mind became tranquillized. A successor was proclaimed, and peaceful congratulations took the place of rumoured conspiracies and intended violence. The reports of Christian progress in Madagascar are deeply interesting, and never since the Gospel was first introduced into the island has there been anything at all equal to the wide-spread spirit of religious inquiry now prevailing. There is a most remarkable

movement in the capital and its immediate neighbourhood in favour of Christianity ; and the resources of the Missionaries are strained and taxed to the uttermost, to provide adequate accommodation for the multitudes who desire to unite in the public worship of God, and to enjoy the advantages of Christian education. The present Sovereign of Madagascar has given many proofs of her desire to banish from the kingdom the superstitious usages that have kept her subjects in ignorance and degradation. Some public events have clearly implied that her personal sympathy and preference are in favour of the Gospel, and that she wishes to see its prosperous and general diffusion amongst the people. The coronation of the Queen, which took place with all suitable honour and pomp, and in the presence of a vast multitude, was remarkable for the Christian tone and character which pervaded all the arrangements. No idolatrous ceremonies were permitted. The Bible, a book so long proscribed in the country—the very copy presented by your Society to her Royal predecessor, was prominently placed on a table close to the spot where the Queen sat, as if in recognition of that supreme source of authority, “by which kings rule and princes decree justice.” The speech delivered on the occasion proclaimed liberty of worship throughout the land—in other words, unreserved freedom for the people to embrace and profess the religion of the Word of God, without detriment to their national rights and privileges, as citizens. The Missionaries were invited to be present, and had a place of honour assigned them near the Queen. It was a day long to be remembered, as the harbinger of a prosperous and beneficent reign. It is now the custom for the Missionaries, by special invitation, to conduct Divine worship every Sunday within the precincts of the palace. The markets which were held on that day have, by special orders, been transferred to the Monday. The official receptions and ceremonies, and the transaction of public business, which formerly took place on the Sunday, the day pronounced by the diviners to be lucky, are no longer continued, and the utmost quiet and decorum are maintained at court. The royal idol,

Manjakatsiroa, whose name is indicative of the union of the kingdom, has been banished from the capital to a distant village. Its exit was not glorious, as it was rolled up in a mat, and borne through the streets without any mark of respect or formality. On the observance of the native ceremonies usual on the Malagasy new year's day, prayer with Christian psalmody were introduced into the Palace, and joined in by the Queen, her Ministers of State, and household. On occasion of the dedicatory services at the opening of the second Memorial Chapel, the Queen and her Prime Minister attended, and the Bible from the Palace was called into requisition, to take the place of the less imposing one which had been deposited in the pulpit. The circumstance was altogether important, as showing the personal inclination of the Queen, strong influence having been used in order to dissuade her from being present. All these events furnish cause for thanksgiving, and if the Queen has not formally and positively avowed herself a convert to the Gospel, everything leads to the inference that her convictions and feelings point in that direction; and it must rejoice the heart of every Christian, when he reflects, that a land so recently stained with the blood of martyrs, and where to name the name of Christ was an offence unto death, is now the scene of the peaceful triumphs of Divine Truth. Your Committee feel that this Society has special reason for gratitude, seeing that the Bible was for many years the sole means of sustaining the faith of the persecuted Church; and that the service thus rendered in sending the Scriptures amongst the Malagasy was crowned with signal and blessed results. The work suspended during the despotic and cruel reign of a former Sovereign of Madagascar is now in full and effective operation, and the Committee are prepared to undertake any editions of the Scriptures required by the Missionaries, who are labouring amid so many tokens of the Divine favour.

The Committee, at the suggestion of the Rev. W. Ellis, had a copy of the entire Malagasy Bible handsomely bound, for presentation to the Queen. Your

President placed an appropriate inscription on the fly-leaf. The volume was forwarded to the care of the Prime Minister, with the request that he would offer it to Her Majesty, as a gift from the British and Foreign Bible Society.

Presentation copies of the Bible have been sent to several distinguished officers connected with the Royal Palace. In acknowledging their safe arrival, the Rev. R. Toy observes :—

Your letter, dated March 12, came to hand in due course. I have delayed replying to it, as I wished to acknowledge the receipt of the Bibles at the same time. These, I am glad to say, have now been received, and have given much pleasure to the parties to whom they were sent. I enclose a letter of thanks from these officers, the translation of which is as follows :—

“ We have received the letter which you wrote to us, informing us of your having presented to us three Bibles from the Bible Society. We, therefore, thank you, for it rejoices us exceedingly to possess the Word of salvation brought by Jesus Christ. The Bible which you formerly presented to our Queen Ranavalamonjaka was placed upon the table, by the side of Her Majesty, on the day of her coronation.

“ We, therefore, cause you to hear this, and we hope that you continue in good health. Farewell. May God bless you, saith your friends,

“ Rainimaharavo, Chief Secretary of State, 16 honours.
Rainandriantolavo, 15 honours, Officer of the Palace.
Ravininahitreniravo, 15 honours, ditto ditto.”

The Committee have made a grant of English Bibles, with marginal references, to the agents of the London Missionary Society at Antananarivo. These books are highly prized by some of the more intelligent native Christians, as helping them to compare Scripture with Scripture, and to become more thoroughly versed in the Word of God.

Letters have been lately received, furnishing information as to the circulation of the Scriptures during the past year. The sales appear to have included 177 Bibles in Malagasy, and 5 in English ; 673 Testaments, and 262 parts of the Bible ; or a total of 1,117 copies. The gratis distributions have amounted to 45 Bibles, 37 Testaments, and 22 Parts. The aggregate circulation, through the Missionaries, in the capital, has been 1,221

copies. There is a large stock of Bibles and Parts in dépôt at Antananarivo, but the supply of the New Testament is exhausted. The Malagasy Christians have been very desirous of obtaining an edition of the New Testament with chapter headings and marginal references; and, as they are so necessarily dependent upon the Scriptures for their religious knowledge, it seems most important that every accessory to the text, which can be legitimately inserted in accordance with the Society's rules, should, in this instance, be adopted. A proposal was addressed to the Committee by the Directors of the London Missionary Society, requesting them to print an edition of 20,000 copies of the New Testament, prepared in the manner described. A communication of similar character came from Madagascar itself.

An intimation of the willingness of the Society to provide such an edition as was desired elicited a very grateful acknowledgment from the Missionaries. The needful steps were taken so far to revise and correct the text as seemed to be indispensable, leaving the more critical and complete revision to a future period, when a fuller acquaintance with the language shall enable the Missionaries to undertake so responsible a duty with greater confidence and success than would be possible at the present moment. As the Rev. R. Hartley was compelled to leave Madagascar in consequence of the failure of his health, the task of reading the proof-sheets of the above-named edition was delegated to him by his brethren, and thus every facility was possessed for executing the work in London. On the whole project, Mr. Cousins writes at a later date :—

Your letter, containing the welcome news that your Society would undertake the responsibility of printing a new edition of the Malagasy New Testament, with references, &c., was duly received. I did not reply earlier, as when our last mail was despatched we had not quite completed the revision. During the past three weeks we have held daily meetings, and have now, I am happy to say, completed our task, and the revised copy will be ready to be sent with this letter. In preparing marginal references and chapter headings we have simply used those contained in the English Bible. With respect to the revision of the text, we wish to state that our alterations have chiefly been made with a view to remove words and

expressions which, from violating the idioms of the language or from giving a wrong sense, have produced the strong prejudices which many of the natives entertain against the last edition. The majority of our alterations are merely verbal, and in many cases we have returned to the reading of the earlier edition. The proper names have been revised throughout, and in familiar names we have retained the forms actually in use. We believe that the changes we have made will render the reading of the Testament pleasant and easy to the natives, and will remove many of the objections they now make. Probably, the greater part of the changes would not have been needed if the last revision had been made in the country, so that the opinions of natives could have been taken throughout. We do not think the revision will render future alterations unnecessary. Indeed, we have passed many places where we felt some change was required, because we preferred waiting till our knowledge of the language should be more perfect. If we are spared to continue our Missionary work another six years, we believe very many improvements may still be made.

When you hear of the increasing demand for copies of the New Testament, and learn that the last copy will probably have been issued before this can reach you, you will not wonder that we are extremely anxious that a fresh supply shall be forthcoming as soon as possible.

The Committee consented that the Society should bear the entire cost of printing the proposed edition. It is now in the press, and it is hoped that it may be completed in sufficient time for the first instalment to reach the island by the close of the year.

The letters which dwell upon this subject as one of so much importance to the success of Missionary labour, convey gratifying information as to the impetus given to Christianity by the late change in the government. Previously, however, to the date of that change, and when the Gospel was progressing under ordinary circumstances, one Missionary writes :—

You will rejoice to hear of the continued and increasing prosperity of our Churches. On every hand new congregations are being formed, and good substantial Church buildings erected by the zeal of the Christians. The earnestness in the study of Sacred Scripture has by no means abated, but has become even more intense. The Bible is the book of the Malagasy Christian, and all instruction is valued just in proportion as it casts light upon this. The preaching is eminently Scriptural, and is constantly progressing in intelligence and earnestness. Divinity is studied from the Bible, and thus the apprehension of the Truth is at once sound and devoutly practical. How deeply we feel the gratitude we owe to your Society, I need not say.

At a later period the following statement is made :—

In regard to the general state of our Mission, we can send you most encouraging news. Since the accession of the new Queen, there has been a very decided religious movement among the people.

You inquire about the Roman Catholic Mission. I am happy to say they do not succeed in drawing away our converts. They have a strong Mission—about forty altogether—but they do not appear to be making much impression. The Bible was here before them, and thus the people were forearmed ; and we trust they may ever maintain their simple faith in the Word of God.

Your Committee trust that all the bright anticipations of this prosperous mission may be fully realized.

A grant of Malagasy Bibles has been made to the Church Missionary Society for the use of their Missionary, the Rev. H. Maundrill, who is stationed at Andovoranto, and has frequent applications for copies.

SOUTH AFRICA.

CAPE TOWN.—The South African Auxiliary has now completed twenty-two years of important labour, and the amount of good which its efforts for the dissemination of the Scriptures have accomplished it would be difficult to estimate. With a population so mixed and varied as that of the Cape Colony, a wide range of action is afforded, and very diligent have the Auxiliary and its Branches proved in endeavouring to supply the wants of all classes of the community. The past year, while possessing no features of special importance, bears favourable comparison with former periods, both as to the issues of Scriptures from the Dépôt, and the practical proofs of liberality towards the Parent Society. This is the more gratifying in view of the depressed state of the colony in its agricultural and commercial interests. The various Branch Societies which are to be found at all the important centres of population are described as being in good working order, and the

annual meetings which are held become occasions of local interest and enjoyment, affording an opportunity for united Christian effort in a common cause, and calling forth revived zeal by the narration of facts and the enforcement of motives bearing on the duty of circulating the Bible. The issues for the year from the Depot in Cape Town amounted to 5,791 copies, being a considerable increase over those of the preceding year. The sum of £250 has been sent as the Free Contribution of the Auxiliary to your funds, and the payments for Scriptures have been £450. The Ladies' Bible Association in Cape Town proves very unwearied in the discharge of its duties. The population of the place is dense and shifting, and demands the most vigilant efforts to provide for its wants. To do this the more effectually, several Bible-women are employed. During six or seven years more than 2,000 copies of the Scriptures have been sold by this agency amongst classes having previously very slender knowledge of the Bible or religion. It is desired that no family residing occasionally or permanently in Cape Town shall remain without at least one copy of the Holy Scriptures. Your Committee wish God speed to the South African Auxiliary, and they feel that they are much indebted for the steady progress it has made to the zealous and active exertions of the Secretary, the Rev. G. Morgan.

PORT ELIZABETH.—The Auxiliary at this place has been favoured with a season of growth and success. The year, if not marked by any great increase of funds and circulation, has been distinguished by features of interest, novelty and hope, in regard to the agency and appliances which have been introduced into the work. All that previously existed in the organization remains as before, though somewhat modified, but there has been an addition of five to the number of Depôts established by the Auxiliary, and a Ladies' Association has been formed for the purpose of promoting the circulation of the Scriptures by means of Bible-women. These facilities are considered of much value in relation to the future usefulness and efficiency of the Auxiliary. The sum of £90 has

been received for the value of Scriptures supplied by the Parent Society.

GRAHAM'S TOWN.—No report for the past year has been received from this Auxiliary, and a statement of issues cannot, therefore, be furnished. There has been a remittance of £90 on the Purchase Account, and the Committee are thankful to acknowledge a further sum of £40 in aid of the Building Fund. This raises the amount forwarded from Graham's Town towards the cost of the new premises to £100, and completely fulfils the promise so generously made in response to your appeal for that important object.

KING WILLIAM'S TOWN.—This Auxiliary has held its third annual meeting, and the report presented bore testimony to the useful character of the operations conducted. The circulation of the Scriptures at King William's Town and the Sub-Depôts is not large, but a liberal contribution of £96 9s. 6d. has been furnished in furtherance of your general work. Reference is made to the lamented decease of the Rev. L. Pyatt, who had filled, for some time, the office of Secretary.

KAFFRARIA.—The correspondence which has been in progress respecting the revision of the text of the last edition of the Kafir Bible is receiving a very harmonious and satisfactory adjustment. Whatever differences of opinion prevailed, all the Missionaries in the Kafir field were united in their desire to correct every proved inaccuracy and imperfection, and to secure a translation which all could use with complete confidence. The Rev. J. W. Appleyard, who has rendered such great services in preparing the Kafir version of the Bible, has endeavoured to make the work as faithful and idiomatic as possible, yet at the same time fully admitting that further examination would probably discover flaws and defects which had escaped his own detection. The most perfect unanimity now exists as to the mode in which subsequent revision shall be effected. A board of revisors has been appointed, consisting of six Missionaries

and one layman, and representing the best Kafir scholarship the Colony affords. To this board the whole subject will be remitted, and from the spirit of forbearance and cordial co-operation manifested, there is every reason to believe that the object all parties have in view will be altogether successfully accomplished. This is the mode in which your Committee have desired to see the question settled, as being the most satisfactory in view of the conflicting opinions that were expressed.

KURUMAN.—The seasonable arrival of a supply of the Sechuana New Testament, printed in this country, has filled the heart of the Rev. Robert Moffat with joy, as he is now enabled to meet many wants which had long perplexed and troubled him. Writing, in the autumn of last year, he observes :—

It is with no little pleasure that I inform you of the safe arrival of the thirteen cases of the New Testament, all in excellent order, several hundreds of which have already been sent to interior Missions, where they were most wanted. One of our Wesleyan brethren, who has been paying us a visit, has just taken with him eighty copies for his station at Thaba Nchu. Additional applications are expected from the Hanoverian and Reformed Dutch Missionaries in the Republic, so you will see they will prove a very seasonable supply of the want so much felt. The edition is everything that could be desired at the present time. To the Editor, it must have been a work of labour, for I can easily understand the difficulties he would encounter in his endeavours to improve; and he deserves our best thanks for the trouble he has taken, and also for some alterations in orthography, making an approximation to the system which will probably be adopted in the forthcoming edition of the Scriptures. I am persuaded that all my Missionary brethren feel grateful to your Committee for the service rendered.

The revision of the text of the Old Testament is still occupying much of Mr. Moffat's time and thoughts. The desire for a complete Bible, harmonized in orthography, and conformed as closely as possible to the idiomatic structure of the language, while faithful to the original, is as strong in the heart of this devoted Missionary as ever. It is not yet settled whether Mr. Moffat will come to England for the purpose of passing such a work through the press, but he could hardly render a more important

service to the Mission in which he has spent so many years of his life.

NATAL—PIETERMARITZBURG.—The Rev. F. Mason has remitted, on behalf of the Auxiliary, the sum of £20 as a Free Contribution, and £40 on Purchase Account. It is mentioned, that the annual meeting had been marked by more than usual interest. During the year, two new Branch Depôts had been established in outlying Districts. The Word of God has not lost its hold upon the minds of the people of Natal. Many are ignorant and careless as to its contents, but many also cleave to it with a living faith. The discovery of gold-fields in the Colony is likely to attract a stream of adventurous emigrants, and the Auxiliary is already prepared to take measures for supplying them with the Scriptures.

D'URBAN.—A report has been received from the D'Urban Auxiliary, in which it is stated, that the trying position of the Colony for the past few years rendered it impracticable to hold the usual Anniversary, and, for the same reason, no annual report had been issued. The interests of the Auxiliary were not, however, permitted to collapse. The Ladies' Committee continued to act, and diligently canvassed their respective districts for Free Subscriptions. The results are so far satisfactory, that a Contribution of £50 has been forwarded in aid of your general operations, and £10 in payment for Scriptures.

WEST AFRICA.

LAGOS.—The Rev. V. Faulkner remits £24 10s., the proceeds of collections made after sermons and the general meeting of the Auxiliary. The amount is divided between the Purchase and Free Accounts, the latter receiving £10 15s. A further sum of £6 10s. 10d. was forwarded at an earlier period of the year, from the

sale of Scriptures, by the Rev. A. Mann, who discharges the duties of Secretary, in the absence of the Rev. J. Nicholson. Special reference is made to the anniversary meeting, which excited much public interest. Before the proceedings commenced, the building in which it was held was crowded in every part, and many persons were standing without. The chair was occupied by Bishop Crowther, who is well able to bear testimony to the value of the Bible work from the part he has personally taken in it. Native and European Missionaries and laymen were present on the occasion to advocate and support the object of your Society. In the course of the evening a slight confusion was observable, and, on the cause being ascertained, it was found to arise from the anxiety of the people outside to reach the doorway of the Church, that they might deposit their offerings upon the plate, although they had not heard a single word from any of the speakers. The Scriptures are still in steady demand, and a further supply has been sent to the Lagos Depôt.

GOLD COAST.—ODUMASE.—The German Missionaries, though often compelled to suspend their labours through the effects of an insalubrious climate, persevere with zeal in their translating and evangelistic efforts. Your Society has freely and gladly co-operated with them, by undertaking the pecuniary responsibility of printing the versions of the Scriptures which have been prepared for the tribes that so thickly people the Gold Coast. In consideration of the large amount of time devoted to the Gá translation by the Rev. J. Zimmermann, the Committee have voted £250 to the Basle Missionary Society. The Old Testament, in the Tyi language, being now completed by the Rev. G. Christaller, as well as a revised version of the text of the New Testament, an earnest request was conveyed that the Committee would consent to issue an edition of the entire Bible in a single volume. As the translator was coming to Europe, and proposed that the work should be printed under his superintendence at the press of the St. Chrischona Institution, the Committee agreed to the request. Some points as to the best mode of printing the language have been submitted.

to the judgment of Professor Lepsius, and when the opinion of the Missionaries has been received, the printing will immediately commence.

SIERRA LEONE.—The action of this Auxiliary has been somewhat embarrassed. It is greatly to be desired that perfect harmony should be restored amongst those who have taken an active part in your work. In view of the efforts that are being made by Romanists to acquire influence in the Colony, it is doubly important that there should be cordial union and co-operation in the ranks of Protestantism, as Popery knows too well how to strengthen its position by arguments drawn from the divisions of others.

The Auxiliary Society has remitted £104 1s. 6d., to adjust its Dépôt account, and £72 6s. as a Free Contribution. Nearly 3,000 copies have been required to meet the numerous demands for the Scriptures.

The Committee have also to acknowledge with thanks a Free Contribution of £36 13s. 8d., remitted by the Rev. B. Tregaskis, superintendent of the Wesleyan Mission. The above sum is composed of the following items:—Free Town Circuit, £24 7s.; Wellington, £4 11s. 1d.; Hastings, £4 1s. 6d.; York, £1 6s. 1d.; Wilberforce, £2 8s. These are gifts from the Wesleyan congregations, which desire to participate in your work.

ZANZIBAR.—The Committee have received a communication from the Right Rev. Bishop Tozer, of the Central African Mission, requesting that the Society will consent to print some portions of the Bible in the Swahili language. This vernacular is common over a great extent of coast, as well as far in the interior of Africa; the readers, however, are few at present. The Rev. Dr. Krapf, when in Eastern Africa, made a translation of the whole New Testament in Swahili, but he never so far perfected his work as to render it prudent to propose its publication. It is, therefore, a happy circumstance that the attention of others has been drawn to this important subject. The books now presented for printing are the Book of Psalms and the Gospel of

St. Matthew. The translation has been prepared by the Rev. Dr. Steere, who has carefully studied the language during a residence of several years at Zanzibar. As this is the first time any part of the Scriptures has been printed in the language, and the circulation must of necessity be limited, a small edition is all that is requested. The Committee are glad to meet the wish of Bishop Tozer, and to give this assistance to the Missionary work he is seeking to promote. The following extract from his letter will be read with interest :—

I venture to introduce to you my friend and chaplain, the Rev. E. E. Steere, LL.D., who has been for nearly six years pursuing his philological studies in connection with the Central African Mission. He carries with him many valuable translations, and among them a Swahili version of the Psalms and of the Gospel of St. Matthew. Both works are translations from the Hebrew and Greek respectively; and I have no hesitation in recommending them to your Society as scholarly and accurate renderings of the Word of God. We are glad, as a Mission, to put these translations at the disposal of the Bible Society, as a slight return for their generous grants of Arabic Bibles and New Testaments. Should you be disposed to print this instalment of a Swahili version of the Bible, Dr. Steere, will, I know, render you every assistance as an editor and corrector of the press. I need not say that the publication of these two Books will assist very materially and directly the mission work in which we are engaged.

SOUTH AMERICA.

BUENOS AYRES.—The Committee must here notice the modifications introduced into the South American Agency, with a view to economizing the Society's funds. When, at the close of 1867, the growing expenses of the Society's operations made it manifest that retrenchment was inevitable in some directions, the Committee very carefully examined the work in South America, with the pecuniary responsibility it involved. Those who are familiar with the state of things in this part of the world, must be aware that the cost of agency is of necessity great, as every article required to meet the most simple style of living is excessively dear. It could not be expected,

considering the character of the population to be cared for, that the circulation of the Scriptures was likely to assume the dimensions of a large and rapid development; and it became a question, therefore, whether retrenchment should not be attempted in this sphere of labour, on some plan which would not involve the surrender of ground already occupied. It was under these circumstances that the Committee deemed it desirable to close the agency of Mr. R. Corfield, who had been stationed for some years at Buenos Ayres, and had also paid occasional visits to the Pacific side of the continent, to ascertain what channels were available for the dissemination of the Scriptures in the United States of Columbia, Peru, Chili, and other countries. The expense of sustaining a full Agency at Buenos Ayres, with rent of premises, salary of Assistant, &c., entailed a serious charge upon your funds, even when regulated by rigid economy, while the duties to be fulfilled were necessarily circumscribed in their extent. The Committee had every reason to be satisfied with the earnest devotedness of Mr. Corfield, whose long residence in South America, before any relationship with your Society had been formed, awakened in his heart the deepest solicitude for the spiritual welfare of its much neglected inhabitants. But whatever reluctance there might be to sever the connection which had so harmoniously subsisted between him and the Society, it was felt, after full deliberation, that under existing circumstances, the amount of work to be done in the River Plate district did not justify the large outlay inseparable from the retention of an Agent at Buenos Ayres. Mr. Corfield at once acquiesced in the determination of the Committee, and consequently retired from the office he held in your service, and in the duties of which he had taken the deepest possible interest. It is but just to add, that during the period of his active operations in South America, he has done much for the circulation of the Holy Scriptures. No man probably has ever travelled to an equal extent in that immense country for the furtherance of the object of your Society, taking joyfully on all occasions the inconvenience, sufferings, and privations to which protracted and tedious

journeys exposed him. As the result of his residence at Buenos Ayres, a Dépôt has been established there, and Colporteurs have penetrated the interior of the country to a considerable distance, effecting satisfactory sales both amongst natives and settlers. It is gratifying to the Committee to know that although Mr. Corfield is no longer in the service of the Society, his efforts are still to be employed on behalf of South America, as he has entered into official connection with the South American Missionary Society, and will now have the opportunity of enforcing upon English Christians the duty of direct Missionary labours on behalf of a land which strikingly illustrates the disastrous and degrading influences that flow from the supremacy of Popery and the rule of priests.

It is not to be inferred from the previous observations that, in consequence of the change effected, the Society is about to recede from its position, and abandon all future operations in the River Plate district. The work, it is believed, will go on much as before. The Dépôt is retained at Buenos Ayres, and Mr. Junor, who was associated with Mr. Corfield, remains at his post. Colportage will continue to be prosecuted, and such other measures adopted as may be found practicable. The Committee have requested Mr. Holden, the Society's correspondent at Rio de Janeiro, to take the oversight of the arrangements, and for this purpose to pay occasional visits to Buenos Ayres.

Since the departure of Mr. Corfield, no break has occurred in your operations. The sales have proceeded with regularity, and for the nine months Mr. Junor has had charge of the Dépôt, there have been issued 492 Bibles, 974 Testaments, and 380 Portions, or a total of 1,846 copies.

MONTE VIDEO.—The return of sales in this Dépôt has been only partially rendered. The circulation, however, cannot have been large. The American Bible Society has a Dépôt here, with a Colporteur attached. The Rev. S. Adams, British Chaplain, endeavours to maintain an interest on behalf of your Society amongst

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ception. There are, however, incidents to chronicle, such as in God's Word is drawing to itself the community. If results are eager desire that would "have a to come to the knowledge of the of proof that in the Brazils t power, and by its teachings has and rebellious spirit to abandon the simple faith of the Gospe Society has to contend with 1 the Church of Rome. The Co casts its shield over the free dis tures, but often, especially in d seat of Government, efforts have the sale of the Bible, under th traffic and heretical propagandi an arbitrary interference with 1 your Colporteurs, it became ne Council of State, that a detern decision might be given, which s of all further doubt as to what by law. The judgment given w plete protection to Bible colpor thus presented to the Emperor, brought that redress which will t

tures at a fair which was held in the town, when he was interrupted by the Sub-delegate. In vindication of his right to sell, he produced a copy of the decision of the Council of State, and positively refused to desist. The Sub-delegate, without absolutely refusing to recognise the document, contended, however, that he must refer the matter to the Delegate, and sent the Colporteur, under an escort of police, to his house, which happened to be a league distant. By vexatious and trifling delays so much time was consumed, that when the Colporteur returned to the town the fair was over and the people dispersed, so that the opportunity of selling the Scriptures was lost. When similar or worse proceedings are allowed to occur in Portugal, perhaps it can hardly excite surprise that they should take place in Brazil, with its lower level of civilization; but in both cases it is pretty evident that the administration of justice is entrusted too much to feeble and treacherous hands. Your Society must not, however, allow itself to be driven from either country by such tactics as these. It is, no doubt, desired so to annoy and embarrass your action by petty and contemptible manœuvres, that, wearied out by irritating resistance, your Society may be compelled to abandon a work surrounded by such oft-recurring difficulties. That has not been the policy of the Society in past times, and where operations in Roman Catholic countries are authoritatively pronounced legal, there, the greater the hostility, the greater must be the perseverance displayed in claiming and acting upon the right to disseminate the Scriptures.

Mr. Holden reports, that the circulation of the Scriptures in the Brazils had amounted for the year to 4,518 copies. This number will bear a fair comparison with the issues of the previous year, when allowance is made for the less numerous body of Colporteurs employed. The Committee required some abatement in the large outlay for colportage, and, acting on the instructions received, Mr. Holden dispensed with the men who could be best spared. Then, sickness laid aside for a considerable time some members of the diminished staff, and so interfered with their sales. Exposure to fever and ague

Rio Depôt, the sales have been
poldo, 195 ; St. Paulo, 369.

CHILI.—Your operations in C
supply of Scriptures to the Depôt
Society and the employment
Depôt in question is an establish
has had a good moral influence
the Protestant community, and
public attention and respect. A
Rev. Dr. Trumbull, President
Society, who has manfully defend
against the intolerant denunciat

The Colporteur who is engag
Society has willingly laboured
In the fanatical city of Santiago,
his work, and, in more than
instrumentality, the Bible has
foundation of Evangelical effort
character. The description of
by his own pen :—

Although the number of Scriptures
in Chili has not been large, still we ha
Heavenly Father, that so much imm
seen. The capital of Chili rendered

love of our Lord, and listen to the truths of the Gospel, from the lips of the Rev. Mervin Gilbert. How often the Colporteur, while sowing the seed, is acting the part of John the Baptist! I am sorry to say that a great many of your Bibles sold in this city have been gathered up by the priests and the "Sisters of Charity," and consigned to the flames. I have made some visits to outlying districts, but never with any great success as to sales, excepting in Copiapo and Talca; in the latter town, so much interest was manifested in the study of God's Word, that Mr. Gilbert and Dr. Trumbull felt it their duty to visit the place, where they found, to their delight, that some of the precious seed scattered by your Colporteur had fallen on good ground. I am happy to add, that the Gospel is now preached in Talca on every Lord's Day, by a Missionary of the American and Foreign Christian Union, to a congregation of from thirty to forty persons. A Sunday-school, in connection with it, has already sixteen children on its roll. Your Colporteur has sold, in Santiago, many Books to sceptics, who are deeply imbued with the doctrines of Voltaire, and among whom the Word has not yet produced the desired fruit. During a period of three years, four months, and twenty-nine days, I have only sold 536 Bibles, 832 Testaments, and 92 Gospels and Psalms: total, 1,460 volumes. All of these, excepting 30, were in Spanish. Of course, this is an insignificant number, in comparison with many other fields, but it is a well-known fact that Chili is an exceedingly difficult field; indeed, taking everything into consideration, I wonder that even this number has been put into circulation.

I have been hitherto selling Scio's version; I would prefer to continue doing so. I believe that it is the version best adapted, under the present circumstances, for general circulation in this country. Although translated by a Romish prelate, it is a remarkably good version (especially when compared with the Douay), and being in modern Spanish, we do not find those obsolete words and antiquated forms of speech so prevalent in that of Valera; moreover, it inspires in many a degree of confidence which a Protestant translation would not. I have every reason to believe that there are many in Central Chili, to whom I have sold Scio's Bible, who could not have been prevailed upon to purchase a Protestant version; and yet, as we have seen, some of these, by reading it, and under the guidance of the Holy Spirit, have been brought to a saving knowledge of the Truth.

DEMERARA.—The British Guiana Auxiliary at George Town has not made much progress since the period of its re-organization. Various prejudices have to be combated to secure effective co-operation. The Rev. J. Ketley fulfils the duties of Secretary, and omits no efforts likely to infuse life and energy into the operations of the Auxiliary. The Society has some earnest friends in George Town, and the Committee have periodical meetings, to consider any questions that may arise bearing on the

mittee acknowledge with thank
£25 5s. 3d. The Rev. J. Kettle
pay for Scriptures supplied to
personal subscription to the Soci

WEST INDIA

The Committee have been
in the arrangements made for
Auxiliaries in the West India
of the Rev. W. Robertson, the
request the Rev. W. T. Bowen,
and complete the visitation which
To this proposition Mr. Bowen
reply, and without delay entered
the labour and fatigue incident
to tell upon a constitution not
accustomed to a tropical climate
Report intimated, Mr. Bowen was
stage in his engagement, to the
directions of his medical advice
the speedy termination of his

To his own regret, and to the regret of your Committee, there was no other alternative than to close the engagement, and no further steps have at present been taken to realize the idea in which the appointment originated. Some good and stimulating influence has been brought to bear upon the Auxiliaries in the West Indies, but the Committee earnestly desire to see, not a fitful, but a continuous and steady growth in the activity and zeal of the affiliated Societies. Many circumstances contribute to enfeeble existing organization, and it needs the presence and example of warm-hearted friends to maintain the life and ardour essential to permanent success. In many parts of the West Indies such friends are to be found; and the Committee recognise and feel indebted to their efforts; and it would be a real satisfaction, if in other localities correspondence were more regular, and co-operation more systematic and efficient.

TRINIDAD.—A single letter comprises the correspondence of the year from this Auxiliary. The information conveyed was, however, satisfactory in its character. The issues from the Depôt had included 1,171 copies. There had been a considerable increase in the sale of English Bibles, and copies in the Indian vernaculars had been much in demand, to meet the wants of Coolie labourers. The sum of £55 was remitted on the Purchase Account.

TOBAGO.—The Auxiliary formed in Tobago, on occasion of Mr. Bowen's visit, is in a somewhat languid state. Some who promised to identify themselves with the movement subsequently left the island, and others have died. The attempt to sell the Scriptures by colportage did not prove successful, and, after a brief experiment, the effort was suspended. The Rev. J. L. Hastings, the Secretary of the Auxiliary, has remitted £11 14s. 4d., the proceeds of sales of Scriptures, and £8 2s. 3d. as a Free Contribution.

BARBADOS. — This Auxiliary is experiencing the

the work of more disseminat-
trict colportage was suggested,
ments for furnishing supplies c
on favourable terms. The issue
received during the year a m
the number of volumes sent t
to 3,046. This exhibits a resu
circulation effected for many y
made in the report to the retire
from the treasurership, an office
much efficiency for more than tl
mittee have to acknowledge the
Contribution; and £120, to mee
forwarded to the Barbados Depô

DOMINICA. — The range of a
Auxiliary is necessarily circums
is small and the population limite
form the largest ecclesiastical bod
rally evince but little dispositio
God, although some of its member
pated from the trammels of bigot
the circulation of the Scriptures
sympathy by their attendance at
the Auxiliary. It cannot be exp
be a large dissemination of the l

Hon. R. W. Mara a further payment of £45 5s. 7d., on account of the legacy of the late J. Bradshaw, Esq. The action of the Auxiliary is represented by a remittance of £8 on Purchase Account, and an order for a small supply of Scriptures.

ST. THOMAS.—It is remarked by the Rev. F. Kleiner, who has charge of the Depôt, that although the state of religion in this island is not such as could be wished, yet there is an increasing desire amongst the people for the Word of God. After the earthquake, which so terrified the inhabitants, many applications were made for the Scriptures. The demand declined after the subsidence of the general terror, but has again revived; so that the sales in the Depôts have been considerable. The sum of £44 has been remitted to discharge the liabilities of the Auxiliary Depôt, and the Secretary states that the field of labour which the island presents sadly needs to be ploughed up by some vigorous and stirring action.

ST. KITTS.—The Rev. G. Heath, who acted for some time as Secretary of the Auxiliary, having been compelled to leave the island, the Rev. W. Mumford, who formerly occupied the position, has again resumed its duties. The Rev. Mr. Bowen visited St. Kitts before retiring from his agency, and a very full and animated public meeting was held. The Auxiliary was resuscitated, with some prospect of revived interest. A small remittance has been received, made up of the following items—Purchase Account, £13 5s.; Free Contribution, £2 15s.

ST. CROIX.—Until the visit of the Rev. Mr. Bowen, no formal organization had ever been attempted on behalf of your Society at St. Croix, although efforts had not been wanting for the circulation of the Scriptures. The last work performed by Mr. Bowen, before retiring from your service, was the establishment of an Auxiliary at each end of the island. He experienced a gratifying welcome, and many persons expressed their willingness to co-operate. The principal Auxiliary has for its Secretary the Rev. C. J. Branch, who has since been in cor-

quite so large as during the previous
engagement of a Colporteur and
the Ladies' Association having,
provided for local wants.

NEW CARMEL.—The Westmo
liary has remitted, through the
sum of £19 on Dépôt Account, as
with a donation of like amount.
A supply of 500 Bibles and 20
ordered for the Dépôt.

ST. ANN'S BAY.—The St. An
centre of an important and
separate organizations which p
east and west ends of the pari
into one Auxiliary, which is we
efficient friends. The issues of
improve, and nearly 1,000 c
within a few months, while at
the Word of God is observable
of the various Congregations.
in remitting £10 towards the
debt owing to the Parent Societ
held in different parts of the c
alive an interest in your person

FALMOUTH.—An order for 2,370 copies of the Scriptures has been received from the Trelawney Auxiliary, with a remittance of £25 on Purchase Account. The Auxiliary has been making arrangements for promoting a more extensive circulation, by placing small Depôts in the hands of members of the Committee who reside in different parts of the wide parish. On the arrival of the last supply of Bibles, nearly 600 copies were at once in demand, chiefly for the mountainous parts of the district; and the hope is entertained that very soon there will not be a cottage or settlement without the facility for procuring the Word of God.

ST. ELIZABETH.—The Secretary of this Auxiliary, the Rev. J. J. Seiler, of New Bethlehem, reports that the Bible work holds its place in the interest and sympathy of the people. The Scriptures are in fair demand, and the Auxiliary is able to remit £21 8s. on the Purchase Account, and £4 12s. as a small Contribution towards the furtherance of the Society's general operations.

ST. MARY.—The St. Mary's Auxiliary, at Port Maria, received from a generous but unknown friend a grant of Scriptures for free distribution. The copies have been apportioned in the most judicious manner to the Ministers of the several Churches, that by this means every deserving case of need may be met. The Auxiliary has remitted the sum of £40, the whole of which is to be applied to your general work.

TURK'S ISLAND.—The Rev. M. M. Dillon, of Grand Turk, has remitted several sums in the course of the year, amounting in the whole to £23. This is the result of the sales he has been able to effect on behalf of your Society. The poverty of the people is great, and the effects of the disastrous hurricane which swept over the island are still severely felt. Mr. Dillon has very heartily entered into the wishes of the Committee, and no effort has been wanting on his part both to circulate the Scriptures and to make the Bible valued in the sphere of his labours. He has also done much for the dissemina-

free grant of Scriptures at his

THE BAHAMAS.—The Rev. W. [unclear] sent a communication narrating which prevailed in that part of the stations the chapels and mission destroyed, and school material away or rendered useless. The people have been plunged ren providing for their own religio your Society was requested fo The Committee forwarded a fi and Testaments.

The Rev. J. Davey, of Nass requested from your Committee and fifty Testaments for his Su twenty Testaments in large ty Committee acceded to the re Davey's letter.

BERMUDA.—The Rev. Mr. Box this island, where he experien Crowded meetings were held, to which was well nigh defunct;

MEXICO.

The condition of Mexico, though not entirely tranquil and free from revolutionary intrigues, is far more favourable for your operations than when the last Report was presented. The work of Bible dissemination enjoys the protection of law, and no hindrances are offered to the action of your Agent, Mr. Butler, who is most indefatigable in his endeavours to circulate the Scriptures. The ruling Authorities in the Republic are liberal in their sentiments, and have taken steps which cannot fail to curb the overbearing ascendancy of Popery and weaken the influence of the priests. The people are, to a certain extent, weary and sick of the religious formality which Popery has so long enacted before their eyes, yet know not in what direction to turn for instruction and guidance. Many take refuge in the negation of all religious truth, and abandon themselves to the cheerless alternative of infidelity. In some circles the spirit of inquiry is appearing, and little groups, here and there, are being drawn together to listen to the tidings of salvation. Religious liberty is the recognised principle of the Government, and there is the freest scope for all who are disposed to labour for the spiritual regeneration of Mexico. That the emissaries of Rome should accept this state of things with calmness and satisfaction is more than can be expected, and no wonder that they put forth all the energy and influence they possess to vilify the Bible and load the name of Protestant with offensive epithets. When people have so long succumbed to the dictates of priestly despotism, and have been held in terror by its supposed mysterious power, the spell of subjection cannot at once be thrown off; and it is found, especially in the smaller towns, that thousands yield most servile obedience to those spiritual guides whose personal character they abominate, but whose office they invest with supernatural functions. Your Agent finds the priests of Mexico, as a body, no more tolerant

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He is not easily driven from his
the hot denunciations heaped up
disseminates, he steadily and
the prospect for the future bright
the fields are not yet white w
least of the good seed which has
to fructify. Mexico demands
efforts of Protestant England an
this great country is thrown open
Society is prepared to assume its
be rich in its liberality for the d
Word, the truest source of a nat
the surest palladium of a nation'

It is very satisfactory to know
the Scriptures in Mexico has gre
past year. Mr. Butler reports t
These have been sold not me
cities; they have been very wide
at wayside houses or in small
markets and fairs thronged by t
the rural districts. The sales ha
three channels. Your Society h
in the city of Mexico as serves t
and here more than 900 copies
the year. Then there are va
whom copies are entrusted for

he has thus disposed of nearly 5,000 copies—making the total issues, as stated above, 6,403. This is, however, exclusive of 6,000 Testaments, which were sent in compliance with a special order, and intended for educational purposes.

It will be well that Mr. Butler should be allowed to be the narrator of his own proceedings, and some short extracts will be given from his correspondence descriptive of his efforts and the scenes through which he passed :—

The first journey taken this year was by myself to Jalapa, a town of considerable dimensions, in the State of Vera Cruz, which place I reached on the 31st of January, and after possessing myself of the Books that had been sent us from Vera Cruz, I began the work by calling upon the directors of the principal schools of the place, and succeeded in getting the New Testament into that conducted by one Don Theodore ———, and I had the satisfaction of seeing boys belonging to it, going to and from the school with our Books in their hands. The boys would always salute me in the street, and I gave a word of encouragement to them to persevere in the study of so good a Book. The schoolmaster purchased eighty-six copies of the Testament. I next waited upon the Prefect, and informed him of my business, when he wished me success in my undertaking, and gave a tangible proof of his sincerity by purchasing a Testament. One of his secretaries also did the same. I now commenced to go from house to house through the principal streets, the people buying freely our best edition of the Testament, so that at the end of eighteen days I had sold 448 Testaments and 37 Gospels, or together 485 copies of the Scriptures.

This success seemed easy, but it could not fail to become very soon a matter of notoriety, and the enemy was aroused :—

After a while, the priests began to exert themselves, threatening excommunication against all who dared to retain possession of our Books, or even of the covers, for I heard of one poor woman, who, having bought a Testament, and being required by her confessor to destroy it, asked if she might not keep the cover ; and he said no, but that she must burn it, cover and all ; and it was burnt accordingly. And they so persecuted Don Theodore for having introduced the Testament into his school, that he was obliged to withdraw it ; and when I left the place he was sick in bed. You will thus see that the seed was plentifully sown in Jalapa, and if the birds of the air carried some of it away, it is to be hoped that part of it remained to take root, and in due time to bear fruit.

for the same, and carried it away in his thought, and perhaps as he intended, for the present Authorities of the country setting up of a more rational and spiritualism. The total sales on this part of the

The next journey was one stage of which was turned to promoting his work. The missionaries seem to suggest that Mr. Butler in the luxury of riding, but part of the distance on foot:—

Vicente Bonilla and myself now were not unimportant, journey to the city of Mexico, and of which he was formerly occupied eighteen days from Puebla, for, as usual, I had provided for selling each of the little towns and villages we visited. Scriptures for sale, the people buying freely and largely in the general good; the teachers and recommended the scholars to buy, and school would go home to beg from their parents a New Testament or a Gospel.

Arrived at Pajaca, we at first occupied a house, but afterwards we attended a great square, and sold from a table with a sign, arising no doubt from the priests and boys would come and buy the Bibles.

scribed, but these must be passed over to allow space for a reference to the last journey of the year, which was undertaken to attend the celebrated fair at San Juan de los Lagos, a place lying a thousand miles from the city of Pajaca:—

This fair has been famous from time immemorial. It once occupied the whole of the town, extending itself into the surrounding hills, but is now principally confined to the two Plazas in the centre. I hired the Alacena, or stall, in the Portal, at the angle where these two Plazas meet, and a more prominent place could hardly have been found. A gentleman from Manchester, Mr. John Bickham, who had come from Guadalajara to the fair, said the sight of the Bible stall quite reconciled him to the place, as they always had a Bible stall on similar occasions in Manchester. I stayed here twenty days, and besides the above-named stall I had two men employed canvassing the crowd; but the priests, as usual, bitterly opposed us, and never ceased to warn the people not to buy. Vicente happened to go to the great church which stands in the Plaza Mayor, when a priest was speaking from the pulpit, and heard him say, in addressing the congregation, "Little children, there are yet some innocent ones among us, and it is dreadful to think of their being subject to corruption by the circulation of the infamous Books these devils have brought amongst us." An ignorant and fanatical people would hardly be likely to buy Books thus spoken of by men whom they suppose to be superior to angels; but we had pretty fair sales.

On his return journey to the city of Mexico, Mr. Butler was not idle. He stopped at various places through which he had to pass, meeting with a ready sale for the Scriptures.

Upon the retrospect of the year Mr. Butler has reason to be thankful for the result of his labours. It should be borne in mind, in order to a complete view of what is done for the dissemination of the Scriptures in Mexico, that the American Bible Society has an Agent engaged there on its behalf. The two Agents do not, however, work over the same ground or clash with each other's labours. By a wise agreement, economical and advantageous in many ways, the field is divided into two sections, and each Agent restricts himself within the limits assigned. If peace and order are happily preserved in Mexico, it may be hoped that still further development may be given to the Bible work. There is the utmost difficulty in finding persons qualified to be trusted with colportage; and in

as teaching the purest morals. progressed so far as to desire Evangelical truth. Yet it will be good to give the Word of God in whatever motive the proper Governor of the State of Guan. the Minister of Public Instruction experiment should be made in jurisdiction, and for this purpose 6,000 copies of the New Testament is believed every school in that with the most important portions of the book for constant reading, and religious leaven must be infused. parted. A similar disposition in all parts of the country, and the measure may be extensively followed.

UNITED STATES

NEW YORK.—The various languages, and constitutional li

have been conceived and carried out with success! Her institutions of general benevolence, or those formed for giving effect to the Bible and Missionary spirit of the age, do honour to the Christian faith and munificent liberality of the American Church, and supply an example whose beneficial and stimulating influence should be felt in those older lands from which America has so largely drawn her thrifty and energetic population.

The American Bible Society presents a history of striking and solid growth. Founded at a later period than your own Society, the sister institution at New York is making such rapid advances in the compass of her action, the abundance of her income, and the unstinted generosity with which she ministers the Word of God to her own and distant populations, that she now holds a position in this department of Christian labour second only to that which is filled by the British and Foreign Bible Society. This is matter of hearty congratulation. It can give rise to no other feelings than those of gratitude to God, who has raised up an instrumentality of such mighty influence and diffusiveness. Blessing to mankind must be the result, for the more widely the Bible is disseminated amongst all races, the better will it fare with the world, as it regards the establishment of truth, equity, and righteousness; whereas ignorance, crime, and superstition maintain their disastrous ascendancy wherever the Bible is an unknown or prohibited Book.

The last report of the American Bible Society is a volume of interest and value. It describes with vigour and clearness the position and operations of the Society, and records the successes with which God has honoured the various measures that were adopted during the year reviewed. That 2,032 Auxiliaries are affiliated with the Parent Society in New York is a fact which indicates how largely the sympathy and interest of the community are in favour of the Bible work. The receipts of the Society, including sales of Scripture, as well as Free Contributions, attained the grand total of £144,635. The issues of the Scriptures for the same period, including home and foreign circulation, comprised 1,187,149 volumes, in a great variety of languages; and from the

establishment of the Society the numbers amount to 23,855,120 copies. The great scheme initiated in connection with the jubilee of the American Bible Society for canvassing the whole country, with a view to supplying the Scriptures to such families and individuals as might be found destitute, is being carried out in the different States by a complete and effective visitation. In a country like America, where settlers from all lands arrive annually in large numbers, and are speedily dispersed over an immense area, such a system of supply, adopted occasionally, is highly important and beneficial. More than two years have been employed in the present canvass, yet much remains to be done in some of the States, but that the plan will be brought to a satisfactory conclusion cannot be doubted. How greatly it was needed, and with what valuable influence it is attended, are evident from the subjoined extract:—

The proportion of destitution ranges between one out of every two, to one out of every ten families, averaging about one-fifth of the whole population. Among the interesting facts thus far developed, are such as follow. In nearly every well-conducted canvass the destitution has far exceeded expectations. Many thousands of Protestant American families who had not the Bible have been furnished with it. It has also been received with gladness by multitudes of Roman Catholics. Some of the most extreme destitution of the Bible has been found in our northern cities.

Ever since the war between the North and the South, now happily a thing of the past, the anxious attention of the American Bible Society has been drawn to the very large class of the population which then acquired the boon of personal liberty. The great change effected in the social condition of four millions of the people, many of whom were ignorant and highly excitable, could not fail to be attended with some danger; and as a measure likely to issue in the best results, immediate steps were taken to furnish them, as far as they could read, with the Word of God. Notwithstanding the many difficulties to be combated, considerable progress is being made in the supply of the freedmen. Various agencies are employed for the purpose, and the resuscitated Auxiliaries in the South are co-operating in this labour of love with laudable zeal.

While the various classes of the home population come within the range of the American Bible Society's operations, the extent of its foreign work is enlarging. Not only on the vast continent of South America are its labours to be traced, but in Russia, Turkey, Germany, Italy, China, India, Japan, and the islands of the Pacific, it is aiding effectively in Bible circulation. One brief extract relating to the efforts made on behalf of the aboriginal tribes of America will be read with interest:—

We think there are few subjects on which the religious public are less informed than on Christian labour in behalf of our aboriginal tribes. The remark is not unfrequently made, that we are spending large amounts of funds for the heathen abroad, while comparatively little is done for the heathen at home. We do not see the justice of this complaint. Leaving Missionary Societies to vindicate themselves, we speak now only for the Bible Society. Few persons consider the amount that has been already expended in printing copies or portions of the Scriptures in the Indian dialects. The entire New Testament has been printed in the language of three of the Indian nations, and Portions of it, as well as of the Old Testament in several others. Of the Chocaw Scriptures alone, 13,300 copies have been printed. But the late unhappy war cut us off from access to most of the Indian nations, besides occasioning general disorganization, poverty and distress. But with the return of peace the people are becoming collected and settled, industry is resuming her place and bearing fruit, and out of confusion come peace and moral culture. Accordingly, during the past year the demands upon this Society have returned, and with increased measure and importunity. The Cherokee National Bible Society has been re-organized, and books have already been sent thither, amounting to nearly 500 volumes. At the request of Missionaries among the Choctaws, the Pentateuch has been published during the year, under the supervision of the Rev. Cyrus Byington. The Gospel by Matthew, in the Cree language, is now going through the press, and other Books are in course of translation; and plates for the Books of Exodus and the Psalms, in the Dakota language, are in hand at the Bible House. The entire New Testament, with Genesis and Exodus, have been in use in that nation for over two years. Thus the American Bible Society is endeavouring to meet the wants of our native Indian tribes, and is furnishing the instruments which, it is hoped, under the Divine sanction, will eventually christianize, civilize and elevate them.

The best wishes of your Committee attend the American Bible Society, which they regard not as a rival, but a friendly coadjutor and valuable ally in the great enterprise of giving the Scriptures to the world.

and successful development, an earnest gratitude for the many connection with its active labour establishment recorded the circulation of 542 copies of the income reached no higher a day of small things contained of mighty expansion; and, du circulation of Scriptures is nun sands, and the aggregate income than £5,000. It is gratifying contrast, bearing evidence as tl intelligence with which the af Society have been maintained. been receiving its new settlers, prise has been developing its grea human habitations far away on fi of the Upper Canada Bible So responsibility, and endeavoured zation co-extensive with the lim the efforts put forth have, in grea this purpose, may be presumed that, including Auxiliaries at Lo Upper Canada Bible Society has Branches spread over the vast di

residents are sufficiently drawn to a locality to allow of this step, three travelling Secretaries are employed in the duties of visitation. Their work is arduous, yet most encouraging. Tedious and difficult journeys have to be undertaken along roads hard to traverse, by reason of the severity or changes of the climate; but the cheering welcome often experienced soon obliterates the sense of fatigue and weariness, and willing co-operators give a fresh incentive to the work. To provide for very distant places, where dwellings are few and far between, the services of four Colporteurs are available. The labours of these useful agents are by the present arrangements confined to those parts of the country which are without any regular Bible Society organization. It is stated that their visits have brought light and comfort to the settler's humble dwelling, and have been the means, under God's blessing, of animating the hope and reviving the zeal of many of those hardy pioneers of the forest who have left behind them the social enjoyments and religious advantages of the older settlements of the Colony. During the past year, the sales of the Colporteurs were 5,005 copies, and beyond these, 311 Bibles or Testaments were given away in really necessitous cases. The entire circulation of the Upper Canada Auxiliary included a total, within the twelve months, of 42,761 copies, all, with the exception of 764, complete Bibles or Testaments. Who can predict the results that may be reaped in future years from such a wide sowing of the incorruptible seed? Should the reading of these volumes be accompanied by the teaching and converting grace of the Holy Spirit, how intimately will the labours of the Upper Canada Bible Society stand related to the future prosperity, stability and religious welfare of this great Colony of the British Empire!

It must not be forgotten that while the wants of Canada are carefully met, the Auxiliary now referred to contributes very liberally towards the funds of the Parent Society. The sum of £2,031 13s. 2d. has been received as Free Contributions, and £1,792 18s. 6d. paid for the supplies of Scripture furnished to the Toronto Dépôt during the year. Your Committee, as recipro-

cating in some measure the liberality of the Upper Canada Auxiliary, have made their usual grant of £200 towards the cost of maintaining the travelling Agents and Colporteurs.

The Branch of the Upper Canada Bible Society established at Stratford has remitted through the Secretary, the Rev. Mr. Durrant, a Free Contribution of £28 7s. 4d., for which the Committee desire to express their cordial thanks.

The Committee have received, through Mr. Torrance, of Guelph, the sum of £202 14s. 1d., this amount having been generously bequeathed to the Society by the late Mrs. Ritchie, of Ayr.

OTTAWA.—The importance of Ottawa, as the centre of an influential Auxiliary, is increasingly evident, and the work of active organization is progressing favourably. The territorial limits of the Auxiliary have received a fresh adjustment which, it is alleged, will materially conduce to its strength and usefulness. Some Branch Societies—formerly affiliated with Montreal, but geographically falling within the boundaries of the Ottawa District—have become transferred to the Auxiliary at the latter place. The Report which has reached your Committee contains a full and descriptive account of the work of the Auxiliary in its several departments. In consequence of the previous Anniversary having been held a month later than usual, the present review comprises eleven months merely; but the results, in some respects, are in advance of the complete year last reported. The issues of Scriptures from the Depot have been larger than at any former period, amounting to 4,419 copies, nearly all of which were complete Bibles or Testaments. The free distributions have been on a liberal scale, as the circumstances of the needy settlers are such as often to render the purchase of the Scriptures, on their part, quite impracticable. The Auxiliary has now, in a comparatively short period, circulated 23,741 copies. The conviction is entertained that there is yet scope for a wider dissemination of the Word of God. The number of Colporteurs has been

smaller than in the foregoing year. Two have been at work at intervals, and their sales are the best proof of activity and diligence. One has circulated 992 copies in little more than ten months; his operations were in the remoter and less populous districts. The other in eight and a half months disposed of 1,516 copies. Indifference and impiety are frequently to be combated, but more pleasant experiences fall to the lot of the Colporteurs, as appears from the annexed brief extracts:—

Ordinarily, both Colporteurs have been treated with very much consideration, and have had extended to them a large amount of disinterested kindness and genuine hospitality. The names of many of their benefactors, and the considerate services rendered them, they have gratefully reported to us; but on such details we cannot enter.

They have been cheered, too, by finding their visits greatly appreciated in many instances; by meeting with a ready demand for their books, both in shanties and in families; and by getting often upwards of forty individuals to join them in the reading of the Scriptures and in prayer. Mr. McKenzie, on one occasion, in a shanty, sold forty copies within an hour of the time he entered it; and was afterwards gratified to find, from the relatives of purchasers, that some of the Books thus bought in the bush had been prized, read, and brought with them on their return home.

Of the destitution in some of the new settlements, which Mr. McKenzie has visited, he gives us a melancholy description. In the course of one excursion, he found ten families without any part of the Scriptures. He supplied them gratuitously, as they were unable to purchase them.

A third Colporteur is now employed, and his labours have been well commenced. The sum of £242 12s. 2d. has been received on Purchase Account, and nearly 6,000 copies of the Scriptures have been forwarded from your warehouse to the Ottawa Depôt. The Committee have renewed their grant of £50, in aid of the salary, &c., of the travelling Agent.

On the arrival of the new Governor-General of the Colony, Sir John Young, Bart., the Committee of the Ottawa Auxiliary deemed it a fitting occasion for presenting a congratulatory Address to his Excellency, and requesting his patronage on behalf of the Society. His Excellency was a valuable friend of the Bible Society while holding the office of Governor of New South Wales, and he has evidently borne to the new and higher sphere

fusion of the Word of Eternal numbers of whom are men notoriously withholds the Scri. Much yet remains to be accomplished before the Bible will pay homage to which it is entitled. A considerable increase in the circulation. The copies issued during the year—Bibles, 8,358, Testaments, 17,563, being an advance of 1 of 1867. The Montreal Auxiliary has been so systematic in its distributions, but care be no abuse of such liberality. Branch Societies have been formed, as the territory has been so systematically covered. In every part of the province materials are to be found, organized Branch Societies are described by their efficiency and usefulness, attested by the increasing liberality of the Rev. Mr. Green, who discharges the duties of District Agent, has accomplished his mission withstanding the extreme severe winter and consequent difficulty of locomotion.

The Auxiliary employs the

energy of Protestant Societies have called forth corresponding hostility. The people, when not stirred up and coerced by the priests, would, it is believed, gratefully receive rather than resent the visits of a Christian Colporteur. Four Bible-women have been engaged during the year, under the auspices and superintendence of the Ladies' Bible Association. The amount of good effected by their humble and painstaking efforts is very manifest, and full details are furnished to show how truly the poor appreciate the agency, and how much it subserves the introduction of the Bible into families where it was previously unknown.

The Auxiliary has remitted £900, for the purchase of Scriptures, and £110 on Free Account, with the addition of £25 to promote the circulation of the Bible in Spain. Fresh supplies of Scripture have been forwarded to the Montreal Dépôt, numbering 9,251 volumes.

The Committee have made a grant of 1,000 French Testaments and 25 Bibles to the Canadian Missionary Society, for sale or free distribution by its Agents amongst the French Canadians. This Society employs twenty-three Colporteurs, who during the year circulated 1,300 copies of the Scriptures, as well as many religious publications.

QUEBEC.—The Committee have not received the usual report of this Auxiliary, and can therefore furnish no statistics of circulation and finance. An effort is being made to enlist Protestant sympathy and co-operation more thoroughly in the work of the Society. A remittance of £27, on Purchase Account, has come to hand, and a small supply of Scriptures has been ordered for the Quebec Dépôt.

NEW BRUNSWICK.—ST. JOHN.—This Auxiliary has experienced a severe loss, in the death of its excellent President, the Hon. B. Kinnear, who but recently succeeded to that office, on the demise of his personal friend, Judge Parker. Mr. Kinnear had presided at the Annual Meeting of the Auxiliary, with his accustomed efficiency,

was not small, was always one of your work; and one of the the preparation of a document ment of an officer of the Auxiliary deservedly esteemed by all a common regret at the close of usefulness. It is stated that has now been elected President

The operations recorded pre interest as in former years. throughout the entire organiz months by Mr. Russell, the trav Scotia Auxiliary, had a mos quickening the interest and ze The circulation of the Scriptur the year of 3,090 copies, a very was furnished to meet the orde This Auxiliary has ever liberall and in addition to £568 10s., tion, permission has been give Account the sum of £156 12s. Depository ledger as a balan Auxiliary

FREDERICTON.—The statem Auxiliary is that the organizati

through the co-operation afforded for the purpose some good measure of success has been realized.

MIRAMICHI.—The Ladies' Auxiliary Association at this place has celebrated its forty-seventh Anniversary. The financial statement is very satisfactory, and shows that much interest is felt in the circulation of the Scriptures. During the year 495 copies, chiefly complete Bibles or Testaments, were purchased at the Dépôt. The sum of £30 has been voted to the Parent Society as a Free Contribution on behalf of general operations, and £10 in aid of the Building Fund. Reference is made in the local Report to the lamented death of the Rev. Dr. McCurdy, who, with exemplary zeal, had conducted the business of the Auxiliary for the long period of thirty-five years.

NOVA SCOTIA.—HALIFAX.—It has been the privilege of your Society for many years to be ably and successfully represented in the province of Nova Scotia. An efficient Auxiliary was formed more than half a century since at Halifax, which has pursued a course of zealous and useful action, seeking to plant Branches for the purpose of local distribution in every part of the Colony, and to gather funds wherewith to sustain the more comprehensive operations of the Parent Society. The work has been prosecuted very successfully; wider and wider has been its range of usefulness, and multitudes, who were formerly almost, if not entirely, destitute of the Scriptures, have been furnished with the Sacred Volume. Very striking have been the manifestations of liberality on the part of this Auxiliary, and each successive Report of your Committee has announced some noble contribution remitted from Nova Scotia. The past year has formed no exception to its general growth and prosperity, although it has had to encounter some attempts to supersede its organization and alienate its friends. It is stated that throughout the province every department of the Auxiliary's operations have been well supported, and the Committee can well believe that your Society, in its simple object and catholic constitution,

has inspired in many hearts a confidence and attachment not easily shaken or destroyed. The issues for the year have amounted to 2,489 volumes. Mr. Russell, the visiting Agent, has been busily occupied, and reports that he had travelled in various conveyances by land and water 4,882 miles, walked 691 miles, and addressed 309 meetings to advocate the cause of the Society. These journeys suggest the extent of his visitation, and the fatigue inseparable from his labours.

The Ladies' Association, at Halifax, renders effective service in various ways, and carefully provides for the wants of the town population. The agency of a Bible woman is employed with good results. Your Society had been benefited by a Free Contribution of £200. The sum of £12 has been paid for the purchase of Scriptures. In addition to the foregoing amounts, the Yarmouth Ladies' Association has remitted a gift of £21 12s.

The request has been conveyed through the Nova Scotia Auxiliary, that the Committee will undertake the expense of printing the Book of Exodus in the Mic-Mac language, on behalf of the Mic-Mac Missionary Society. The translation, as in previous cases, has been effected by the Rev. S. T. Rand, and the Roman, in preference to the Phonetic character, is to be adopted. The Committee could not decline the proposal, seeing that much good has resulted from the circulation amongst the Mic-Mac Indians of those Portions of Scripture already printed.

The Rev. S. T. Rand has also prepared the Epistles to the Romans, Galatians, and Hebrews, and will apply to your Committee to print them as soon as the book of Exodus has passed through the press. He states that he is constantly appealed to by the Indians for copies of the Scriptures in their tongue, and that there is far less dread of the Romish priests than formerly.

Mr. Rand has also translated the Gospel of St. John into the dialect of the Maliseet Indians of New Brunswick. This is the first complete book of Scripture prepared in the language, which is cognate with the Mic-Mac. The Maliseet Indians are ignorant of all Scripture except such fragments and quotations as may be found in the Romish Mass-book, and in a religious tract which was published

some years ago. The manuscript of the work has been forwarded, in order that it may be printed in London; a duty which your Committee are very happy to fulfil. Mr. Rand believes that the book will be gladly received by many of the tribe for which it is intended.

PICTOU.—The Committee have received a very munificent legacy from this place. Jas. Crevar, Esq., a truly zealous friend of the Society, died about ten years since, and devised a reversionary moiety of his estate to the British and Foreign Bible Society, to be payable at the decease of his wife. Mrs. Crevar had power to expend any portion of the property she might find necessary for her own use, but instead of taking the slightest advantage of such a condition, she so thoroughly approved of the testamentary arrangements of her husband, that the estate will yield more than would have been realized had the property been divided immediately after his death. The sum of £1,772 2s. 6d. has already been paid by the acting executor under the will. The Rev. Dr. Bayne, in alluding to the above fact, remarks that the Society has received two remarkable bequests from members of the congregation of which he is the Minister. In one instance W. Matheson, Esq., left the Society an interest in his estate which produced £6,075 11s. 4d.; and on the present occasion a very large legacy will accrue under the will of Mr. Crevar.

It may be inferred that the Pictou Auxiliary is an active and zealous helper of your good work. There must be an earnest and intelligent appreciation of the great object to be accomplished through your extended agency, to account for such manifestations of liberality as have been mentioned above. A Free Contribution of £80 has been received, made up of the following sums: Pictou, £26 4s.; Green Hills Branch, £11; New Annan, £1; Pugwash, £3 9s.; River John, £8 15s.; Scotch Hill, £4 10s.; Wallace, £9 16s.; West River, £8; West River Central Congregation, £7 6s. These remittances arrived too late to be inserted in the year's accounts.

PRINCE EDWARD'S ISLAND—CHARLOTTE TOWN.—CON-

£11 10s. 10d., the amount of
work by several Presbyterian
of the province. In a previ
enclosed a draft for £10 3s. 4d
was a legacy bequeathed to
of W. Gregor, Esq.

HUDSON'S BAY TERRITORY.—
Cowley, of Red River Settleme
furnished by the Society with
tuitous distribution, as may
acknowledging the valuable a
bears testimony to the blessed
ledge of God's Word has exer
of the Indians, who were on
Christian in profession and pra

The Rev. W. Mason, of Yoi
information as to the circulatio
your Society printed under
copies do not get so rapidly
wished, through the difficultie
the subjoined letter, and which
able in a region where the o
packages are so precarious, and

sive as I could have wished, or as I anticipated when I left
land, in consequence of the great changes which have taken place.
I have been waiting for a favourable opportunity to forward
es up into the interior of the country, but to the present time
hout success. I thought ten years might enable me to distribute
whole of the cases I brought out with me; and had there been no
ration in the position of the country, I should not now have so
ny cases on hand. I have been much disappointed in my anticipa-
ns, and can only lament that it is impossible to get copies circulated
oughout the far distant Cree-speaking districts, when there are no
ts to freight them at any price even to Norway House, which is
part of the journey. The number of cases disposed of since
12 is 40.

Whatever blessings may be withheld from the Crees, they will,
ile in existence as a nation, possess the Bible in characters they
learn to read amongst themselves and understand. There is not
ouse or tent at York Factory in which you will not find a Bible, in
ly use, both in the family and privately.

The British and Foreign Bible Society has conferred an eternal
refit on the poor Indians in giving them the Bible. The Christian
ians love the Bible, and derive great comfort from its precious
mises. Could the Committee and the friends of the Society only
their well-thumbed copies, they would be truly thankful that God
mitted them to place the inestimable treasure in their hands.

The Committee of the Church Missionary Society have
quested your Society to undertake the printing of the
spels of St. Luke and St. John in the Tinne or Chip-
wyan dialect, for the Indian tribe of that name in the
udson's Bay Territory. The character in which the
aguage is written is the Syllabic, with which the Indians
e already acquainted, and the knowledge of which is
quired with great ease and rapidity. It is deemed of
eat importance to get some parts of God's Word into
e possession of the people, as the influence of Popery
at work amongst them. The translations in question,
ich are conformed to the rules of the Society, have
en made by the Rev. W. W. Kirkby, who is labouring
the midst of the Tinnes. The Committee have con-
nted to comply with the desire of the Church Missionary
ociety.

NEWFOUNDLAND.—The correspondence of the year from
e Auxiliary at St. John's has been unusually brief. The
les have not maintained the level of the previous year.

LABRADOR.—The desire has p
complete the printing of the Ser
language. Many of the historic
tament have not hitherto been
Missionary Society, whose age
laboured successfully, and with
the Coast of Labrador, and hav
the Esquimaux Indians, has bro
notice of your Committee, couple
that your Society will bear the
Old Testament from Judges to
translation has been chiefly pr
Erdmann, but it has been th
revised by all the Missionaries c
ance. This instalment complete
to be done to finish the entire S
that 2,000 copies of the work a
Missionaries are anticipating th
practicable to prepare for the re
edition of the whole Bible in a s
Mr. Weitz, one of the Moravi
returned from Labrador, is now
where it is arranged for the prin
will accept the responsibility of

DOMESTIC.

It usually devolves upon your Committee on these occasions to inscribe some fresh names upon the long roll of departed friends, once prominently identified with the Society. Amongst the names to be added to that roll to-day is that of his Grace the late Archbishop of Canterbury. He had been for many years one of your Vice-Presidents; and although rarely taking any public or active part in the proceedings of the Society, he maintained his adherence to its constitution, and thoroughly approved the noble object at which it aims. His life was adorned with manifold excellencies, and his closing days were marked by a devout and simple reliance on the Lord Jesus Christ, as touching as it was beautiful.

Your Committee cannot forbear expressing their satisfaction that the enlightened and liberal Prelate, who succeeds the lamented Dr. Longley, is already enrolled in the list of your Vice-Presidents, and has never failed to give the Society the proof of his warm sympathy and the benefit of his eloquent advocacy. The important service rendered in the Metropolitan Cathedral on Monday last will be long held in grateful remembrance. May his life be crowned with length of days and abundant usefulness!

The Committee have also to record the death of the Right Reverend Dr. Jeune, late Lord Bishop of Peterborough, another of the Society's Vice-Presidents.

Death obliterates a well-known and honoured name from the list of Honorary Governors for life—that of the Rev. George Browne, who was one of the principal Secretaries of the Society for a period of twenty years. The sentiments of the Committee in relation to this event are expressed in the following memorial, which was recorded on their Minutes:—

Mr. Browne brought to the new and to fill a large amount of preparedness avail himself regularly of the privi- scribes of being present at the mee- thus made himself acquainted with and the general features of the work secured by the Society in many parts

Subsequent events confirmed the the sober judgment, patient zeal, dev Mr. Browne proved of immense value subjects which engaged the attention charge of the varied and sometimes upon the Secretaries of the Society.

In the earlier periods of Mr. Brow- pondence of the Society was far mc siderable portion of his time was dev his name was well known through acceptable advocate of the Society addresses were always prepared w much valuable information, and ne ment of fact, touching pathos, and interest in the minds of all who lis increasing zeal on behalf of the nc so well.

Mr. Browne never for a moment he entertained of the soundness of th rested, and stedfastly resisted every i his judgment, threatened in any deg of co-operation amongst its supporte

In the year 1860 Mr. Browne con mation that the precarious state of

till a new clerical colleague should become somewhat familiar with the requirements of the office.

Mr. Browne retained the Secretariat till the close of the memorable year of "Jubilee." The resolution previously formed, and temporarily kept in abeyance, was then carried out; but the last year of his official connection with the Society was one of great anxiety and exertion, as the additional labour arising from the general celebration of the fiftieth year of the Society's existence, as well as the special scheme for providing 1,000,000 New Testaments for China, necessarily added to the duties of all the officers of the Society, although the special functions of "Jubilee Secretary" were most efficiently discharged by the Rev. Dr. Phillips.

Amongst the varied and interesting projects connected with the "Jubilee," it was resolved that a continuous and complete History of the Society, from the date of its formation, should be compiled, as the literary works already extant embraced merely the earlier period of its operations. The Committee unanimously requested Mr. Browne to undertake the preparation of such a record, as his concluding service on behalf of the Society. To this proposal he somewhat reluctantly assented, as he had sundry misgivings as to his competency for a work of such magnitude and importance. Having become the historian of the Society, the last official link which bound him to an Institution he so dearly loved was dissolved, and Mr. Browne retired into private life.

In the year 1859, the Committee placed Mr. Browne's name on the list of Honorary Life Governors, in grateful remembrance of his long connection with, and valuable services on behalf of the Society.

The last years of Mr. Browne's life were spent at Weston-super-Mare, where he expired on the 5th of September. During the brief but painful illness which terminated his earthly career, he was graciously sustained in perfect peace, relying on the all-sufficient merits of the Divine Saviour, and humbly rejoicing that he had been permitted to take any share in promoting, amongst his fellow-men, the knowledge of redeeming love. He calmly passed away, and entered into rest in the seventy-ninth year of his age. "Mark the perfect man, and behold the upright, for the end of that man is peace."

In response to the invitation of the Committee, conveyed through the Right Honourable the President of the Society, the following Prelates and others have intimated their willingness to be added to the list of your Vice-Presidents:—The Right Reverend the Lord Bishop of PETERBOROUGH, the Right Reverend the Lord Bishop of CORK, CLOYNE, and ROSS, the Right Reverend the Bishop of VICTORIA, Lord LAWRENCE, late Governor-General of India, G.C.B., G.C.S.I., and JOSIAH FORSTER, Esq.

FUNDS.—The state of the Society's Funds at the close of the year has proved, as on so many former occasions,

matter of very sincere congratulation and thanksgiving. If in some sources of income there has been a decrease, which it is not difficult to account for, in other items there has been a most gratifying increase, which has more than counterbalanced the deficiency, and brought the aggregate to a point considerably in advance of that of the preceding year. There is no year in the history of the Society, the Jubilee year only excepted, in which the total receipts from all sources have reached so large a sum. In this important fact your Committee see abundant cause for gratitude to God. It is almost more than had been expected, and conveys the assurance that your Society continues to hold a high place in the confidence and liberal devisings of Christian hearts.

The Receipts of the year, from all the ordinary sources, have amounted to £176,489 5s. 1d. But to this sum must be added the following items, on account of Special Funds: China, £1,500 10s. 7d.; Spain, £3,645 0s. 4d.; New Premises, £6,317 13s. 9d.; making a grand total of £187,952 9s. 9d., and showing an increase over the nett receipts of the previous year to the extent of £1,354 16s. 8d.

The sum applicable to the General Purposes of the Society is £98,160 15s. 4d., being £4,262 9s. 1d. in excess of the preceding year. This large amount is made up as follows:—

| | | | | |
|---|---------|---------|----|----|
| Free Contributions from Auxiliary Societies | .. | £55,401 | 13 | 7 |
| Legacies | .. .. . | 29,362 | 11 | 0 |
| Donations | .. .. . | 8,543 | 14 | 7 |
| Annual Subscriptions | .. .. . | 2,631 | 15 | 0 |
| Dividends | .. .. . | 1,957 | 9 | 11 |
| Collections | .. .. . | 263 | 11 | 3 |
| <hr/> | | | | |
| £98,160 15 4 | | | | |
| <hr/> | | | | |

If the amount subscribed for the circulation of the Scriptures in Spain be added, namely, £3,645 0s. 4d., it will appear that the excess of free receipts, in favour of the present as compared with the preceding year, is considerably beyond £7,000.

The receipts on the sale of Scriptures exhibit a falling off both at home and abroad :—

| | | | | | | | | |
|----------------|----|----|----|----|----|---------|----|---|
| Home Sales . . | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | £48,075 | 13 | 9 |
| Foreign Sales | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | 30,252 | 16 | 0 |
| | | | | | | <hr/> | | |
| | | | | | | £78,328 | 9 | 9 |

The total Expenditure of the year, including £4,527 17s. 3d. paid on account of Special Funds (the Building Fund excepted) has been £178,139 10s. 4d., being less by £7,472 4s. 8d. than the expenditure in the corresponding account of the previous year. But the sum of £9,397 12s. 1d. has been paid towards the cost of the new building, thus raising the total expenditure to £187,537 2s. 5d.

The Donations have been liberal and large, but less by £2,374 2s. 9d. than in the previous year. The following list includes some of the noble gifts which your Society has received :—

| | | | |
|---|------|---|---|
| Embrey, the late Miss Ann, per Thomas Embrey, Esq., Market Drayton | £500 | 0 | 0 |
| Graves, John, Esq., South-crescent (additional) | 500 | 0 | 0 |
| Hall, the late Mrs. Anna Dorothea (New Three per Cent. Stock) | 500 | 0 | 0 |
| Hibernian Bible Society | 500 | 0 | 0 |
| Of Thine own have we given Thee, per Rev. J. B. Dawson, Darlington | 500 | 0 | 0 |
| Holdsworth, Mrs. Mary, Headingley | 350 | 0 | 0 |
| Symonds, Rev. B. P., D.D., Warden of Wadham College, Oxford | 300 | 0 | 0 |
| Arbuthnott, R. S., Esq. | 200 | 0 | 0 |
| Evans, Edward, Esq., Worcester, per Rev. John Bartlett | 200 | 0 | 0 |
| The Entrance of Thy Word giveth Light | 200 | 0 | 0 |
| G. H. K. | 150 | 0 | 0 |
| 2 | 120 | 0 | 0 |
| In Memory of a Brother. | 105 | 0 | 0 |
| Peek, H. W., Esq., per J. S. Budgett, Esq. | 105 | 0 | 0 |
| A Friend | 100 | 0 | 0 |
| Amicus | 100 | 0 | 0 |
| Anonymous, per G. J. A. W. | 100 | 0 | 0 |
| Barclay, J. G., Esq., Lombard-street (additional) | 100 | 0 | 0 |
| Buxton, Sir T. Fowell, Bart. (additional) | 100 | 0 | 0 |
| Buxton, T. F., Esq., Spitalfields (additional) | 100 | 0 | 0 |
| Cave Browne, Miss Catherine, Rugby, in lieu of Legacy | 100 | 0 | 0 |
| Edwards, Miss, per Mr. S. Wiseman | 100 | 0 | 0 |

| | | | |
|--|------|----|---|
| G. R., Devon | £100 | 0 | 0 |
| Heyworth, Lawrence, Esq., Liverpool (annual) | 100 | 0 | 0 |
| Kay, John Robinson, Esq., Bury, per Mr. Charles Swallow | 100 | 0 | 0 |
| Kemble, Mrs. Henry, Camberwell (additional) | 160 | 0 | 0 |
| Mansell, Robert, Esq., per R. R. Fletcher, Esq., Stratford on-Avon | 100 | 0 | 0 |
| Mills, John Remington, Esq., Tunbridge Wells (add.) | 100 | 0 | 0 |
| M. J. P. | 100 | 0 | 0 |
| Paine, Cornelius, Esq. (additional) | 100 | 0 | 0 |
| Pease, Charles, Esq., Darlington | 100 | 0 | 0 |
| Pease, Edward, Esq., ditto | 100 | 0 | 0 |
| T. A. D., per J. S. Budgett, Esq. | 100 | 0 | 0 |
| Hannay, Robert, Esq., Ulverstone (additional) | 60 | 0 | 0 |
| Dalton, Rev. J. E., Seagrave, for support of a Colporteur in Austria | 55 | 0 | 0 |
| Budgett, J. S., Esq., and Mrs., Ealing Park (annual) | 52 | 10 | 0 |
| Harland, Thomas, Esq., Bridlington | 50 | 0 | 0 |
| Lawrence, Joseph, Esq., Beddington | 50 | 0 | 0 |
| Mills, Miss, Russell-square | 50 | 0 | 0 |
| A Thank-offering, | 50 | 0 | 0 |
| From a Friend, per the Rev. G. Edgcome, Falmouth | 50 | 0 | 0 |
| Stewart, R., Esq., Dorrington, Shrewsbury | 50 | 0 | 0 |
| A. B. A. | 50 | 0 | 0 |
| Allnutt, John, Esq., Charles-street, Berkeley-square | 50 | 0 | 0 |
| Sutton, Martin H., Esq., Reading | 50 | 0 | 0 |
| Hill, Ven. Archdeacon, Hasland, Chesterfield | 50 | 0 | 0 |
| Ingham, John, Esq., Arkendale, Knaresborough | 50 | 0 | 0 |
| Strange, William, Esq., Jun., Banbury, per Rev. J. P. Hewlett | 50 | 0 | 0 |
| Western, George A. Esq., Gloucester-place | 50 | 0 | 0 |
| Harris, Theodore, Esq., Leighton Buzzard, per W. S. Burton, Esq. | 50 | 0 | 0 |
| Eglington, Mrs. Fanny, Liverpool | 50 | 0 | 0 |
| J. A. | 50 | 0 | 0 |

The Legacies have been unusually munificent, and exceed those of the previous year by £8,759 17s. 7d. Never but on one occasion have they reached so high a total; and but for the unavoidable delay in the payment of certain bequests due to the Society, the amount would have been considerably increased. It is pleasing to observe that those who have experienced the value and comforts of the Bible in life, and have found, it may be, that the observance of its spirit and precepts are conducive in many ways to worldly prosperity, have, as an expression of gratitude, devised part of the wealth with which God had entrusted them, to help the dissemination of Divine Truth in the world. The

principal Legacies received during the year are as follows :—

| | | | |
|---|-------|----|----|
| Abbott, John, Esq., late of Belchford, Lincolnshire . . . | £357 | 17 | 0 |
| Evans, Miss Maria A., late of Gloucester . . . | 500 | 0 | 0 |
| Farmer, Mrs. Sarah, late of Gunnersbury . . . | 500 | 0 | 0 |
| Hamnett, Miss Martha, late of Lymm, Cheshire . . . | 100 | 0 | 0 |
| Howells, Thomas, Esq., late of Highfield, Shrewsbury . . . | 150 | 0 | 0 |
| Betts, William, Esq., late of Sandown, Kent . . . | 250 | 0 | 0 |
| Booth, Mrs. Mary Ann, late of Bishop's Waltham (New Three per Cent. Stock) . . . | 3,000 | 0 | 0 |
| Hutchison, Mrs. Martha, late of Fincham, Norfolk . . . | 100 | 0 | 0 |
| Naylor, William, Esq., late of Twickenham . . . | 500 | 0 | 0 |
| Rawson, Miss Maria, late of Sheffield . . . | 300 | 0 | 0 |
| Welby, Miss Elizabeth, late of Spondon, Derby . . . | 298 | 10 | 2 |
| Bordman, Mrs. Esther, late of Liscard, Cheshire . . . | 200 | 0 | 0 |
| Dimsdale, Miss Ann, late of French Hay . . . | 688 | 0 | 6 |
| Dinham, John, Esq., late of Exeter (for China) . . . | 1,194 | 1 | 9 |
| Flavell, Miss Mary, late of Pulley, Shrewsbury . . . | 1,000 | 0 | 0 |
| Hosken, Richard, Esq., late of Penryn, Cornwall . . . | 150 | 0 | 0 |
| McCreight, Rev. A., late of Belturbet, Cavan . . . | 100 | 0 | 0 |
| Oliver, James, Esq., late of Leamington Priors . . . | 2,000 | 0 | 0 |
| Richards, William, Esq., late of Tottenham . . . | 1,000 | 0 | 0 |
| White, James North, Esq., late of Torquay . . . | 500 | 0 | 0 |
| Wilcocks, Ebenezer, Esq., late of Alphington, Devon . . . | 291 | 16 | 9 |
| Hicks, Mrs. Sarah M., late of Cottingham . . . | 100 | 0 | 0 |
| Holmes, Miss Elizabeth, late of Swineshead, Lincoln- shire . . . | 100 | 0 | 0 |
| Jacomb, Thomas, Esq., late of Notting-hill . . . | 100 | 0 | 0 |
| Jex Blake, Thomas, Esq., late of Brighton . . . | 200 | 0 | 0 |
| Lawson, Miss Jane, late of Yealand Conyers, Lancaster . . . | 300 | 0 | 0 |
| Roberts, Thomas, Esq., late of Mount Millick, Queen's County . . . | 500 | 0 | 0 |
| Rougier, Miss Susannah Le Lievre, late of Alderney . . . | 100 | 0 | 0 |
| Terrett, Miss Mary, late of Tewkesbury . . . | 400 | 11 | 11 |
| Fallows, James, Esq., late of Manchester . . . | 500 | 0 | 0 |
| Rylatt, Charles, Esq., late of Navenby, Lincolnshire . . . | 500 | 0 | 0 |
| Wardell, Miss Anne, late of Chester . . . | 100 | 0 | 0 |
| Grantham, Mrs. Lucy, late of Brighton . . . | 300 | 0 | 0 |
| Ridler, Valentine J., Esq., late of Guildford-street . . . | 500 | 0 | 0 |
| Ward, Mrs. Maria, late of Louth . . . | 100 | 0 | 0 |
| Blackburn, Miss Hannah, late of Harrogate . . . | 100 | 0 | 0 |
| Donaldson, Hugh, Esq., late of Liverpool . . . | 100 | 0 | 0 |
| Audus, James, Esq., late of Selby, Yorkshire . . . | 100 | 0 | 0 |
| Fisher, Abraham, Esq., late of Seatoller, Cumberland . . . | 500 | 0 | 0 |
| Kerry, Thomas, Esq., late of Wetherden, Suffolk . . . | 700 | 0 | 0 |
| Ollivant, John J., Esq., late of Bowden, Cheshire . . . | 3,000 | 0 | 0 |
| Allport, Miss Anne, late of Birkenhead . . . | 324 | 1 | 0 |
| Blundell, Henry, Esq., late of Balham . . . | 500 | 0 | 0 |
| Hill, Thomas, Esq., late of Surbiton (further payment) | 2,875 | 12 | 2 |

| | | | |
|--|-------|----|---|
| Pugh, Mrs. Sarah, late of Tunbridge Wells (on account) | £350 | 0 | 0 |
| Schroder, Mrs. Isabella, late of Bentley, Hants | 100 | 0 | 0 |
| Unthank, Mrs. Emma, late of Kendal | 600 | 0 | 0 |
| Blyth, Mrs. Elizabeth, late of Terling, Essex | 700 | 0 | 0 |
| Brooke, Samuel, B., Esq., late of Malmesbury | 100 | 0 | 0 |
| Crevar, James, Esq., late of Pictou, N. S. | 1,772 | 2 | 6 |
| Butcher, Jeremiah, Esq., late of Norwich | 100 | 0 | 0 |
| Parker, Miss Anne, late of Shoreditch | 489 | 16 | 0 |
| Smith, Miss Mary G. G., late of Bath | 1,000 | 0 | 0 |
| Coulter, Joseph, Esq., late of Newnham, Kent | 114 | 16 | 0 |
| Ritchie, Mrs. Jane, late of Ayr, Ontario, Canada | 202 | 14 | 1 |

The financial Engagements of the Society at the close of the year, inclusive of the very heavy liabilities in Spain, were £76,235 14s. 9d. In this amount is included the sum of £17,625, being the estimated cost of editions passing through the press in this country.

The subjoined list describes the various editions of the Scriptures in the course of preparation, in the Society's numerous spheres of foreign operation, and the value of which is comprised in the above-mentioned liabilities:—

| | |
|---|--|
| In BELGIUM, at <i>Brussels</i> — 26,500 French Bibles, 20mo. (Martin). 10,500 „ „ 8vo. M. R. (Oster- [vald]. 20,000 „ „ 16mo. „ 20,000 „ „ 20mo. „ 10,500 „ New Testaments, 12mo. (Martin). 5,250 Flemish Portions of New Test. | In NORWAY, at <i>Christiania</i> — 10,000 Norwegian Bibles, 8vo. In SAXONY, at <i>Stolpen</i> — 2,000 Esquimaux (Joshua to Esther). In DENMARK, at <i>Copenhagen</i> — 10,000 Danish New Testa., 12mo. Rls. 10,000 „ „ 16mo. |
| In HOLLAND, at <i>Wageningen</i> — 10,000 Dutch Bibles, 12mo. 5,000 „ Psalms, 32mo. | In AUSTRIA, at <i>Vienna</i> — 15,000 Polish Bibles, 8vo. 5,000 Servian Testa. and Ps., 12mo. 5,000 Hebrew and Judeo-German Psalms, 8vo. 10,000 Lettish Psalms, 32mo. 10,000 Ger. Parts of New Test., 32mo. |
| In GERMANY, at <i>Cologne</i> . 10,000 German Bibles, 8vo. 30,000 „ „ small 8vo. 5,000 Danish „ 8vo. 3,000 Romanese „ 8vo. 50,000 German Testa. and Ps., 32mo. 15,000 „ Testaments, 8vo. 5,000 „ St. Mark. | In SPAIN, at <i>Madrid</i> — 10,000 Spanish Bibles, 8vo. 25,000 „ Bibles, 12mo. 10,000 „ Testa., 12mo. 25,000 „ Testa., 32mo. 120,000 „ Gospels, 32mo. (separately) 40,000 „ Epistles. 10,000 „ Psalms, |
| At <i>Frankfort</i> — 20,000 German Bibles, small 8vo. 30,000 „ „ 8vo. 3,000 Romanese „ 8vo. 5,000 „ Testa. and Ps., 12mo. | } Valera's Version. |
| At <i>Sulzbach</i> — 10,000 German Bibles, 8vo. | |
| At <i>Berlin</i> — 50,000 German Bibles, small 8vo. 50,000 „ New Testa. and Ps., 32mo. | In TURKEY, at <i>Constantinople</i> — 3,000 Græco-Turkish Bibles, 8vo. 5,000 Bulgarian Bibles, 8vo. 2,000 Gheg-Albanian New Testa. 8,000 Vol. III. (Prov. to Malachi) of Ruman Old Testament. |

| | |
|---|---|
| In SYRIA, at <i>Beyrout</i> — 3,000 Arabic Old Test. (vowelled). | At <i>Foo Chow</i> — 5,000 Chinese New Tests., with Rfa. |
| In CEYLON, at <i>Colombo</i> — 3,000 Singhalese New Testament. | In NEW SOUTH WALES, at <i>Sydney</i> — 2,500 New Tests. in the Rotuman. 2,500 Genesis to Job in the Aneii- [tyumese. |
| In SINGAPORE— 1,000 Malay Exodus. 1,000 „ Psalms. 1,000 „ Proverbs. | In ADELAIDE, at <i>Sydney</i> — 2,000 Lifu New Testaments. |
| In CHINA, at <i>Hong Kong</i> — 10,000 New Test., Pekin Mandarin. 10,000 „ Nankin Mandarin. 10,000 „ Delegates' Version. | In NOVA SCOTIA, at <i>Halifax</i> — 1,000 Mic-Mac Exodus. |

ISSUES.—The Committee are thankful that there has been such an abundant circulation of the Scriptures during the year, both at home and abroad. The issues from your London Warehouse, including Foreign and English editions, have amounted to 1,129,618 copies; the issues from Foreign Depôts, of Scriptures printed abroad have been 1,011,002—making a total of 2,140,620 copies. These figures, however, fall below the reality, as the returns from China, India, and some other parts of the world, have not been completely rendered. The apparent deficiency in circulation, as compared with the previous year, is in great measure to be ascribed to the large exceptional issues which took place in connection with the Paris Exhibition of 1867.

| From the Dépôt in Earl Street:— | | | | Copies. |
|--|----|----|----|-----------------------|
| Bibles | .. | .. | .. | 491,481 |
| Integral parts of Old Testament | .. | .. | .. | 63,712 |
| New Testaments | .. | .. | .. | 372,685 |
| New Testaments and Psalms | .. | .. | .. | 18,075 |
| Integral parts of New Testament | .. | .. | .. | 183,665 |
| | | | | <hr/> 1,129,618 |
| From Depôts Abroad:— | | | | |
| Bibles | .. | .. | .. | 166,271 |
| Integral parts of Old Testament | .. | .. | .. | 72,785 |
| New Testaments, and Testaments with Psalms | .. | .. | .. | 520,381 |
| Integral parts of New Testament | .. | .. | .. | 251,565 |
| | | | | <hr/> 1,011,002 |
| Total | | | | <hr/> 2,140,620 <hr/> |

The total issues of the Society now amount to FIFTY-SEVEN MILLIONS, TWO HUNDRED AND TEN THOUSAND, FOUR HUNDRED AND EIGHTY-FIVE COPIES.

It is with pleasure that the Committee turn to the local organization throughout the country, and observe in the work of the District Secretaries abundant proof of a growing attachment to the Society, notwithstanding the numberless claims which divide public attention, and appeal, more or less urgently, for sympathy and support. Nor is it simply the multiplicity of Societies which, occasionally competing with your own, renders the vigilant supervision and assiduous culture of the Auxiliaries and Associations needful, but the various points of controversy, political and ecclesiastical, which are so warmly discussed, and on which very contrary opinions are held by the supporters of the Society, sometimes endanger the efficient and harmonious working of local organization, and the utmost wisdom and forbearance are necessary, in seasons of excitement, to preserve uninjured the friendly co-operation in which the Society glories, and which has been fraught with such manifest blessing. It need not excite surprise that practical difficulties arise from both the causes now adverted to, but calm consideration assigns to your Society the prominence to which it is entitled, and in rare cases have differences of opinion resulted in the rupture of any of the numerous Societies affiliated with the Parent Institution. In many instances, indeed, the combination secured in Bible Society work has tended to allay bitterness of feeling, and remove the irritation caused by perplexing controversies. It must never be forgotten that the Bible Society is in no way mixed up with the conflicts and disputes of party. The object at which it aims is one in which all Protestant Christians agree, whatever differences may prevail in other respects. The atmosphere it breathes is that of love and goodwill to all. Its platform is consecrated to the sole purpose of advocating the obvious duty of disseminating God's Holy Word, without note or comment, amongst all the nations of the earth.

The reports furnished by the District Secretaries for the past year, while referring to these topics, and not concealing the fact that adverse influences have occasionally to be combated, testify by facts and figures to

the generally sound, healthy, and vigorous condition of the affiliated Societies, which, like a network, cover the whole land. For this result, your Committee first thank Almighty God, who has all hearts and purposes under His control; and, secondly, they are constrained to recognise the intelligence, zeal, and devotedness of the District Secretaries, who have again laboured with untiring assiduity and diligence.

The Conference of the District Secretaries was held in the month of February, and proved a season of refreshing intercourse and edification. Yet there were shadows and memories connected with it which could not fail to awaken sad and solemn reflections. One familiar face was no longer present. The Rev. Philip Kent had dropped out of the circle, and no hope could be entertained that he would ever return to his much-loved position. Others, too, who had taken an active part in the Society's service had been removed by death, or prostrated by alarming sickness. No wonder that, under these circumstances, the duty and responsibility of labour were realized afresh, and that every heart was touched and subdued by the admonition to work while it is yet day.

The joint report of the District Secretaries presents a condensed view of the state of the affiliated Societies in England and Wales, with the general results of the year as they bear upon meetings, receipts, and circulation. This document is here inserted without abridgment:—

In the good providence of God, the District Secretaries have been once more permitted to meet for conference and mutual encouragement. They gratefully recognise the hand which has led them through the labours and perils of another year, and, upon a review of their work, would "thank God and take courage."

During the past year one of their number, long connected with the work of the Society, has been laid aside by a sudden stroke. They mourn his absence from their conference, and the loss of his services to the Society; but would desire meekly to bow to the Divine will, and to derive from this solemn event a fresh incentive to "work while it is called to-day."

Believing, as the District Secretaries do, in the Divine authority, absolute sufficiency, and imperative need of the Bible, they regard it as a high honour to be in any way engaged in commending it to others, and in promoting its diffusion through the world.

I. SOCIETIES IN ENGLAND AND WALES.

At the beginning of the year there were in existence 4,133 Societies. Of these, 26 have since become extinct; but as 105 have been formed during the past year, the number of Societies now existing is 4,212, showing an increase of 79 compared with the number reported as in existence on December 31st, 1867.

The following is a summary:—

| | | | | | |
|--------------|----|----|----|----|-------|
| Auxiliaries | .. | .. | .. | .. | 771 |
| Branches | .. | .. | .. | .. | 338 |
| Associations | .. | .. | .. | .. | 3,053 |
| Total | | | | | 4,212 |

In this number are included 37 Juvenile Societies formed during the year. This is a department of labour which the District Secretaries regard with peculiar interest and pleasure, as giving the promise of an abundant harvest in years to come.

In an age of Societies all claiming the attention of the public, it is gratifying to be able thus to report that our own continues to hold such an honourable position in the land.

Our heavenly Father has, indeed, been pleased, during the year, to take to Himself several valued officers and friends, yet He has not suffered the work to decline, but has graciously raised up others to enter into their labours.

II. MEETINGS.

The number of attendances at Public Meetings by the Officers of the Society, during the year just closed, has been 1,477. Of these, 27 were by the Secretaries, 1,447 by the District Secretaries, and 3 by one of the Society's Foreign Agents. One hundred and thirty-nine Clergymen, Dissenting Ministers and laymen have represented the Society at 871 meetings.

The Local Agents report attendance at 356 Meetings, and '84 are returned as having been held without any deputed representative of the Society, making a total (after deducting 97, the number of Meetings at which more than one representative of the Society was present) of 2,691 Meetings, being an increase of 36 over the number attended in 1867.

The following statement gives the number of Public Meetings during the past three years:—

| | | | |
|------|----|----|-------|
| 1866 | .. | .. | 2,595 |
| 1867 | .. | .. | 2,652 |
| 1868 | .. | .. | 2,691 |

These Public Meetings have been for the most part satisfactory. The various sections of the Christian Church have been fairly represented, and, during a year of more than usually strong political excitement, they have frequently exercised a soothing and beneficial influence. It is the experience of the District Secretaries that the "Bible Meeting," in many localities, is anticipated with delight, and

found to be a means not only of stimulating the zeal of the Society's friends, but of producing many other profitable impressions. And although, in some places, Sermons on behalf of the Society are introduced, it is hoped that, in addition to these, the time-honoured "Bible Meeting" will continue to be held, as the centre where Christians of different denominations shall meet in brotherly unity and love.

III. FUNDS.

A comparison of Receipts from the various Districts, during the year ending December 31st, 1868, exhibits an increase of £1,509 in Free Contributions, and a decrease of £1,812 on the Purchase Account, as will be seen from the subjoined figures :—

| | | | Free Contributions. | Purchase Account. | Total. |
|------|----|----|------------------------|----------------------|---------|
| 1866 | .. | .. | £50,917 | £36,194 | £87,111 |
| 1867 | .. | .. | 49,300 | 36,065 | 85,365 |
| 1868 | .. | .. | 50,809 | 34,253 | 85,062 |

If the usual average of three years be taken, it will be found that the Receipts during the past year have been £467 above the average in Free Contributions, and £1,251 less on Purchase Account.

Living as we do in a day of renewed attacks on the Bible, it is encouraging to observe how God is yearly increasing the funds for the wider diffusion of His Holy Word.

Though in some districts the returns show a diminution in Receipts, accounted for by local and accidental causes, in others there has been a large increase, and, upon the whole, the finances of the Society may be regarded as satisfactory.

IV. ISSUES.

These, for the past three years, have been as follows :—

| | | Bibles. | Testaments. | Test. & Pa. | Portions. | Total. |
|------|----|---------|-------------|-------------|-----------|------------|
| 1866 | .. | 344,252 | 272,766 | 5,890 | 93,836 | .. 716,844 |
| 1867 | .. | 332,442 | 248,255 | 6,040 | 80,342 | .. 667,079 |
| 1868 | .. | 316,663 | 222,829 | 5,219 | 81,463 | .. 626,174 |

From the above table it appears that the issues, during 1868, have been less by 40,905 than those of the preceding year, and 43,825 below the average of the last three years.

These figures need awaken no surprise; on the contrary, they should rather excite our gratitude.

It is something to know that the Society has so far prosecuted its work as to lessen the demand for the Sacred Scriptures in England and Wales.

The necessity for Colportage in some districts does not exist to the same extent as formerly, whilst the sale of the *entire* Scriptures has superseded, in some measure, that of Portions.

V. COLPORTAGE.

Colportage operations have been carried on, to a greater or less

extent, in most of the districts during the year, with the following results :—

| | | |
|---|--------|--------|
| By 24 Colporteurs | 32,449 | |
| By Colporteurs at Birmingham, Blackburn, &c. .. | 8,805 | |
| By voluntary Colporteurs at Hill Top, Staffordshire . | 3,766 | |
| | | 45,020 |
| By three River Colporteurs | | 5,278 |
| By the Bible Women in London | | 6,000 |
| By Mrs. Col. Bell, in South Wales, &c. | | 3,375 |
| | | |
| Total | | 59,673 |

Thus the Sacred Scriptures have been carried, to a large extent, to homes, many of which, in all probability, never before possessed them, and multitudes we may hope have been induced to read the Book which, under the teaching of the Holy Spirit, is able to make them wise unto salvation.

VI. SPECIAL FUNDS.

Of these, the most prominent is the "Building Fund," the appeal for which has been brought before our friends in our various districts, and, upon the whole, has met with a liberal response, especially from the young people of Wales, Yorkshire, and the Metropolis.

VII. GENERAL REMARKS.

In bringing this "Condensed Report" to a close, we would desire to "rejoice in hope." It is true, there are many elements in the present state of society that awaken concern. The discussion of exciting political and ecclesiastical questions tends, unhappily, to divide Christians who would otherwise be united. The spirit of worldliness, too, which so widely prevails, is calculated to create apprehension; but our comfort is, "The Lord reigneth," and in Him is our trust.

The recent openings for the circulation of the Bible, in countries hitherto closed, awaken special interest. In answer to the prayers of His Church, God has presented these wide and effectual doors, and we believe that in proportion to the opportunities which He is pleased to give will be the means granted of entering these lands, and of blessing them with the Light of life.

The removal of the Society into its new premises inaugurates a fresh era in its history; and although some of us remember with affectionate regret the Society's old house, and its many interesting associations, our fervent prayer is, that the Divine blessing may even more largely rest upon our Society in its new and more commodious premises.

We cannot depart to our several districts without pledging ourselves anew to the work in which we are engaged. We desire to be delivered from a mere perfunctory discharge of duty. Having, we trust, tasted

and felt and handled the good Word of life, we are anxious that others should participate in its blessings; and we ask the prayers of all interested in our work, that we may be kept patient and humble, and that, in the face of many difficulties, we may be "valiant for the truth," and "faithful unto the end."

THOMAS PHILLIPS,
GEORGE T. EDWARDS,
JAMES A. PAGE,
J. P. HEWLETT,
CHARLES SWALLOW,

WILLIAM SPENCER,
HENRY GILL,
G. T. BIRCH,
WALTER J. EDMONDS,
GEORGE ROBBINS.

In almost every district a diminished circulation of Scriptures is noted; but no unfavourable inference must be drawn from this fact, as though the Bible were losing its commanding influence in the land, or Christian people were becoming lukewarm and indifferent as to its general dissemination. The explanation must be sought in other directions than these. Careful investigation proves that, as the result of efforts continued for more than half a century, the population of the country is, on the whole, well furnished with the Scriptures. It is not presumed that there is no lack of the Word of God, for wants, and large wants, will ever in the nature of things remain to be supplied, but they exist now on a much smaller scale than before.

Some reference will now be made to the separate reports of the District Secretaries, so that the work may be traced in its varied ramifications. The Rev. Dr. Phillips is the senior member of the staff, and is entrusted with a district which yields to none in importance and results. North and South Wales, with Cambrian Societies in some of the chief towns in the North of England, afford ample scope for labour. How abundantly the Society has benefited by the long and able services of Dr. Phillips is apparent from a very simple comparison. When he first entered upon his office, there were but 102 Societies throughout the whole of Wales, including Monmouthshire. At the present moment the number amounts to 437. At the former period, the Free Contributions from the thirteen counties stood at £1,880; now they have

2 2

reached the noble sum of £6,935. These figures denote progress in the most practical form, and imply diligent and systematic labour.

The Committee regret to state that the health of Dr. Phillips broke down at the close of the year in a way that indicated that the strain of continuous work must be prudently relaxed ; and, after an uninterrupted period of thirty-three years' service, the Committee have felt it a duty to caution their friend against attempting to maintain the same number of attendances at public meetings as heretofore. Not only has Dr. Phillips to plead for the Society on the platform and in the pulpit, but he has to employ his pen to no small extent in connection with the preparation of papers on the operations of the Society in the Welsh language. The labours of Dr. Phillips during the past year included deputational work at 174 meetings and 43 sermons. Additional arrangements had been made, but serious illness, as already intimated, demanded for a time complete rest. Some new Societies have been formed, making the entire aggregate in the Principality 462. The annual meetings have been 405, more by 47 than in the preceding year. The Cambrian Societies in England give no symptom of waning zeal or liberality, and their Free Contributions attained the large sum of £720 11s. 4d.

Dr. Phillips has continued his appeals on behalf of the Building Fund, and has very successfully enlisted the aid of the young. While immediate benefit is the result of the appeal, after effects, perhaps life-long interest in the Society's object, may be anticipated.

I have felt it to be my duty to share the burden of responsibility resting on the Committee in connection with the new premises, and with a view to obtain further aid in my district, the subject has been kept before the public at the Anniversary Meetings, and in various other ways. The former card has now become a "Crumb-basket," and, under its new designation, it has been favourably received and extensively used. The remittances from my district during the year, for this special object, have been as follows :—

| | £ | s. | d. |
|--|--------|----|----|
| Donations from individuals and Societies ... | 223 | 13 | 0 |
| Card and "Crumb-basket" Contributions ... | 140 | 19 | 9 |
| | <hr/> | | |
| | 364 | 12 | 9 |
| Previously reported | 1,089 | 9 | 11 |
| | <hr/> | | |
| Total from my district ... | £1,454 | 2 | 8 |

While the amount thus contributed has afforded material assistance to the Society in the erection of its new premises, it is most encouraging to know that the agency employed in procuring these contributions has secured for us the continued support of many friends. The children and young people have been the active collectors in a majority of instances; and, in speaking of the Society to those of their own age, as well as to grown-up persons of every grade and every creed, they have made known the name and labours, the necessities and successes of the Institution to multitudes of persons who were but imperfectly acquainted with its claims, and in some cases ignorant of its existence. The season of collecting for this special fund has been a precious seed-time, of which we have only reaped the first fruits. The harvest is yet to come, when the multitudes of children in the various Sunday-schools, day-schools, and Christian families of the land, grow up to maturity and intelligence and, remembering the impressions made on their tender minds when contributing their pence towards the Bible Society's New House, will, it is earnestly hoped, consecrate their larger substance and greater abilities to promote the world-wide operations in which the Society is engaged.

The tabular statement of receipts and issues for Wales is deserving of special notice.

The valuable Tables of Receipts and Issues enable me to furnish a Comparative Statement between the last and preceding year.

| | |
|---|--------------|
| The Free Contributions in 1867 were | £7,052 |
| Ditto 1868 | 7,585 |
| | <hr/> |
| Showing an Increase of .. | £533 |
| | <hr/> |
| The Purchase Account in 1867 | £3,097 |
| Ditto 1868 | 3,031 |
| | <hr/> |
| Showing a Decrease of .. | £66 |
| | <hr/> |
| Issues in 1867 | 61,706 |
| Ditto 1868 | 58,190 |
| | <hr/> |
| Showing a Decrease of .. | 3,516 copies |

If the comparison is made triennial, it shows an increase of £702 in the Free Contributions, and a decrease of £551 in the Purchase Account.

The above figures may be left to speak for themselves. That we should have any increase at all in these days of agitation and competition, calls for devout thankfulness to Him whose Word we circulate; but that the increase should amount to £533 is truly encouraging. The Contributions towards the general objects in my district have been rising steadily for some years past, and warrant the inference that the claims of the Society are better understood. It will be seen that the payments on Purchase Account have diminished for several years past, and I am willing to hope it is not from a deficiency of interest in the Bible itself, but rather from the fact that the country is fairly, if not fully supplied, and that we have not at the present time any extraordinary agency at work for the home circulation of the Scriptures. Nor should I omit to state that the demand for Portions has been diminishing from year to year, a fact which need not be wondered at, when the entire New Testament can be procured at a price only double that of a single gospel.

Dr. Phillips has received a large amount of valuable assistance in providing efficient deputations for his meetings, a matter attended with some difficulty, seeing that in so many instances it is necessary for the deputation to have an equal command of the Welsh and English languages. The Committee authorized Dr. Phillips to engage as far as needful the services of the Rev. W. D. Lewis, whose advocacy is so justly appreciated in Wales. He attended 110 meetings, and his visits have given unqualified satisfaction to the friends of the Society. A further and more permanent engagement is now made with Mr. Lewis, and an enlarged range of duties will be assigned to him. That he will prove a helpful and suitable associate for Dr. Phillips, the Committee have every reason to believe.

The next name that stood on the list of District Secretaries is that of the Rev. P. Kent; but the hand that once prepared the record of work greatly beloved and faithfully performed, is no longer capable of tracing that record; and the tongue that pleaded so earnestly and touchingly in the cause of the Bible, has given its last public utterance. It was in the midst of his work that Mr. Kent was arrested by a severe attack of paralysis, which leaves no hope of ultimate recovery. He had

attended a meeting at Titchfield, and was visiting at the house of the Rev. T. Cousins. There was nothing unusual in his appearance or manner to forewarn the attack ; he had joined in the devotions of the family, and at the close was unable to rise from his knees. He was conveyed as quickly as possible to bed, and medical aid was summoned, and the alarming character of the attack then became apparent.

For weeks life seemed to be suspended on the most fragile thread ; then he rallied sufficiently to be removed to his own home at Bridport, on the possession of which he had but recently entered. Subsequently, it was deemed desirable that he should return to the locality near London, where he had spent so many years, and where he still lingers, having lost the power of articulate speech, with mind impaired, and the use of the right side entirely gone. A useful career has thus been abruptly closed. Life's active work was done, and the Master called His servant from the vineyard, where he had borne the heat and burden of the day, to the chamber of suffering, there to await the summons to the heavenly rest. Up to the period of his being laid aside, Mr. Kent had been actively engaged in the duties of his district, and if health had been spared for a short time longer, he would have accomplished an amount of work equal to that of preceding years. He had already attended 131 meetings, of which 92 were in his own district. The circumstances of interest and encouragement by which they were marked in his own mind would have formed the subject in part of his annual report, but they cannot now be divulged. The Committee are thankful that Mr. Kent has been permitted to labour so many years in the service of the Society. He was firm and conservative in his attachment to its principles ; conciliatory and genial in his intercourse with its friends ; impressive and earnest in his public addresses ; and ever welcome on the platform and in the social circle. His visits were anticipated with pleasure, and his labours left a salutary impression.

The number of Societies now in the district is 419, many of which are in a flourishing condition. The receipts

on Free Contributions show a small decrease as compared with the previous year.

The very sudden illness of Mr. Kent caused some perplexity as to the best mode of filling up the arrangements which had been made till the close of the year. Kind friends were prompt in their offers of service, and not a single meeting was left without an efficient deputation. But there were some affecting circumstances connected with these provisional arrangements. Mr. George Hall, formerly Secretary for the Midland District, immediately followed up the route which Mr. Kent had commenced, and readily placed himself at the disposal of the Committee for further service, should it be required. But in a short interval the hand of death was upon him. He was found speechless in his library, and in a few hours breathed his last. He was truly acceptable as the representative of the Society, and the Committee deeply regret that one so able and so willing to render important service should thus have been prematurely removed in the prime and vigour of his days.

This, however, was not the only disappointment the Committee had to experience. In considering what permanent arrangements should be made to provide for the district of Mr. Kent, their thoughts turned to the Rev. R. G. Milne, formerly of Tintwistle, as a gentleman well fitted to represent the Society, and to discharge the duties of District Secretary. Mr. Milne had for years been known to them as an efficient deputation; and with a view to test more fully his qualifications, they invited him to complete the series of meetings remaining to be held in the district of Mr. Kent. To this proposal a cordial assent was given, and Mr. Milne came to London and entered upon the work. He took up the thread of correspondence, and prepared for immediate labour. As it was indispensable that he should spend some time in the South, he returned to his home in the North of England, as he supposed merely for a few days, to arrange accordingly. But it was the will of God that he should cease, at least for a time, from all active labour, and wait in patient suffering. He was seized soon after his return home with alarming illness; yet it was hoped

that in a short time the serious symptoms would yield to skilful treatment, and health be restored; but paralysis supervened, and has utterly incapacitated him for undertaking any kind of public service. The Committee feel the deepest sympathy for their friend in the very trying circumstances in which it has pleased God to place him; and it is matter of real disappointment that by this visitation of Providence they are deprived of the co-operation of one who, by the weight of his character, active zeal, and catholic spirit, was peculiarly adapted for the office of District Secretary.

It was incumbent upon the Committee to proceed without delay to a fresh appointment in the place of Mr. Kent, and their choice has fallen upon the Rev. G. Robbins, of Slough. The high testimonials received in his favour, and the favourable impression which resulted from personal interviews, lead the Committee to believe that in Mr. Robbins the Society will have an intelligent and efficient officer—one who is well entitled to their confidence and esteem. Mr. Robbins has already entered upon his important duties.

The district assigned to Mr. G. T. Edwards's superintendence extends over some of the Northern counties of England, in part of which the population is very dense, affording much scope for energetic Christian efforts. Mr. Edwards reports a year of busy labour, the results of which will bear favourable comparison with former periods. There have been 325 public meetings held in the district, showing an increase of thirty-three over those of the preceding year. Mr. Edwards has given personal attendance at 145 meetings, in addition to twenty occasions on which he advocated the Society's claims during a journey in France. Fourteen new Societies have been formed, and the entire organization of the district now comprises 454 Auxiliaries, Branches, and Associations, many of which are very productive in Free Contributions to the Parent Society. Others yield much smaller returns, being established in villages chiefly inhabited by labourers in the coal and iron works, yet serving the important purpose of rendering the Scriptures accessible, and diffusing information as to what

God is doing through the diffusion of His own Truth amongst the nations of the earth. While fully admitting the special difficulties of the present time, when the disputed questions of the day are warmly contested, and are so liable to create a spirit antagonistic to that charity which "is not easily provoked," it is the privilege of Mr. Edwards to state that there is nevertheless some progress in the amount of Free Contributions remitted to the Parent Society, and that more may be reasonably expected, as the fruit of enlarged organization. Reference is made to the successful exertions of Mr. E. Lister, the local agent who acts under Mr. Edwards's superintendence in forming Village Associations, holding Public Meetings, and stirring up general interest. This earnest labourer remarks on a review of the year:—

Notwithstanding the depressed state of trade, which has prevented me holding meetings in many of the pit villages, I am happy to be able to report a decided increase in the amount of Free Contributions over those of the preceding year. I have not attempted to establish many new Associations, but have rather devoted my energies to the working of those already formed; and it is gratifying to find that the seed which has been so freely sown is now yielding abundant fruit. In proof of this, I may mention that the Newcastle Auxiliary has this year received from one district alone—Weardale—Free Contributions amounting to £39 2s. 2d., whilst in 1863 the amount under this head was £3 9s. 7d.; in 1864, £1; and in 1865 nothing was sent free. Other Auxiliaries have also received Free Contributions from this district. The total amount of Free Contributions received by the Newcastle Auxiliary from country Associations, last year, was £352 9s. 9d., being £62 4s. 11d. in advance of the preceding year. The sales of Scriptures have not been so large as they were during the three previous years; partly owing to the fact that most of the people have been supplied, and partly on account of the depressed state of trade. I hope, however, to stimulate many of the Associations to renewed efforts in this department.

The district of Mr. Edwards is one in which Colportage is a valuable auxiliary to the general work of the Society. The population is of that peculiar description which seems to require the occasional employment of this agency, and the sales effected show that its purpose is answered. On this subject Mr. Edwards observes:—

Four Colporteurs have been employed in the district during the

year. Evan Berry commenced at Stockton, then proceeded to Shotley Bridge, in the neighbourhood of which are large iron works, and then went on to the neighbourhood of Newcastle and Blyth. He was at work forty-eight weeks, sold 4,848 copies of the Scriptures, for which he received in payment the sum of £77 13s. 4d. William Barr was employed for forty-six weeks in the county of Cumberland, during which time he sold 2,577 copies, receiving in payment £55 14s. 1d. A Colporteur was employed for ten weeks in the large manufacturing town of Preston, selling during this period 496 copies, for which he received in payment £14 4s. 9d. As nearly a third of the population of this large town belong to the papal Church, it was gratifying to hear that in very many instances the Colporteur gained access to the houses of Roman Catholics. In the Isle of Man, too, colportage was tried last year for the first time since the island was included in my district. The Secretary of our Auxiliary there, Colonel Guise, wrote to me to say, that as the island was visited by large numbers of persons during the summer season, it was desirable to make an attempt to circulate the Scriptures among them, and promised that some local effort should be made to meet any grant from the Parent Society. I, therefore, placed £10 at the disposal of the Committee of our Auxiliary at Douglas, and as the result a Colporteur was employed for seventeen weeks, who sold 1,166 copies, receiving in payment £32 4s. 6d. An effort has also been made during the past year to sell the Scriptures at the large hirings for farm servants held periodically, as well as at fairs, in certain parts of Cumberland and Westmoreland. These are too often occasions of great disorder and dissipation, and it was thought well that advantage should be taken of such assemblages, often largely consisting of the young and inexperienced, to bring the Word of God and its claims under their notice. A worthy and earnest Christian man, residing near Penrith, and who employs himself as a hawker of religious books, undertook to sell Bibles, Testaments, and Portions at these hirings and fairs, and during the year he sold 580 copies, receiving in payment for them £19 17s. The total number of copies of the Scriptures distributed by means of Colportage this year has been 9,667. It is matter, therefore, for thankfulness, that, in addition to the steady and regular outflow from the various Depôts of Auxiliaries, Branches, and Associations, nearly 10,000 copies of the Sacred Volume have been distributed, to a great extent in the byeways and remote parts of my district, and in the very localities where, but for this special agency, it is to be feared that no adequate effort would ever have been made to supply the necessities of the population.

Adverting to the character of the public meetings held in the district, mention is made of some which have served to illustrate the deep and practical interest taken by working men in the operations of your Society:—

In addition to the Auxiliary Meeting at Newcastle, one was specially held for working men, so many of them in that town having shown

great interest in the Society's work, and given much gratuitous service, selling Bibles in the streets and in the market during their leisure time. Of one of these worthy men it was reported that, at a cost of many pounds, advanced out of his weekly wages, he had set up a handsome Bible-van, inscribed with appropriate texts, to be drawn about the streets by hand, or into the country by a horse. In Chester, too, our interesting Working Men's Association, at the Lead Works, is still steadily at work, though it has suffered from the removal of some of its old and active members. Towards the close of the year it held its thirtieth Anniversary, the Dean of Chester presiding, when it was stated that since its commencement the Association had paid in Free Contributions to the Parent Society a sum of above £700. Would that we had many such Associations among our hardy sons of toil !

The Yorkshire field, so assiduously and laboriously cultivated by the Rev. J. A. Page, has not proved quite so fruitful as in some former years. Such variations will occasionally occur, through circumstances which cannot be controlled, but they furnish no just ground for the suspicion that there is any real decay in the depth and breadth of interest felt in your Society by warm and generous hearts in Yorkshire. The year may be regarded as purely exceptional in the agency of Mr. Page, who has had the satisfaction for a long period of reporting steady progress. Yet, even in the present instance, there are obvious reasons to account for the comparatively small decrease in the number of public meetings and the amount of Free Contributions. Your District Secretary, strong as he usually is in physical health, was for a time compelled to succumb to a somewhat inconvenient attack of rheumatism, in consequence of which some meetings, which had been arranged, were necessarily postponed. The general election, too, occurring at a period of the year most crowded with meetings, had an unfavourable influence on the plans of the local Auxiliaries, rendering it impracticable to attempt holding the usual Anniversary in the midst of such strong excitement, and when every one's mind was engrossed with matters of a more secular and absorbing nature. But for these, and some subordinate causes referred to, there is no reason to doubt that Yorkshire would have exhibited the same characteristics of growth as heretofore,; and the Committee anticipate no abatement in the liberality of that im-

portant and opulent county. When a broader comparison is made than that of one year with another, the result brought out may yield almost unqualified satisfaction, inasmuch as the Free Contributions of the last three years from this district reached a sum of £13,485, against £6,691 received in the same period of time immediately preceding the constitution of Yorkshire as a separate district. Mr. Page has presented the claims of the Society at 159 Anniversaries, fifty of which have been in the districts of his colleagues. The total number of meetings held in Yorkshire has been 210, many of which have been distinguished by a warmth and earnestness which may be accepted as a favourable omen for the future. To the Societies previously existing, there has been an addition of seventeen, making a total of 396, penetrating all parts of the county, and rendering it difficult to find unoccupied ground on which to plant new organization.

Mr. Page naturally turns to his efforts on behalf of the young, with the importance of which he is more deeply impressed than ever. The youths of the present are to be the men and women—the mothers and fathers—the masters and servants of the next generation; and it is wise to bespeak their sympathy and interest in a good cause in early life, when the mind is most susceptible of strong and lasting impressions. Acting on this principle, Mr. Page has gained a place for the Bible Society in the hearts of thousands of young persons, who will, in all probability, carry through life the recollection of the stirring words they have heard from his lips. Referring to this subject, Mr. Page remarks :—

Among the most encouraging presages of future prosperity, I must be pardoned for once more alluding to the increasing interest evidenced in the efforts of the young.

As you are aware, my "promissory note" for £1,000 from "Young Yorkshire," has been more than redeemed. The total sum remitted to the end of January, 1869, has been no less than £1,143 14s. 5d. This is no slight evidence that there has been an amount of seed sown which will not fail to produce a further harvest in future years; indeed, what has been contributed may be regarded as only the produce of the young trees, that hereafter, in their maturity, shall yield abundant fruit. There are now in Yorkshire no fewer than fifty

Juvenile Associations, all contributing liberally, and some of them very largely, to the funds of their local Auxiliaries, or direct to the Parent Society, and all acting as so many training schools for Bible Society collectors and contributors in years to come. So impressed am I with the paramount importance of systematic effort to excite and foster an interest in our work in the hearts of the young, more especially of the middle and upper classes of society, that I purpose, before long, submitting to your consideration a scheme, which I doubt not would be followed by very remarkable results. As to what that scheme is, I must be allowed to keep silence until it is more maturely prepared for presentation; and I only allude to it now in the hope of obtaining a more favourable hearing at a future time, by suggesting the question for your present serious deliberation, whether something more special and more systematic should not be done for securing the sympathy and support of the young, than just "taking them by the way," as is now the case, in the midst of what is falsely estimated as more important work.

For ten years the Rev. J. P. Hewlett has been your Secretary for the Western counties. In the first instance he was the associate of Mr. Dudley, and subsequently the entire responsibility of the district has been entrusted to him. Difficult as it was to follow such a man as Charles Stokes Dudley, whose systematic regularity, orderly arrangements, persuasive oratory, and general popularity were so greatly in his favour, it is not too much to say that Mr. Hewlett has proved himself in every way the worthy successor of one whose praise was in all Bible Society circles. His diligence and usefulness are abundantly corroborated by the productive and satisfactory condition of the district, which contains no fewer than 593 affiliated Societies. During the past year, 382 public meetings were held, at 135 of which Mr. Hewlett acted as deputation. Beyond the limits of the Western district, he also represented the Society at 33 meetings, making a total of 168 attendances, besides sermons preached on several occasions on behalf of your Funds. In furnishing his report, reference is made to the fact that his connection with the Western district is now severed, in consequence of the urgent request of the Committee that he should transfer his labours to the Metropolis. It was with some reluctance that a beloved sphere of service was relinquished, but the call of duty was too strong and convincing to be resisted. In taking a retrospect of the past,

Mr. Hewlett feels that he has cause for devout thankfulness as regards the promising state in which he leaves the district :—

It is very gratifying to be able to report the last year of my connection with the district as, on the whole, the most favourable in a financial point of view which I have known.

This will appear from a threefold comparison :—

1. Taking the five years represented in our present system of tables, it appears that the amount received in Free Contributions during those years has been £27,977, or an average of £5,595; but the Free Contributions of last year were £5,947, or £352 above the average of the five years.

2. Taking the ten years in which I have had charge of the district, the Free Contributions from the seven counties now composing it have amounted to £56,104, giving an average of £5,610. Hence, the amount for the last year is £337 above the average of the ten years.

3. Comparing the last of the ten years (1868) with the first (1859), we find in the latter year the amount of £5,373 in Free Contributions, but in the former, 1868, no less than £5,947, showing a difference of £574 in favour of the year just closed.

In each of these comparisons the result is the same. 'The last year is the best, and the district is shown to be in a state of quiet, but steady progress. When we consider the great increase of competing Societies, the sad state of the times, and the bitter attacks made upon the Society during the last ten years, this result must be deemed most gratifying. To God be all the praise!

It may be added, that while the issues to the district have been again less by nearly 9,000 copies (a fact in keeping with the general state of the issues for home, and the explanation of which has been too often given to need repetition now) yet the moneys paid in Purchase Account shows an increase of £270 during the past year.

In concluding his report, Mr. Hewlett remarks :—

It is with peculiar feelings that my last report of the Western district has been penned. In your service, ten of the best years of my life have been spent in that extensive field of labour. The travelling has been about 90,000 miles, and very nearly 2,000 public meetings have been addressed. Some of my dearest friendships have been formed in the course of those years of service in the West, and it is doing no more than common justice to your constituents to record, that from persons in all classes of society, and from members of all religious communities which take an interest in our work, I have met with warm-hearted hospitality and Christian kindness. It is with the greatest pleasure that I bear my testimony, that during the whole ten years I have not received from any person belonging to the district one unkind or angry word. The sympathy and help which have been so generally rendered have been repeatedly acknowledged in previous reports.

One of the most pleasant recollections of the past is, and must ever

be, my close association for more than four years with the beloved and venerated Charles Stokes Dudley, an association over which not the faintest shadow of suspicion or discord ever passed. To the fact of my having worked with, and then succeeded him, must be attributed much of the kindness which has everywhere greeted me; and to my having faithfully adhered to his long-tried principles and modes of action, must be attributed no less the peaceful and prosperous state in which I am permitted to leave the district. My valued friend, whom you have appointed as my successor, will, doubtless, experience the same kindness and consideration. May he be favoured with a still larger measure of success!

The Committee judged it to be of great importance that there should be no gap between the departure of Mr. Hewlett from his district and the advent of his successor. Happily, they were soon directed to a gentleman who seemed to possess all the necessary qualifications for the office, and whose Christian character inspired their entire confidence; and they cannot but regard it as a Providential circumstance that their inquiries were so speedily crowned with a favourable issue. The Rev. W. J. Edmonds, formerly curate of Redruth, Cornwall, has been appointed, to succeed Mr. Hewlett, and through his efforts, under the Divine blessing, it is hoped that the Western counties will long maintain the honourable position they now hold amongst the supporters of the British and Foreign Bible Society.

The arrangement is still in force by which the Rev. C. Baker, of Bradninch, devotes a portion of his time to the visitation of the Village Associations in Devonshire and Cornwall. His services have been as numerous and acceptable as in former years.

Mr. Charles Swallow has charge of an extensive and wealthy district, within which an enormous population is gathered, largely partaking of the Roman Catholic element. There are few, if any, portions of the kingdom in which systematic and continuous efforts for the circulation of the Scriptures are more needed, and few from which the Committee can more confidently expect *that* substantial sympathy and help, indispensable to the growth and prosperity of your great Society. The review which Mr. Swallow takes of the past year is, with trifling draw-

backs, very satisfactory, and furnishes decided proofs of progress. The Free Contributions are £567 in excess of 1867, and £874 beyond those of 1866. With the extraordinary depression in the cotton trade, this increase is more than was anticipated. The total receipts of the year from the district, including Purchase and Free Accounts, present a total of £11,475. As in other cases, so here, there has been a falling off, though not to any great extent in the circulation of the Scriptures, and similar causes are assigned. Mr. Swallow has been actively engaged in attending public meetings, conferring with Committees, and keeping up very extensive correspondence—all matters of vital moment for the efficient maintenance of organization. The number of Societies is now 314, not all equally vigorous, but mostly in a condition which inspires confidence for the future. Grants of Scriptures have on several occasions been placed at the disposal of Mr. Swallow, some being rather exceptional in their character, but serving to show that the Society is at times permitted to be the comforter of those who mourn. On occasion of the deplorable colliery accidents at Haydock and Hindley Green, which were attended by such fatal results, and plunged so many families into circumstances of bereavement, Mr. Swallow was authorized to present a copy of the Scriptures to each sorrowing family.

Colportage has again been rather extensively employed in Mr. Swallow's district, and with results which attest its value for reaching the masses of the population. The Colporteurs make a point of resorting to markets, fairs, wakes, races, hiring statutes, &c., and, in some instances, the sales they effect are very large. At Birmingham fair nearly 800 copies were sold in a day and a half.

Edward Usher has sold 7,910 copies of Scriptures. He also sold 1,350 copies at the Birmingham fairs. L. Robinson sold 3,283 copies. Mr. Haydock (the Blackburn Colporteur) sold 7,009 copies.

The Hill Top voluntary Colporteurs sold 3,766 copies. One of these visitors being out of work, I employed him for a few weeks as an ordinary Colporteur, but he could not succeed. The experiment appeared to show that the visitation of the public-houses on the Saturday nights is the best plan, as the men are then met with

their wages in their hands. There is no doubt the men! keep hold of the purse-strings, and only allow their wives the minimum sum necessary to provide for domestic wants; the latter have not, therefore, much money to spend on Bibles, however much they may be inclined.

The Liverpool Colporteur, who has a stall at St. George's Dock, sold 2,778 copies.

The total sales by Colporteurs, exclusive of some efforts by private friends at Bury and elsewhere, show a total of 26,792 copies.

I may mention one general fact, bearing upon the question of the advances of Popery in England and Wales. My senior Colporteur states distinctly that, though he has visited all the towns and most of the villages of Lancashire, he has never yet, during the many years he has been employed, met with a single person who avowed himself a convert to Popery.

The Corporation of Manchester sanctioned the erection of a Bible-stall in the centre of the large market, and the Colporteur Usher, who is mentioned in the foregoing extract, refers to the valuable help thus afforded to his work :—

At the close of 1868 I received permission from the Corporation of this city (Manchester) to erect a permanent Bible-stall in the centre of Smithfield Market. I named it to a few friends, who kindly assisted me to defray the expense. The mayor of Bolton, Mr. Radcliffe, and others, contributed towards it, and I was enabled to commence on the 20th of December, and during the Christmas and New Year's holidays I met with great success, thousands of all classes admiring the stall, and saying it was a step in the right direction. The passages of Scripture that were exhibited round the stall were much admired, and many hundreds read them and were much pleased. I have been more blessed in my work this Christmas than ever, for during the holidays I sold nearly 800 copies of the Scriptures. I must not close without thanking God for the success I met with during 1868, and I believe we may look for greater things during 1869.

The Committee, on the representation of Mr. Swallow, have made a fresh grant of Scriptures to the Manchester City Mission, for the purpose of loan. The staff of Missionaries employed amounts to 96, and they derive immense advantage in their visits amongst the poor from depositing a loan Testament, whenever there is good reason for supposing that the Book will be valued and perused. A series of facts has been furnished by the Missionaries, to prove that in many instances the Word of God, thus placed in the family, has led not only to

the abandonment of open sin, but has issued in the conversion of the heart to the Saviour. The Committee regret that space will not permit the insertion of any of these illustrative cases, which alike testify to the power of Divine Truth and to the devoted zeal of the Missionaries themselves.

The Rev. W. Spencer, who labours in the five counties of Essex, Herts, Suffolk, Notts, and Lincoln, has more than 560 Societies embraced within his district, which make great demands upon his careful supervision. Although he was compelled, under medical directions, to forego some public engagements in the early part of the year, and take entire rest, he is nevertheless able to report personal attendance at 189 meetings. In the whole district, 344 meetings have been held; but for deputational service at many of these Mr. Spencer has been necessarily indebted to the kind assistance of clerical and other friends, who have thus given practical proof of their love to the Society and interest in its work. In regard to Free Contributions, there is a slight decrease as compared with the year immediately preceding, but a considerable advance on the returns for 1866. Mr. Spencer is not dispirited by this trifling deficiency, and expresses his confident conviction, that if in a few isolated cases prevailing controversies have led some to withdraw from the ranks of the Society, such loss has been more than counterbalanced by the accession of new friends. Amongst special efforts for the dissemination of the Scriptures, the following is mentioned:—

A Bible-stall is now set up every Wednesday and Saturday in the spacious Nottingham market-place. It is superintended by John Ash, who appears in all respects suited for his work. During other days of the week he visits, more or less, the surrounding country. Altogether, in the course of the year, he sold 763 Bibles, 655 Testaments, and 336 Portions, making a total of 1,754 copies. In his report, now before me, he writes: "The Bibles and Testaments are mostly sold to the poor, not only in the town, but to those who come from the surrounding villages, and who are glad to hear a kind word about Jesus. Hundreds of families have thus been supplied with the Word of Truth, and the Bible becomes a welcome Book in the cottage home." Again, he writes: "At the fair we had a great deal of difficulty to contend with, the showmen

complaining they could not take a penny whilst we were standing by. Some were so angry with us, as to go to the market authorities and the magistrates to try to put us down, but it was in vain." I shall be glad to continue Bible work in this and in some other directions of a similar character, and think it may be yet more extensively advanced during the coming year. Occasional help of this kind often stimulates to local efforts, and the Holy Volume is thus circulated by an agency that has received abundant tokens of the Divine blessing.

The Rev. G. T. Birch, who succeeded to the Secretariat of the Midland Counties after the retirement of the late Mr. George Hall, has furnished his first annual report on the work committed to his charge. Mr. Birch has made himself acquainted with the condition and wants of his district, and, while appreciating in a right spirit the difficulties inseparable from his duties, discovers ample encouragements of a compensatory character, which demand the expression of his hearty gratitude. The labours of the year have been onerous, and, for a season, like so many of his colleagues, Mr. Birch was compelled by a sharp attack of indisposition to abstain from exposure and public speaking. Other help was available for the engagements which had been fixed, so that there was no failure of any meeting through lack of a deputation. Mr. Birch has represented the Society on 140 distinct occasions, besides preaching for the Society whenever an opportunity of so doing was afforded. Sermons are a valuable aid to public meetings, and by their statements of the work of the Society, often excite a desire for fuller information. Classes are by this means reached, who probably have no other opportunity of hearing details concerning the spread of God's Word throughout the world. Mr. Birch announces an addition of eleven to the already numerous Societies in his district, and the sums received by the Parent Society on both the Free and Purchase Accounts are in advance of the preceding year. In a district where so many affiliated Societies are in existence, no forethought or early arrangement can invariably secure an annual meeting, much as this is to be desired. Local circumstances, or the absence of influential friends, often necessitate its postponement, and, in the end, the year passes away without any meeting, greatly to the detriment of the cause. It is the

purpose of Mr. Birch to give special attention to those Auxiliaries and Associations whose meetings lapsed last year, with a view of guarding against any permanent decay of interest and support. Mr. Birch resumes his work with hopeful courage, and finds in many circumstances a healthy stimulus to persevering labour:—

I willingly leave the subject of "difficulties," which after all are, I trust, far from insurmountable, and only tend to stimulate one's energy and perseverance, to speak of the numerous encouragements with which I meet. There are many very warm-hearted friends in the district, all of whom have received me with far greater cordiality and kindness than I had even anticipated. I have not found it necessary to stay at an hotel except once during my travels, a fact which speaks volumes for the readiness of our friends to receive the "Deputation." Some of these friends have also given me most valuable assistance in arranging meetings, and in introducing me to those who are able to help in like manner. The attendance at the 230 meetings which have been held, has been, on the whole, satisfactory, although I am very sorry to say I very seldom see a crowded Bible meeting. The cause is patent to us all: the overwhelming majority of the people, both in town and country, much prefer amusement to information or instruction; hence if, as is often the case, concerts, penny readings, &c., happen to clash with our Bible meetings, the latter, as far as attendance is concerned, invariably lose the day! Those, however, who do attend always show, by their great attention to that which is said, their interest in our Society's work at home and abroad, and especially in Spain. This was noticeable, to give one instance only, in the city of Ely, where I had a meeting in December last, and where Canon Selwyn, who took the chair, told the people that "the largest room in the world is the room for improvement," and asked them to do more for the Bible Society. The friends in Ely readily took the hint, and promised that some additional effort should be made to excite a greater interest in our cause than has hitherto been shown in their city.

Now and then I meet with those who are influential friends of and subscribers to our Society, but who, I am sorry to say, never attend the meetings. I hope that I shall have an opportunity this year of visiting some schools, and forming Juvenile Associations. One of these I have already had the pleasure of forming in Birmingham last year; and the first time the "Bible Box" of the boys was opened, their schoolmaster found in it the handsome sum of five pounds, showing that they had heartily responded to the appeal which I had made to them on a former occasion. May this be only the "first fruits" of their young affection for our Society!

Concerning colportage in his district, Mr. Birch writes:—

There is only one man in my district engaged by our Society in this work, Colporteur Mills. He is, as far as I can judge from an interview

with him, a really earnest and good man, who takes great interest in his work of Bible circulation in the neighbourhood of Lutterworth and Market Bosworth. From the papers received from him, I gather the following particulars. He has sold, during the past year, 1,221 Bibles, and 1,494 Testaments; total, 2,715; value, £71 10s. Number of calls, 32,827. He gives several interesting facts, as illustrations of the success of his work.

The Rev. Dr. Gill continues his special operations in and around the Metropolis, and although the results are not rapid, yet the success so far realized strengthens the conviction that amongst the Sunday and other schools, which exist in such large numbers, a good and substantial platform of organization may be established on behalf of your Society. The fact, however, that most of the schools which have been drawn into regular co-operation are accessible only on the Sunday, is sufficient to show that growth in this department must of necessity be slow, and that patience will be required before a rich harvest can be gathered. Dr. Gill has taken up his mission to schools with earnestness of purpose, and finds a hearty welcome in circles where previously little information was possessed concerning the operations of your Society. Teachers and scholars have their interest kindled in the circulation of the Scriptures, and many youthful minds will be led, it is believed, to value the Sacred Volume more highly, and to feel a sympathy with the efforts put forth to make it the Book of the world. The record of Dr. Gill's visits supplies many illustrations of the worth and character of his labours. Some extracts are furnished:—

This attempt to interest the young in our good cause continues to meet with encouraging success. I have attended sixty-nine meetings, chiefly composed of young people and their teachers.

The "Illustrated Lecture," too, has done good service, being everywhere popular, and having already yielded the sum of £96.

The entire amount contributed by these schools for the "Building Fund" and the "General Purposes of the Society," during the past year, has been, directly, about £300. This amount has been contributed not as a spasmodic effort, but as the result of organization, and entitled, therefore, to be regarded as the first fruits of a new and permanent source of income to the Society.

Appended to this report is a list of schools visited, with the estimated number attending each, giving a total of 24,417 young people addressed, with thirty-one new Associations formed.

In addition to this, I have embraced many opportunities of holding separate conferences with the superintendents and teachers, to explain the work of the Society, and its claims upon those interested in Sunday-schools. These conferences have amounted to thirty-seven.

A brief reference to some of the youthful gatherings may be interesting.

BISHOPSGATE CHAPEL SUNDAY-SCHOOL.—This school, though not large, I found very admirably conducted, and entering heartily into our plans. I never remember addressing a more orderly and attentive assembly of young people. Both teachers and children seemed to rejoice in the opportunity of helping so good a cause. Cards were distributed, and a Contribution of £20 has been sent towards the Building Fund.

EPSOM.—My visit here, as deputation to the annual meeting, led to an invitation being given to deliver my illustrated lecture. It was delivered in the Assembly Room, which was filled for the most part with young ladies from the adjacent boarding schools. The collection amounted to £4 2s., which was supplemented by a cheque for £10 10s. from J. A. Hankey, Esq., son of one of the founders of the Bible Society, who was present on the occasion. In addition to this, fifty collecting cards were distributed amongst the audience, which may be expected to bring in a good return.

CAMDEN CHAPEL, CAMBERWELL.—The Rev. J. Fleming, having written to the Bible House for some one accustomed to address young people, I attended at the Hall, Camberwell, for the purpose. More than 100 young people were present, and for three-quarters of an hour listened most attentively to the address. The collection amounted to £15, which it was proposed to divide between our own and the Church Missionary Society. Did I need any stronger conviction of the value of the Bible mission to schools, this interesting meeting would give it me, not merely on account of the children of the schools assembled, but in the large number of male and female teachers present, whom it is most important to enlist under the Bible Society's banner.

MINTERN STREET, HOXTON.—More than 1,000 children stand upon the books of this school. Upon the occasion of my visit, the recorded attendance was 413 boys, 362 girls—total, 775; together with a large staff of teachers, and the two ministers of the circuit. The presence of so many young persons was an imposing sight. Count Bernstorff, son of the Prussian Ambassador, accompanied by Charles Reed, Esq., was also present. After my address, the Count gave some interesting facts about the Bible Society in Germany, making allusion to our valued Agent in Berlin, Dr. Simon.

Two immediate results have attended my visit to this large school: 100 collecting cards for the new building were demanded on the spot, and a proposition was made to induce each child to purchase a Bible for personal use, which proposal is being carried out.

HIGHGATE CONGREGATIONAL SUNDAY-SCHOOL.—The young people and friends here gathered in large numbers on the 11th November, to

hear the "Illustrated Lecture," the spacious school-room being completely filled. The Rev. J. Viney presided; £3 were collected toward the Building Fund.

Thus the young of the metropolis have been invited to join us in the holy enterprise of giving the Bible to the world, and to some extent they have responded to the call. In estimating their doings, we must bear in mind the peculiar difficulties in the way of all London work, and the fact that the different Missionary Societies, and other Institutions, had largely taken possession of the ground before us. Still, my confidence in the importance and ultimate success of the work is not only undiminished, but greatly strengthened. I believe we shall, in due time, reap if we faint not.

Independently of his exertions on behalf of schools, Dr. Gill has endeavoured to gain access to some of the principal mercantile establishments in the City, for the purpose of delivering addresses on the operations of the Society to the large class of young men there to be met with. Although but little organization may result from this species of effort, it is of the utmost importance to impress young men with a due sense of the claims of the Bible as the best guide through life to immortality, and to awaken that sympathy in their hearts which shall make them hereafter the friends and supporters of your Society. In like manner, attention has been paid to the various Metropolitan Colleges, where candidates for the Christian ministry are being prepared for their sacred vocation; and profitable evenings have been spent amongst those who will occupy influential positions in the Church at home, or go forth in the noble enterprise of Missionary service. Beyond these labours, Dr. Gill has promoted the interests of the Society by undertaking deputational engagements in the country.

With regard to the District Secretariat for the Metropolis, the Committee, after the most anxious and deliberate consideration, came to the conclusion that the interests of the Society would be most effectually promoted by returning to the former plan of having one Secretary charged with the responsible oversight of the affiliated organization in and around London. At their request, the Rev. J. P. Hewlett has entered upon the duties of this important position, and the official relation of the Rev. W. P. Tiddy and the Rev. J. H. Hill to the Society has terminated. It may be added that the

Committee, in consideration of past services, have granted to Mr. Tiddy an annuity of £100 for a period of seven years.

The staff of Colporteurs employed in the Metropolis, as intimated in the last Report, has been considerably reduced. This mode of agency involves very heavy expense, and when long continued over the same area, is attended by diminishing results. The cost of the work has been defrayed out of the residue of the Society's Jubilee Fund, but as that Fund is now exhausted, the Committee felt that they could not transfer to the ordinary income the serious charge involved in maintaining so numerous a body of agents as had been latterly employed. Several of the most efficient are still retained, and their services will be available for any part of the Metropolis where their labours can be turned to the greatest advantage in supplying the poor with the Scriptures, and assisting the Ladies' Associations.

The colportage on and adjacent to the River Thames is, by a friendly arrangement, transferred to the British and Foreign Sailors' Society, and the Thames Church Mission. The work will be done with equal efficiency and constant regularity, while the cost to the funds of your Society will be materially diminished. To each of the Societies named above the Committee make a pecuniary grant sufficient for the maintenance of a Colporteur, whose whole time is to be given exclusively to the sale of the Holy Scriptures in different languages.

The county of Norfolk is one of the Society's fruitful fields, and year by year, for a long period, there has been a gradual increase in the contributions rendered on behalf of your work. For thirty years Mr. S. Wiseman has discharged, with great ability and success, the duties of local Agent. His visits are everywhere most acceptable; and while held in deserved esteem for his personal excellence, his deputational services are such as to awaken the deepest interest, and by their information and appeals seldom fail to enlist the sympathy and liberal help of the numerous audiences which it is his privilege to address. Mr. Wiseman traverses the whole county, and with scarcely any relief or change attends,

on an average, two hundred meetings annually. How far his labours are appreciated, may be inferred from the success with which they have been accompanied. The report of the Norfolk Auxiliary remarks :—

The work of the Society in your own county progresses. For thirty years your invaluable local Agent, Mr. Wiseman, has laboured, and still pursues his work with unabated zeal and love, and with wonderful energy, considering his years. His joy in the work does not lessen with his lengthened labours, and he desires to record his deep sense of God's mercies to him, and thankfulness for the strength given him for this work. In every year, since he undertook the local agency for Norfolk, there has been an increase of the funds of that part which is under his care.

The same report bears testimony to a friend of the Bible Society, whose name had been familiar in the county for more than half a century. The Rev. J. Alexander was a man beloved without, as well as within, his own ecclesiastical body. He had been an earnest and willing advocate of your Society in all parts of Norfolk, and for the last eleven years of his life had acted as one of the Secretaries of the County Auxiliary. Devout in spirit, expansive in his sympathies, unflinching in his hearty and entire adhesion to the great truths of the Gospel, and identified with every movement which promised good to man and glory to God, his departure must needs be deplored, by reason of the blessed influence it has withdrawn from the world, though for himself to depart was unspeakable gain.

A large debt of gratitude is due from the Committee to those Christian friends, clerical and lay, who have evinced their love to the Society by undertaking the duties of deputation at so many meetings during the past year. But for such welcome aid, it would be impossible to provide adequately for the wants of your extended organization. It would require a considerable addition to the staff of District Secretaries if the work of the Society had to be done independently of voluntary helpers, and thus a very heavy burden would be cast upon your funds. Such an addition, however, is happily rendered unnecessary by the valuable co-operation afforded by those who, often at much inconvenience and

great sacrifice of time, place themselves at the disposal of the Committee for service on the platform. It would form a long array, indeed, if the name of every kind helper was inscribed upon these pages, and it must suffice to mention some, while all are included in the grateful acknowledgments of the Committee:—

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| Rev. W. Acworth | Rev. A. T. Edwards | Rev. R. Parnell |
| „ G. J. Adeney | „ Joshua Evans | „ W. Peterson |
| „ R. S. Ashton | Major R. Fawkes | „ E. W. Pears |
| „ C. Bailhache | Rev. W. Gill | „ J. Phelps |
| „ Jas. Bardsley | „ Carr J. Glyn | „ C. L. M. Philipps |
| „ H. Barne | „ H. F. Gray | „ Aubrey C. Price |
| „ W. C. Badger | „ J. H. Howlett | Mr. J. K. Riggall |
| „ E. J. Barnes | „ T. C. Hills | Rev. E. Rodgers |
| „ C. J. Blake | „ G. C. Hodgson | „ J. C. Rook |
| „ C. W. Bingham | „ E. Hoare | „ W. Robinson |
| „ H. A. Browne | „ C. A. Hulbert | „ J. C. Ryle |
| „ W. Brock | „ G. B. James | „ J. P. Shepperd |
| „ T. A. Binns | „ Preben. Kemble | „ W. M. Schnibben |
| „ M. Caston | „ B. A. Marshall | „ T. Sutton |
| „ W. H. Chapman | „ W. R. Morrison | „ Dr. George Smith |
| „ J. Calvert | „ W. Muirhead | „ J. Stokes |
| „ E. Davies | „ H. M. Mosse | „ Dr. J. Stoughton |
| „ J. Dunne | „ J. Newham | „ R. A. Taylor |
| „ W. J. Edmonds | „ T. Nolan | „ James Thomas |
| „ H. C. Elliss | Hon. and Rev. B. W. | „ J. Venn |
| „ W. Ellis | Noel | „ J. Wesson. |

BIBLE WOMEN.—The Committee look with the same deep interest as before upon the labours of the Bible women identified with the “Missing Link” agency. From the very first, this mode of introducing the Scriptures into the dwellings of the poor commended itself to their judgment, as in entire harmony with the spirit and object of your Society. The wealthy and well-to-do classes of the population have abundant facilities for providing themselves with the Scriptures, but the poor, many of whom have a crushing sense that no one cares for their souls, need to be sought out by loving and patient visitors, who will bring under their notice the much-neglected, almost unknown Bible, and urge attention to its messages of unspeakable grace and tenderness. It cannot be questioned by any who have perused the simple and unadorned tale which records the experience of the Bible women, that their efforts have been eminently success-

who do something in this world of
Light and Truth amongst those who
neglect of all that relates to
deserving of the sympathy of a
people. And this is the function
the Bible women fulfil. To
others did not enter; they have
fering humanity untouched
have carried God's Word into
which it had been previously
seen in lives regenerated by the
transformed from abodes of filth
dwellings, humble still, it is
order, content, and happiness.
Society continues to be afforded
principle explained in the last
being made for each woman
separate portion of time to her
agency. There are now 232
and during the year 1868 the
amounted to 8,563 copies. A
has been furnished by the Ladies
which a few passages are now {

We have most thankfully received
your grant. on account of 232 Bible

depended upon the point from which our work always begins, the carrying to the people the message of His Word.

The sum we received from you in 1868 was £825, and our sale of Scriptures reported is 8,563. Our total sales during our nearly twelve years' existence as a united body of workers, has been between 80,000 and 90,000 copies, chiefly of large print Bibles, and this among a class of poor little likely of their own accord to have purchased the Scriptures, and quite as little likely to have read them with profit.

It is, as I have said, now nearly twelve years since your Society made its first grant of £5 for the employment of the first Bible Woman in St. Giles's, at 10s. a-week, and although this scale of help from you was soon altered, because of the domestic element that speedily grew out of the Bible Mission, you have still always retained a strong and distinct hold upon us, and your Annual Reports have ever since included a most friendly notice of the growth of that small seed into a spreading tree. They note continually, also, that there are now Bible women in many lands, whose primary duty it always is to bear the message of the priceless Book to the poor degraded mothers, whose hearts God has everywhere opened to receive it, as carried to them by a poor woman like themselves.

We can, indeed, witness more truly than ever to the extent and depth of the spiritual work that has accompanied our Scripture sales. The desire to read and understand the Word of God has much increased of late in many a miserable home. The poverty from want of work is great, and yet the halfpenny or penny for the Bible has often been given when there has been scarcely another left for bread; and in their enforced idleness the attention of many is called to the Word of God who never cared for it before.

The outgrowths from our mission of Fathers' Bible Classes, Boys' and Girls' Bible Classes, Bible Classes among Thieves in their own peculiar haunts, are all an extension of your own principles in detail and in practice. We have countless seals to our mission, mainly because it has been a Bible Mission—a mission to bring souls to Christ as revealed in His Word.

IRELAND.

There are two Societies in Ireland which are powerful for good, and in which your Committee have ever taken a lively interest. Foremost is the Hibernian Bible Society, which has pursued its labours during another year with most encouraging success. It is needless to enlarge on the importance to be attached to the wide circulation of the Scriptures in Ireland. Can it be

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have traversed every county,
the Holy Scriptures of the

chase of the Sacred Volume by those who had previously no adequate sense of its preciousness.

The Hibernian Bible Society has lost in the course of the year many of its warmly-attached and prominent friends. The Earls of Carysfort and Wicklow, Lord Farnham, Sir B. L. Guinness, Bart., the Rev. Dr. Cooke, Sir John K. James, Bart., and the Rev. Dr. Urwick, have all passed away within the short space of twelve months.

It is with pleasure and gratitude that your Committee acknowledge a Contribution of £500 from the Hibernian Bible Society for the promotion of your general work; and the hope is cordially expressed that this annual gift may still be found practicable, notwithstanding the additional expenditure incident to the large Free Grants now made to the Sunday-school Society for Ireland.

The other Society, having its roots in Irish zeal and liberality, to which reference has already been made, is the Sunday-school Society for Ireland, a most important organization, and diffusing education of a purely religious character amongst a large class of the population, many of whom would be left in utter ignorance but for the Christian agency thus brought into operation. If the Sunday-school is found to be an important Institution in this country, it is not less so in Ireland; and the last report of the Society, now under consideration, accumulates a mass of evidence to prove that the teachers and the scholars have alike derived advantage from the intercourse and privileges connected with the Sunday-school. It is especially worthy of remark, that although there is a decrease of four in the number of schools affiliated with the Society, there has been during the year an increase of 1,436 scholars and 61 teachers. The total number of scholars now receiving instruction is 197,257, of whom nearly 130,000 are reading the Bible or New Testament. More than 50,000 are stated to be adults above the age of fifteen, and more than 90,000 have no other education than that received in the Sunday-school. Although the grants of Scriptures needed for the efficient working of the Society are drawn, as intimated above, from the Hibernian Bible Society, your Committee hold themselves pre-

The National Bible Society
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total. Colportage proves an efficient channel of circulation in Scotland, and nearly 60,000 copies have been thus disseminated, either by the direct agents of the National Bible Society, or the Colporteurs of the Book and Tract Society, selling on its behalf. Operations are extended to Ireland, where 15,230 copies have been disposed of during the year. The foreign work of the Society is assuming interesting proportions. It has been early in the Spanish field, and is prepared for liberal action. In Austria, four Colporteurs have been employed, whose sales were 3,898. In Italy, an average of nineteen Colporteurs were supported, and the sales included 4,414 Bibles and Testaments. In Germany, the sales by Dépôts and Colporteurs have been 27,160. In France, seventeen Colporteurs have been occupied, and sold 3,714 copies. Operations of a similar character are conducted in Switzerland, Sweden, Turkey, China, and other foreign countries, as well as in the British Colonies. The receipts of the Society amounted to £27,875 19s. 5d. This sum included, however, a munificent legacy of £10,000 from the late John Henderson, Esq., and a bequest of £2,150 from Lady Stuart. The sales of Scriptures yielded £7,865 18s.

CONCLUSION.

Your Committee have little to add in the way of conclusion. They have reviewed with all practicable brevity the transactions and labours of another eventful year. This constitutes the sixty-fifth record of work done for the circulation of the Holy Scriptures throughout the world; and the results depicted to-day are such as the founders of the Society, in the boldest flights of imagination, never ventured to anticipate. The materials gathered within the compass of the present Report are in many respects very suggestive, and afford tempting themes for amplification and reflection; but the Committee will limit their remarks to a few points which may help to stimulate gratitude and praise, and call forth fresh zeal and liberality on behalf of that object

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and expose the fallacy and principles on which it was attained organization. Happily, these have seen the fulfilment of their vision for the Society exists to-day in the original compact on which it was founded, though sometimes exposed to temporary infirmity, and to seasons when its mission emerges into discussion, and it commands the intelligent confidence of thousands and tens of thousands in various sections of our great Empire. In that spirit of union and mutual aid, together the members of the Society give thanks to Almighty God for His men by His good Spirit, and for that love which is the fulfilling of the law, the absence of which neither the most costly deeds nor the heroic chivalry of the past can substitute or compensation. In the past and operations of this Institution, and time to come, be distinguished by the charity, "which suffereth long and is kind, which beareth all things, and believeth all things, which hopeeth all things, which endureth all things, which shall not behave itself unseemly, shall not be puffed up, which is not provoked, which is not jealous, which is not vainglorious, which is not contentious, which is not covetous, which is not easily angered, which keepeth no record of wrongs, which rejoiceth in the truth, which beareth all things, which believeth all things, which hopeeth all things, which endureth all things."

and to employ its instrumentality for the fulfilment of His own purposes of mercy to mankind. Never before was the world so completely open to the circulation of the Scriptures as at the present moment. Nations have become ashamed of the policy which has formally and authoritatively denied admission to God's Word; and the barriers which half a century since very much limited the scope of your labours, are now, with a solitary exception, all swept away, never to be re-imposed. Even Spain, the land of the *auto da fé*, where the dark horrors of the Inquisition were enacted with a refinement and prodigality of cruelty, the very thought of which makes the blood grow cold, and where even of late years the most intolerant persecution was practised, is now, marvellous change, welcoming the Scriptures, and its people are waiting for the light of God's law.

Nor is it simply this facility for carrying out the designs of the Society which demands a solemn and grateful recognition. It is to be observed that there is a considerable addition to the number of languages into which the Word of God is being gradually translated. The Servians and the Croats have now their complete Bible. The poor Chippewyans of the Hudson's Bay Territory, the Maliseet Indians of New Brunswick, the degraded Santals of India, the Rotumans, the inhabitants of Uea, the Swahili of Zanzibar, are receiving, or about to receive for the first time, through your Society, some portion of the Scriptures in their respective dialects; so that, if the curse of Babel cannot be removed from the earth, something is being done to enable every man, be his nation or language what it may, to read in his own tongue the wonderful works of God.

It will be seen also that the funds of the Society have been so well sustained, and the proofs of liberality have been so abundant, that the Society has been enabled to meet all the large pecuniary responsibility which your extended operations entail. Whatever imperfections, may have attended the administration of your affairs, however defective the motives and zeal of those who have been honoured with your confidence, there has been no lack of the Divine blessing in the multiplied means and appliances by which the work of the year

has been accomplished, and no lack of blessing in the results so clearly to be traced in connection with the dissemination of the Scriptures, whether in Protestant or Popish, Mohammedan or Pagan lands. Nor should the Committee, in this concluding review of the mercies received, forget to record that event, which has given prominence and speciality to the services of this Anniversary, namely, the successful completion and formal occupation of that goodly structure, which will be a lasting monument of the deep interest taken by the people of this country in the object of the Society, and will become a future centre around which the sympathies, prayers, and best hopes of every friend of the Bible will often gather.

But while gratefully recounting the manifold tokens for good with which the Society has been so signally favoured, it would be a fallacious conclusion to suppose that there are no difficulties to be encountered and no hostility to be combated. The Society has had to deal with enemies and objectors from the very first, but the Committee have been content to move on patiently and perseveringly through evil report and good report, working out the principles which they conscientiously believe to be best adapted to diffuse the knowledge of Divine Truth, and promote the salvation of immortal souls. Facts, accumulated from year to year, attest that the course pursued has been eminently subservient to the overthrow of error and superstition and the advancement of the Divine glory. It may be observed, likewise, that although the obstinate and severe prohibition imposed by Governments on the introduction of the Scriptures has been almost universally repealed, and legal restrictions long in force have been removed, yet prejudice and active opposition are arrayed in great strength and firm phalanx against the work of your Society. It is not simply the scornful rejection of the Bible on the part of the materialistic and infidel classes of society to which the Committee refer. There is the sleepless and unappeased hostility of the Church of Rome which has to be endured. The crime of Bible burning, which commenced as soon as the newly-discovered art of printing began to multiply copies of the Scriptures, and which has been

practised more or less for three hundred years, has by no means ceased. The repugnance of Rome to the free circulation of the Word of God is as deeply seated in the bosom of her priests as a body, in spite of admitted exceptions, as ever. The traditions of past ages have not died out. The Bible and Rome cannot stand face to face. Let us not flatter ourselves into the persuasion that the policy of Rome is softened and more tolerant. More flexible it may seem when grand projects are to be compassed; but it is only manipulated with a deeper subtlety and more grasping ambition. Rome never changes—cannot change, if she be true to her principles. Her claim, never yet renounced or even modified, is infallibility and immutability; and where she plants her foot, the might of her power is wielded against an open Bible. The records of your Society during the past year prove that these are not exaggerated statements, or appeals designed merely to work upon passion and envenom prejudice. The tale of Bible burning comes from every land where Popery is in the ascendant. Calumnies are heaped upon the Sacred Volume. The dwellings of the poor are rifled of the precious treasure, and the light is put out which would have made many a cheerless home bright and happy, and put many a soul pining in doubt and agony on the right road to heaven.

While the Committee dwell upon these points, it is not to be presumed that they are discouraged, or that they are pouring forth laments over an acknowledged defeat. The experience is too familiar to fill them with dismay; they rather praise God for wonderful success. They praise Him especially for success in lands over which the baneful and enthralling influence of Popery was once supreme. They have not lost heart in their work nor faith in the invincible power of that glorious Book the Society circulates. Their confidence stretches far beyond the horizon of doubt or conjecture. They believe that the Sword of the Spirit can smite and shiver the battle-axe of error and superstition, with whatever skill and prowess it may be wielded. The conflict may wax long, and the struggle may be sharp, but the Truth of God must in the issue be victorious, “for the mouth of the Lord hath spoken it.”

REPORT
OF
PROGRESS IN THE WORK OF TRANSLATING
AND REVISING THE SCRIPTURES.

1868-9.

French.—The revision of the New Testament of Ostervald's translation, so as to bring it as far as possible into conformity with the original editions, is now complete. The Old Testament is being subjected to the same process; but as every correction is submitted to the approval of a Committee in Paris, an early completion of the work can hardly be anticipated.

Spanish.—The earliest complete translation of the Bible into Spanish, which is now extant, is that of Cassiodoro de Reyna, who based his translation on the Latin Vulgate, conforming it in great measure to the Hebrew and Greek. This work was revised and reprinted by Cypriano de Valera, a learned Protestant, and published at Amsterdam, in 1602. The style and spelling of the present day in Spain are very different from what they were in Valera's lifetime; and, therefore, when the Committee first reprinted this work, some years ago, it was thought necessary to modernize it to some extent. The Committee, in such cases, have always been exceedingly cautious not to depart from the very words of the translator more than is absolutely necessary. On the opening of Spain, however, it appeared that the previous revision had been carried on with a too sparing hand, and some further changes were needful. M. Curie, the Society's Spanish Agent, was entrusted with the task; but when a large portion was accomplished by him, it was found to occupy too much of his time, which could ill be spared from active service. The Committee, therefore, stopped the work for the present, and availed themselves of the kind permission of the Society for Promoting Christian Knowledge to print from their edition; the final revision of Valera's Bible being left for a future opportunity.

Portuguese.—When the Society published Almeida's Portuguese Bible, many years ago, it was found that the style made it very distasteful to the ordinary reader. This is partly accounted for by the fact that the translation was made in Tranquebar by Almeida and his fellow-Missionaries, at a time when they may have lost something of the purity of the language. The New Testament has been modernized, and appears to give thorough satisfaction. Steps are being taken to secure a similar modernization of the Old Testament, though this work is attended with very considerable difficulty.

Basque.—There are at least eight dialects of the Basque language, which is a tongue utterly unlike other European languages, unless we except the Finnish, with which it appears to have some slight connection. The Basques who can read at all can, in almost every instance, read either French or Spanish. Nevertheless there are strong reasons for supposing that the Word of God is more valued by them in their mother-tongue than in acquired languages. The Committee have, therefore, been induced to reprint the Gospel according to St. Luke in the Labourdin dialect of the French Basque; and from information recently received, it appears to be not only intelligible, but also highly acceptable.

Judæo-German.—This is properly German in Hebrew characters, but there are a few slight alterations in the vocabulary which adapt it to the religious parlance of the Jews. The Book of Psalms has been carefully revised by the Rev. W. Edwards, of Breslau, and is now being printed at Vienna.

Slovenian.—Some disappointment has occurred with respect to a projected translation into this language, but the Committee are not without hopes that the work which they had proposed may yet be accomplished.

Romanese.—The New Testament, the Psalms, and the Old Testament as far as the Pentateuch, in the Enghadine, are now printed; and an edition of the New Testament, in the Oberland Romanese, has reached the Epistles. The orthography of these editions has been carefully revised by pastors eminently fitted for the work, and wherever it has been found necessary, a pure Romanese word has been substituted for a German one.

Servian and Croatian.—The Servian Bible, and also the Croatian (or Servian in Roman character), are now not only published, but also highly approved of. Even the enemies of Protestant Bible circulation have been compelled to confess that this work, begun by Mr. Karadžić, and completed by Mr. Daničić, is one of which the Society may be proud. The following extract from a Roman Catholic periodical, may be inserted as a testimony to the excellence of the work:—"Daničić's version is a valuable addition to our national literature. The clergy of both Churches (Greek and Roman) can avail themselves of it with advantage; but, although the translation is an honest one, neither the Greek Oriental nor the Catholic Church can approve of it in its present state, nor can it be recommended to the people. What is to be done in the case? The Greek Oriental Church, unless it desires to abide by its custom of using the ancient Slavonic, and quoting from that, might easily bring Daničić's version into conformity with its rules. The Catholic Church may do the same. . . . It is not worthy of praise, that, with so many Bishops of both Churches, it should have been left to the British Bible Society to produce a more popular translation than we have had hitherto. If things are allowed to remain as they are now, no prohibitions will be

of any avail. The people will grasp at this translation, unless an authentic one is provided for them."—(From the *Zagrebački Katholičke List*.)

Marginal references are now being prepared by Mr. Daniçiq, in accordance with the rules of the Committee, and fresh proposals for printing are already being entertained.

Modern Russ.—After completing the translation of the Prophets, Professor Levisohn was requested to begin the earlier portion of the Bible with the Books of Samuel; the first eight books of the Bible having been issued under the sanction of the Holy Synod of the Russian Church for many years. The manuscript translation of the Second Book of Samuel reached the Society's House a short time ago, accompanied with the following testimonial from two well-known scholars in Russia:—"On comparing with the Hebrew text the Russian translation of the Second Book of Samuel, made by Dr. Levisohn, we are bound in justice to recognise his admirable knowledge of the work in hand. Not content with a merely accurate rendering of the meaning of the original, he endeavours not to leave a single word untranslated. The language of the translation, as heretofore, is distinguished by grammatical correctness, and by perspicuity, so that it reads easily. It is almost impossible to point out a single phrase, the meaning of which is not perfectly intelligible."

This testimonial is inserted, not because it is in any respect better, or more laudatory than those which had accompanied the translation of other books, but because it is the last opportunity which will be enjoyed of recording the merits of Professor Levisohn's work. This able and distinguished man has been cut off suddenly, in the midst of his career, in the providence of God; leaving a gap in the Society's work which will not easily be supplied.

Ruman.—The third volume of the Old Testament will shortly leave the press, and then there will be an entire Bible in a fair and intelligible translation for the populations of Wallachia and Moldavia. Whether the orthography adopted in the present version will be that which will be finally accepted, it is impossible to say. Several systems of orthography exist, and various circumstances, some even of a political character, may give to the one or the other preponderance for a time.

Bulgarian.—The revision of the Bulgarian Scriptures is progressing, under the care of the Rev. Dr. Riggs; and the Committee desire to record with thanks the aid and time gratuitously bestowed upon this work by the Rev. Dr. Long, of the American Episcopal Methodist Missionary Society, whose co-operation has been highly valued.

Turkish.—Various causes have contributed to make the translation of the Scriptures into Turkish a somewhat slow work. The Book of Psalms, however, which has been translated by the Rev. Dr. Schaffler, is now in circulation, and the earlier parts of the Bible are in progress.

Albanian.—The Tosk, or South Albanian New Testament is printed to the end of the Acts of the Apostles; and in the Gheg, or North Albanian, the Psalms and the Four Gospels are complete.

Tamil.—The revision of the Bible in this language is now completed. The following is extracted from the "Report of the Proceedings of the Delegates appointed for the Revision of the Tamil Bible:"—

"A Tamil version of the New Testament was executed by Ziegenbalg, the first Protestant Missionary to India, with the help of other Missionaries associated with him, at Tranquebar, during the first half of the last century; and about the close of that century this version was carefully revised, and to a considerable extent rewritten by Fabricius, another eminent German Missionary. Fabricius's version had always been in use in the Missions of the Society for the Propagation of the Gospel in Tanjore and Madras, and partly in those in Tinnevely, and also in the Missions of the Leipzig Lutheran Missionary Society. The version executed in Tinnevely by Rhenius about forty years ago had been used from the time of its appearance in the Missions of the Church Missionary Society, and in those of the London Missionary Society, the Wesleyan Missionary Society, and the American Board of Missions.

"Neither Fabricius's version nor Rhenius's being in universal use among Tamil Christians, neither version had acquired among them that prescriptive reverence and authority which are conceded to the authorized English version (except by Roman Catholics) wherever the English language is spoken; nor did there appear to be any prospect of either version being ever superseded by the other, inasmuch as Fabricius's version, though admitted by all to be very faithful to the original, was regarded by Tamil scholars in general as too frequently unidiomatical and obscure; whilst Rhenius's version, though generally written in clear, idiomatic Tamil, was regarded by some of those by whom it was used, and by all who were accustomed to Fabricius, as too paraphrastic, as departing too frequently, without sufficient warrant, from the renderings adopted in the principal European versions, and as needlessly differing from Fabricius's forms of expression, even when Fabricius's forms happened to be perfectly correct.

"An endeavour was made about twenty years ago by the Rev. P. Percival and other Missionaries in Jaffna, Ceylon, to prepare a version of the New Testament, and at the same time a version of the Old, which should be generally acceptable to Tamil Christians and Tamil scholars. The result of this endeavour was the publication of what was styled the "Tentative Version," a version which has proved to be a very valuable contribution to the work of Tamil Biblical revision.

"The Romanists, who had managed to evade the necessity of publishing any portion of the Holy Scriptures in Tamil during the three hundred years in which they had been labouring in the Tamil country, were induced in 1857 to publish at Pondicherry a translation of their own of the Gospels and the Acts of the Apostles. This translation has been made from the Latin Vulgate, not from the original Greek, and

a variety of persons of the same
who were interested in the circula-
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in the spiritual welfare of the Tamil
degree desirable to make another effi-
prehensive plan, to secure to the Tar-
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by all, and which should tend, if poss
communities in the Tamil country, h
other particulars, by the bond of a co
faith, expressed in a common speech

Accordingly Delegates were selec
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Palamcottah. It commenced on the
the 18th of June, during which period
a day.

"We recorded," continues the Rep
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the unbroken health and unbroken l
carried on, and concluded by express
which life and health are so peculiar
to spare us to go on with that portio
as carefully and harmoniously as we
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answered, for not only were the s
Delegates spared to meet together a
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revision of the Tamil New Testamen
the same revisor, Mr. Bower, and two
Mr. Sargent and Dr. Caldwell, have b
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work that had been subsequently ent

the main in finding the golden mean. As we advanced in our work we felt that we were enabled to see more clearly how far and in what particulars Tamil idiom should bend to the peculiarities of Biblical Greek and Hebrew, or *vice versâ*. It oftentimes proved to be no easy task to reconcile the apparently conflicting claims of the strict accuracy required by faithfulness to the original with the perspicuity, purity, and harmony of style required in a translation intended for popular use. The degree in which our authorized English version has succeeded in solving this difficult problem is one of its chief excellences; and by constantly keeping that version before us as an example of a translation which is at once accurate and rhythmical, which is neither too free to be accepted as a trustworthy guide to the meaning of the original, nor too literal to be suitable for reading in church and for popular use, we trust that we may have succeeded in some degree in imbibing its spirit. Even in this respect we have endeavoured to imitate the spirit, not the letter; for Tamil idiom differs so widely from English that it sometimes enables us to adhere closely to the letter of the original where the English is obliged to content itself with a free rendering; whilst on the other hand, Tamil is sometimes obliged to render freely what the English is able to render literally. We have not hesitated from time to time to alter and re-alter as it appeared to be necessary; and some points which came up for discussion several times were only finally settled at the close of our last meeting."

When a favourable verdict had been pronounced on the revision of the New Testament, it was determined that Mr. Bower, the revisor, together with the Delegates, should proceed with the revision of the Old Testament. The first meeting for this purpose was held on the 2nd of August, 1866, and lasted till the 10th of October; and the concluding meeting began on the 24th of June, 1868, and terminated on the 23rd of October. The labour involved by this revision has been very great, as the following extracts will show:—

"Every English reader of Fabricius's Old Testament must have noticed a certain number of passages in which it was commonly supposed that Fabricius had followed the rendering adopted in Luther's German Bible, instead of that of the English; but as we proceeded in our work, a considerable number of these variations were discovered in every chapter—in some places they occur in almost every verse—and these variations, though generally minute, were in almost every instance found to be of so well-considered and scholarly a character, that it became evident, that whatever might be the merits of the Tamil style we were dealing with, the version which was written in that style was a really critical version of the original. It was evident that Fabricius had followed neither the German nor the English, but had translated direct from the Hebrew, according to his own judgment, and with the very best critical helps available in his day. Notwithstanding this discovery of the value of Fabricius's version, considered as an enlightened exponent of the meaning of the original, the amount of work we had to go through was not lessened; for though Fabricius's renderings seemed in most instances to be preferable to the English, being more in accordance with the ancient versions, or with the best modern critical versions, or with both, yet it

did not appear to us to be right to accept any variation from the English without examination; and the result was that it was found impossible to make such rapid progress as we had expected. The task committed to us being the revision of Fabricius's style, not the making of a new translation, we have not felt called upon to alter the meaning of any word or passage in Fabricius, so as to bring it into exact conformity with the English, in those instances in which it appeared to us that no doubt could be entertained as to the accuracy of his rendering; and we trust that the Society will be of opinion that we have judged rightly herein, especially seeing that none of the variations referred to pertain to any matter of theological importance. In two classes of cases, however, we have considered it our duty to follow the English version implicitly, in preference to Fabricius.

"First, in those cases in which we found that various versions adopted different renderings, and that critics and lexicographers differed in opinion, especially where the word was one that occurred nowhere else in the Bible, we believed that our safest and wisest course, and the course most in accordance with the wishes of the Society, was to follow the meaning adopted by the English, irrespective of any private preference that any of our number might entertain, either for Fabricius's rendering or for any other.

"Another particular in which we considered it our safest course to follow the English version rather than Fabricius, and to bring Fabricius into correspondence with the English, if he differed from it, was in the rendering of the tenses of the Hebrew verb, especially in the Psalms. The same tense being rendered by the different versions and translations sometimes as a preterite, sometimes as a future, sometimes as an optative, sometimes as an imperative, on what appeared to us to be mainly subjective grounds, we came to the conclusion that the safest course we could adopt in a work of this kind, intended for general use, was to follow that view of the tenses which the English had adopted. It will be found therefore, sometimes, that whilst the meaning we have adopted is that given by Fabricius, the tense is that of the English Bible.

"We were always glad to follow Fabricius's version in preference to the English in those cases, which we have found to be very numerous, in which Fabricius had shown that the Tamil was capable of a closer adherence to the original than the English had found to be possible, particularly in imitating, by an appropriate variation in expression, the variety of words found in the Hebrew, where the English had been obliged to content itself with the use of one word only, and in bringing out in Tamil the number and gender of the verbal forms of the original.

"Our estimate of the value of Fabricius's version of the Old Testament, not only as a faithful interpreter of the meaning of the Hebrew, but also with respect to the accuracy of its Tamil style, grew upon us daily. The style, it is true, is capable of much improvement, especially in the direction of perspicuity, but we have found his Old Testament considerably more idiomatical and rhythmical and freer from literalism than his version of the New. Fabricius executed his New Testament first, and in that portion of his work did little more

than revise the version that was already in existence. When he entered upon the revision of the Old Testament, he brought to it a larger experience, a riper judgment, a more extensive vocabulary, and a better style. Many of the didactic and hortatory passages of his Old Testament are almost perfect. Indeed, we are free to assert that every objection that has been or can be alleged against our emendations of Fabricius's New Testament can be met and vindicated by parallel passages contained in Fabricius's own unaltered Old Testament. If Fabricius had lived to go over his New Testament again, after the experience he had gained in his many years' work on the Old Testament, we believe that much of the labour we have had to expend in revising it would have been spared. This being the case, we have felt ourselves under the necessity, when revising Fabricius's Old Testament, of avoiding unnecessary alterations, and that all the more, the longer our work continued. The result is that we hope the revision that has now been made will, on the one hand, be acceptable to those who are accustomed to Fabricius; whilst on the other hand, it will be read, we trust, with pleasure by those who appreciate a pure, clear, idiomatic style."

As to the spirit in which the meetings of the Delegates were carried out, the Report says:—

"We have much reason to be thankful for the unbroken harmony which prevailed amongst us from first to last. Coming, as we have done, from different Missions, from different parts of the Tamil country, where different local peculiarities of expression prevailed, bringing to the discussion of every subject different habits of thought, and influenced, probably more than we were aware, by different theological predilections, there has never been the slightest jarring or discordance of feeling apparent among us during our long conferences. Differences of opinion and taste there were, and ever will be, when men of independent judgment meet together to settle questions of language and style by a joint decision; but in no instance did any such difference pass beyond the limits of Christian courtesy and charity; and though every verse, and sometimes almost every word presented some subject for discussion, it was evident that it was the desire of all that truth should prevail over individual opinion, that the Scriptures should speak not in the language of any one man or of any one party, but in their own language, and that the questions before us should be discussed and settled not as questions of Theology, but as questions of Hebrew or Greek criticism and Tamil idiom.

"To us who have been entrusted with the execution of this work, it has proved to be the most interesting task in which we have ever been engaged, and has also, we trust, been a source of much profit and edification. Never have we felt so deeply impressed with the wisdom, the truthfulness, the beauty, the moral goodness—or to use a word which human philosophy knows not—the *spirituality* of these Divinely Inspired Scriptures as we have been for the last ten years, but especially during our meetings for conference. Those of us who have been present at all our meetings will look back upon each of them in succession, and those of us who have been present at only one meeting will look back upon that as one of the brightest and happiest

periods of their lives. Our daily work brought us so directly in contact with the great things and the deep things of God, that it was a source of continual refreshment to us and continual delight; and the brotherhood of feeling with which we were united turned our toil into a pleasure. So rapidly did the time always fly by, that we ended each day's work with reluctance, and the only day that hung heavily on our spirits was the last, when we felt that our work had come to an end, and that all that remained for us to do was to prepare to part."

Telugu.—During the past year, the revision of the Telugu Bible has been carried on by the Rev. John Hay; and it is hoped that ere long a meeting of Delegates will be held, at which a large portion of the Old Testament, already revised by Mr. Hay, will be finally prepared for publication for the use of the Telugu people.

Hindi.—The revision of the Old Testament in this language is now complete. All the sheets have been printed off, and the books will soon be ready for distribution. The following memorandum on the subject is contained in the Report of the North India Auxiliary Bible Society:—

"The first translation of the Scriptures into the Hindi language was made by the late Rev. William Bowley, for many years Missionary at Benares; the date of the translation I cannot ascertain, but I believe it was about 1820. It was made from the Authorized English Version, with the exception of the Book of the Prophet Isaiah, which was from the translation of Bishop Lowth; of this translation the Calcutta Auxiliary Bible Society issued several editions. The idiom of the version was excellent. Mr. Bowley, being a native of the country, was a master of vernacular idiom, but he had no knowledge of the original languages of Scripture, and his knowledge of the Old English of the standard version was imperfect. Hence it was felt that a revision, for the purpose of conforming his version to the originals, and correcting the misapprehension of Old English idiom, was exceedingly desirable. After the formation of the North India Bible Society in 1845, this matter was taken in hand, and a revision of the New Testament undertaken. The Committee consisted of Messrs. Leupolt, Kennedy, and Schneider, and the work was carried through the press at Secundra, under the superintendence of Mr. Schneider, in 1850, '51. This edition of the New Testament was destroyed during the Mutiny in 1857. The Rev. J. Ullmann was then sent to England to bring out a new edition; the edition included a revision, and the whole was completed in 1860. This edition is still in use.

"Soon after the revision of the New Testament, a Committee, consisting of Messrs. Schneider, Leupolt, Kennedy, and Owen, was appointed to revise the Old Testament. This edition of two volumes, under the superintendence of Dr. Owen, was brought out at the Allahabad Mission Press in 1852 and 1855. The edition was destroyed in the Mutiny; and now another edition and revision have been completed, under the superintendence of the former editor; of this the first volume was issued in 1866, and the second in the beginning of 1869."

Khassi.—The translation of the New Testament has now advanced to the First Epistle of St. John. The Rev. W. G. Lewis, the translator, receives valuable aid and suggestions from the Rev. T. W. Meller before each portion of the work leaves the press.

Malay.—A new translation of the Book of Genesis by the Rev. P. B. Keasberry, has been printed at the expense of the Society. Other Books are ordered to be printed.

Kafir.—The translation of the Bible in the Kafir language, which was chiefly the work of the Rev. J. W. Appleyard, is now about to undergo revision. A Board of Revisors, which consists of representatives of the various Churches in South Africa, has been formed, and its labours have already commenced. The difficulty here, as in so many other cases, is to make the translation idiomatic, without sacrificing the exact sense of the sacred original.

Swahili.—This language, which was formerly described as Kisuaheli (that is, "according to Swahili"), is spoken at Zanzibar, and for a considerable distance down the East Coast of Africa, besides being likely to become an important means of communication with inland tribes. The language is evidently an offshoot of the Kafir family, but is strongly impregnated with Arabic words, being a connecting link between the two opposite families of speech. A tentative translation of the New Testament was made by Dr. Krapf a few years ago, but has never been printed. The Rev. Dr. Steere, who has been connected with the Central African Mission, lately returned to England, bringing with him a translation of St. Matthew and the Book of Psalms, the former of which has now been printed by the Society, and the latter is about to be put into the printer's hands.

Malagasy.—A revised edition of the Malagasy New Testament has been sent over to England from the Missionaries of Madagascar, and is now being printed, with marginal references, under the care of the Rev. R. G. Hartley, of the London Missionary Society.

Rarotongan.—The Bible in this language is being revised in England by the Rev. E. R. W. Krause, a returned Missionary, who is also preparing marginal references for it. When the work is ready, the Society have undertaken to print it.

Aneityumese.—The translation of the Scriptures in the Aneityumese is rapidly progressing. The portion from Genesis to Esther is now almost complete, and will be printed as a separate volume. The Psalms and the New Testament are already in circulation.

Iaian.—This is a dialect spoken in Uea, one of the Loyalty Islands. A translation of St. Luke has already been prepared and printed by the Rev. S. Ella, who is now engaged in completing the

New Testament. In aid of this work, the Committee has sent out to Mr. Ella a grant of critical books.

Eromangan.—The Rev. J. D. Gordon, who has nobly taken up the work of his brother in the island of Eromanga, has already translated and printed the Book of Genesis; and now he has sent over to England a translation of St. Matthew in the same language, to be printed under the care of the Editorial Superintendent.

Rotuman.—Rotumah is an island lying about 300 miles north of Fiji, and Missionary work there is, owing to a variety of causes, very difficult. A translation of the New Testament has been prepared by the Rev. W. Fletcher, of the Wesleyan Missionary Society, and is being printed at Sydney.

Micmac.—The Books of Exodus, Romans, Galatians, and Hebrews, are now added to the Micmac (North American Indian) translations, and are ordered to be printed. Other portions are in progress.

Tinne, or Chippewyan.—This language is quite different from that which is called Chippeway or Objibwa; it is spoken in the Hudson's Bay Territory, near Fort Simpson, and spreads through a vast tract of country eastward of the Rocky Mountains. The Rev. W. W. Kirkby, of the Church Missionary Society, has translated the Gospels according to St. Mark and St. John into the Tinne; and the former has already been printed in this country in a syllabic character, somewhat modified from the Cree syllabary.

Esquimaux.—The translation of the Old Testament from Joshua to Esther having been completed by the Moravian Missionaries, the Committee have ordered it to be printed under the superintendence of the Rev. Mr. Weiz, a returned Missionary.

APPENDIX..

AUXILIARY AND BRANCH SOCIETIES.

It is requested that such changes as may occur in this List, in the present year, may be reported on or before December 31, 1869.

ENGLAND.

Places. Patrons and Presidents. Treasurers. Secretaries.

BEDFORDSHIRE—

| | | |
|-------------------------------------|---|--|
| COUNTY SOCIETY, at BEDFORD | } Lord C. J. F. Russell ..T. W. Turnley.. | Rev. R. W. Fitzpatrick, Rev. J. Brown. |
| Branch Societies, viz. | | |
| Amphill | Lord C. J. F. Russell....C. Riddle..... | Rev. J. Mandham, Rev. T. Cardwell. |
| Barford and Roxton | Rev. T. P. Richardson | Rev. T. P. Richardson, Rev. E. L. Horsley. |
| Biggleswade..... | J. N. Foster..... | Rev. P. Griffiths, Rev. J. Gostick. |
| Dunstable..... | Lord C. J. F. Russell..... | Rev. D. Gould. |
| Leighton Buzzard | Duke of Bedford.....J. D. Bassett .. | Rev. John Hurnall, Theodore Harris, S. Rowe. |
| Potton | J. Judd..... | Rev. R. Hoakin. |
| Turvey | C. L. Higgins, Esq. ....C. L. Higgins ..C. L. Higgins. | |
| Woburn | Duke of Bedford.....Ld. C. J. F. Russell Lord C. J. F. Russell. | |
| LUTON | Edward Lucas..... | Rev. T. Handa, Frederick Clarke. |
| Ladies' Branch | Mrs. Bigg | Mrs. Stormer. |

BERKSHIRE—

| | | | |
|---|--|--------------------|--|
| WINDSOR and ETON | } HER MAJESTY THE QUEEN } | T. A. Moore .. | Rev. John Gore, Rev. S. Eastman. |
| ABINGDON..... | | E. J. Trendrell .. | Rev. S. Leptine. |
| FARINGDON | { Earl of Radnor..... } { Rev. H. Barne | Joseph Clark .. | Rev. J. Young, E. W. Moore. |
| Shrivenham, Watchfield, and Bourton Branch.. } | | H. Tucker..... | E. W. Moore. |
| MAIDENHEAD | Charles Sawyer, Esq. .. | W. Morris | J. Poulton, Rev. J. Macfarlane, Robert Walker. |
| Cookham Branch | Rev. R. W. Rogers..... | T. Cahusac | T. Cahusac. |

*Places. Patrons and Presidents. Treasurers. Secretaries.***BERKSHIRE continued—**

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|------------------------|---------------------------------------|--|
| NEWBURY | { Mayor of Newbury .. } Thomas Gurney | S. N. Toomer, W. H. Bew. |
| Branch Societies, viz. | | |
| Hungerford | L. Waldron | T. Lanfear. |
| King's Clere | | |
| READING | C. J. Andrewes | Rev. W. Legg. |
| WALLINGFORD | E. Wells | Rev. J. Langley, Rev. C. McC. Davies. |
| WANTAGE | P. Pusey, Esq. | T. Liddiard |
| | | John Lewis, T. Bennett. |
| WOKINGHAM | Mrs. Saltmarsh | J. Heelas |
| | | Mrs. J. Heelas, jun. |

BUCKINGHAMSHIRE—

| | | | |
|------------------------|-----------------------------|------------------------------|--|
| AYLESBURY | G. Butcher | Rev. F. Young. | |
| BRACKLEY LADIES' | Mrs. Carter | Mrs. Carter. | |
| BRILL | Thomas Barry. | | |
| CHEMIES. | Hon. & Rev. Ld. W. Russell. | | |
| CHESHAM LADIES' | | Mrs. Aylward. | |
| GREAT MISSENDEN | T. Honnor. | Rev. J. Greaves. | |
| MARLOW | James Carson, Esq. | W. Crake | |
| | | Thomas Butler. | |
| NORTH BUCKS, at | E. Parrott. | Rev. E. L. Smith. | |
| BUCKINGHAM | | | |
| Branch Societies, viz. | | | |
| Newport Pagnell | R. Littleboy. | | |
| Olney | Joseph Palmer. | James Bass. | |
| SLOUGH | Rev. R. J. Simpson | H. F. Nash | |
| | | Rev. G. Bobbins. | |
| Langley Branch | | R. M. Major. | |
| STONEV STRATFORD, | G. C. Glyn, Esq. | James Thomas. | |
| WOLVERTON, and | | | |
| POTTERSPUET | | | |
| WADDESDON | | | |
| WENDOVER | | | |
| WINGRAVE | Rev. G. Moore. | Rev. J. M. Butt. | |
| WINSLOW | Sir H. Verney, Bart., M.P. | { Rev. A. M. } Preston .. | |
| | | Mrs. Preston. | |
| WYCOMBE and | T. Wheeler | Rev. H. Paddon, | |
| SOUTH BUCKS | | Rev. J. Hayden. | |
| | | F. Wheeler. | |
| Woodburn Branch | | Rev. F. H. Ashley. | |

CAMBRIDGESHIRE—

| | | | |
|---------------------------------------|--------------------------|----------------------|--|
| CAMBRIDGE, Town and } County | Earl De-la Warr | E. J. Mortlock | Rev. W. S. Smith, W. H. F. Johnson. |
| Branch Societies, viz. | | | |
| Fulbourn | R. G. Townley, Esq. | Rev. Dr. Hall | Rev. J. H. Uall.. |
| Haddenham | Rev. H. Hughes | J. S. Rose | Rev. H. Hughes |
| Linton | Mrs. Claydon | | Mrs. Horton. |
| North-East Cambridgeshire | Miss Whiting. | | |

*Places. Patrons and Presidents. Treasurers. Secretaries.***CAMBRIDGESHIRE continued—**

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|--|--------------------------|--|
| South Cambridgeshire..... | J. E. Fordham.. | Rev. J. Stockbridge. |
| South-East Cambridge- shire | }J. Dennis | Rev. A. T. Crisford, |
| West Wratting, at Wee- ton Colville | | Rev. J. Perkins, Rev. C. W. Francken. |
| ELY, Isle of, at WISBEACH..... | J. Peckover | Rev. J. W. Barryman, Alexander Peckover, John Cockett. |
| Branch Societies, viz. | | |
| Wisbeach | E. R. Schofield. | J. Anderson. |
| Chatteris | W. Warth | James Tripplow. |
| Long Sutton | Thomas Peele | Rev. T. D. Young. |
| March..... | R. Dawbarn, Esq. | Mrs. Dawbarn. |
| Whittlesea | Miss Bowker | J. Cole |
| | | Mrs. James Read, Mrs. James Blunt. |
| ELY, City of..... | C. Claxton | G. S. Claxton. |
| Sutton, Witcham, and Mepal Branch | } M. G. Oates, Esq. | M. G. Oates |
| | | Mrs. J. Warth. |
| NEWMARKET | Rt. Hon. Lord Keane .. | C. E. Hammond Robert Fenn. |

CHESHIRE—

| | | | |
|---------------------------------------|--|--|--|
| COUNTY SOCIETY, at CHESTER | { Marquess of Cholmondeley | { Williams & Co. } James Smith | Rev. J. Gamon, Rev. P. C. Barker, Dr. David Colley, Edward Evans. |
| Branch Societies, viz. | | | |
| Chester Ladies' | { Marchioness of Cholmondeley..... | { Mrs. Davies } Colley..... | Miss L. Stolterfoth, Mrs. Fluit, Miss Walker. |
| Chester Cambrian..... | E. Peters | | W. Jones. |
| Chester Lead Works | John Baker. | | |
| Davenham | Rev. T. France | | Rev. T. France. |
| Frodsham..... | Marq. of Cholmondeley.. | W. Hayes..... | Rev. E. Marsden. |
| Malpas..... | { Marq. of Cholmondeley; } Rev. Chancr. Thurlow } | J. Lee | Rev. E. V. Pigott. |
| Neston, Parkgate, and Heswall..... | D. Graham, Esq. | | Rev. A. Grenfell |
| | Rev. A. M. Halket. | | |
| Tarvin | Rev. W. Bryans | J. Morton..... | Rev. J. Jones. |
| Waverton and Saighton .. | Marq. of Westminster, K.G. | | J. Ralphs..... |
| | Rev. D. Harrison. | | |
| BIRKENHEAD..... | Rev. Canon Knox | Mrs. Gathorne.. | Mr. L. Simpe n, Mrs. L. Simpson. |
| BOWDON and ALTRIN- CHAM | }E. Jackson | | Alex. Thomson, John Thompson. |
| CONGLETON | { J. Bateman, Esq. } C. Sweetenham, Esq. } | { Manchester and } Lpool. Dist. Bk. } | Rev. J. Oakden. |
| CREWE and COPPENHALL .. | Rev. John Ashe | | Rev. John Ashe. |
| KNUTSFORD | Rt. Hon. Lord Egerton. | Rev. H. Barnacle | |
| MACCLESFIELD | T. Stringer | | Rev. C. A. J. Smith, Rev. G. B. Kidd, J. W. Smallwood. |
| IDDLEWICH | R. Dutton. | | |
| NANTWICH | Marq. of Cholmondeley | T. Cawley | Rev. R. S. Redfern, S. Harlock. |
| Sandbach Branch | Mrs. Moss | | Mrs. Broster. |

CORNWALL—

COUNTY SOCIETY, at } T. J. Agar Robartes,
TRURO.....}

Branch Societies, viz.

St. AustellT. Coode, Esq.

BodminT. J. Agar Robartes,

Boscastle

CamborneW. B. Smith, Esq..

CamelfordRev. J. J. Wilkinso

St. ColumbRev. V. F. Vyvyan.

DelaboleW. D. Hanson, Esq.

Falmouth

Fowey Ladies'.....Rev. Dr. Treffry...

HelstoneT. Rogers, Esq. ...

St. IvesRev. E. Levy

LauncestonRev. H. A. Simcoe.

Liskeard

Looe

LostwithielN. Kendall, Esq. .

Padstow

Penryn

Redruth.....Rev. J. W. Hawksl

Scilly Isles

Tregony and RoselandRev. S. J. Trist ...

CALLINGTON

PENZANCE.....Rev. R. Malone, M

WADEBRIDGE

CUMBERLAND—

Places. Patrons and Presidents. Treasurers. Secretaries.

CUMBERLAND continued—

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| COCKERMOUTH | H. T. Tandy | J. C. Fisher. |
| PENRITH | E. W. Hasell, Esq. | J. Graham..... Rev. J. Dayman, John Pattinson. |
| WHITEHAVEN | G. W. Brown | John Forster, J. A. Knight. |
| WIGTON | { Bishop of Carlisle } W. Banks, Esq., J.P. | Rev. W. Lyde.. Mrs. Lyde. |
| WORKINGTON | Rev. H. Curwen..... | H. Bowes H. Bowes. |

DERBYSHIRE—

| | | | |
|-------------------------------------|---|---------------------------------|--|
| COUNTY SOCIETY, at DERBY | } Duke of Devonshire, K.G. W. & S. Evans. | Rev. W. F. Wilkinson | |
| Branch Societies, viz. | | Rev. H. Ollard, W. Ratcliff. | |
| Belper | T. W. Evans, Esq. | G. H. Strutt..... | Rev. R. Hey, H. Lomas, J. C. Topham. |
| Castle Donington | J. Sowter, Esq. | —, Hulsh | T. C. Sowter. |
| ASHBOURN | F. Wright, Esq. | John Wright | Rev. H. Hollis, T. O. Farmer. |
| BAKEWELL | W. P. Thornhill, Esq. .. | John Taylor | John Taylor. |
| CHAPEL-EN-LE-FRITH .. | John Slack, Esq. | Rev. G. Hall | Rev. J. W. Benson. |
| CHESTERFIELD and SCARSDALE | } | R. Parker | Rev. M. Holmes. |

DEVONSHIRE—

| | | | |
|------------------------------------|--|--------------------|---|
| COUNTY SOCIETY, at EXETER | { Earl Fortescue } Sir T. D. Acland, Bt. | Robert Dymond | Rev. W. G. Heathman, Rev. D. Nantes, Rev. D. Hewitt, W. Brook. |
| Branch Societies, viz. | | | |
| Exeter Ladies' | { Duchesses of Bedford .. } Mrs. Hamilton | Mrs. Janson | Mrs. J. Bingham, Miss Cann, Mrs. Fridham. |
| Ashburton | J. S. Amery | J. Batten. | |
| Collumpton | E. S. Drews, Esq. | W. Toogood | W. Toogood. |
| Ottery St. Mary | Sir J. Kennaway, Bart. S. T. Evans | Rev. R. Hutchings. | |
| Shaldon | | Rev. W. H. Hoblyn. | |
| AXMINSTER | | Rev. Z. J. Edwards | G. W. Mitchell. |
| BARNSTAPLE | { Earl of Portsmouth .. } Earl Fortescue Sir T. D. Acland, Bt. R. Bremridge, Esq. .. | J. Marshall | J. Edger, J. Norrington. |
| BIDEFORD | C. Carter, Esq. | Charles Smale .. | E. Dingle. |
| BRIXHAM | Rev. A. F. Carey, M.A. | O. H. Bartlett.. | Rev. H. Cross. |
| BUDLEIGH SALTERTON .. | | Rev. Chas. Price | R. C. Price. |
| CREDITON | John Sillifant, Esq. | T. Heathman .. | W. J. Sparkes, J. H. Dymond, James Wellington. |
| DARTMOUTH | Sir H. Paul Seale, Bart. A. B. Harris .. | | |

Places. Patrons and Presidents. Treasurers. Secretaries.

DEVONSHIRE continued—

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| DAWLISH | George Smith .. | Rev. F. Wagstaff, J. Clarke. |
| DEVONPORT and STONE- HOUSE | P. M. Little, Esq. | J. R. May..... Rev. F. Bellamy, James Treharne. |
| EXMOUTH | Capt. T. Hull | John Sprague.. Rev. J. F. Guenett, W. Bounsell. |
| HATHERLEIGH | Rev. J. Phelps | Rev. J. Phelps Miss Palmer. |
| HOLSWORTHY | J. Vowler, Esq. | H. S. Higga.....J. Higga. |
| HONITON | W. Porter, Esq. | C. Read.....Rev. W. E. Foote. |
| ILFRACOMBE | Rev. W. C. Moore | Rev. B. Price. |
| KINGSBRIDGE | George Fox | Rev. J. C. Postans, F. H. Fox. |
| NEWTON | Robert Francis, Esq.... | W. Drew .....W. A. Sandison. |
| OKEHAMPTON | J. M. Bird..... | C. Seymour. |
| PLYMOUTH | Rev. J. Hatchard | W. Burnell Rev. C. B. Symes, A. Hingston. |
| SIDMOUTH | Sir J. Kennaway, Bart.. | G. Alexander ..E. Bowden. |
| SOUTH MOLTON | Rev T. Maitland | W. J. Tapp ....W. J. Tapp. |
| TAVISTOCK | Duke of Bedford | J. Benson S. E. S. Carpenter W. Escott, W. Pearce, W. C. Hare. |
| TEIGNMOUTH LADIES' | { Capt. Broken- sha, R.N. ... } | Miss Barber, Mrs. W. R. Hale Jordan Miss Edwards. |
| TIVERTON | Earl of Harrowby .. | { Dunsford, Barne, } and Co. } Rev. W. S. Moncrieff, Rev. W. R. Noble. |
| TORQUAY | E. Vivian..... | Rev. F. F. Thomas. |
| TORQUAY LADIES' | Mrs. Pitcairn | Mrs. De Mierre Miss J. M. A. Sims, Miss E. Titchener. |
| TORRINGTON | Rev. C. E. Palmer | J. Jackson ....J. Jackson. |
| TOTNES | R. Durant, Esq. | H. D. Pearce .. Rev. James Shore, W. Hamlyn. |

DORSETSHIRE—

| | | | |
|------------------------|---------------------------------|------------------------------|---|
| COUNTY COMMITTEE | Rev. C. J. Glyn, G. J. Wood. | | |
| BEAMINSTER | J. C. Williams.. | Miss E. Hine. | |
| BLANDFORD..... | Sir John H. D'Oyley | W. E. Groves .. | Rev. E. L. Stuart. |
| BOURNEMOUTH | Mrs. Thompson | | Rev. N. Hurry. |
| BRIDPORT | W. Swain | H. D. Gundry, S. Bennett. | |
| BROADWINSOR | F. Smith | | |
| CERNE | Rev. A. H. Bull | W. Beach | Rev. C. W. Bingham, H. Norman. |
| DORCHESTER | Rev. E. W. Pears..... | H. Williams.... | Rev. E. Merriman, Rev. C. J. Bird, Dr. Cowdell. |
| LYME and CHARMOUTH.. | G. Cartwright, Esq.,.... | F. Dunster | |

Places. Patrons and Presidents. Treasurers. Secretaries.

DORSETSHIRE continued—

| | | |
|---|---|--|
| MILBORNE PORT, STALBRIDGE, and HENSTRIDGE | } Sir W. C. Medleycott, Bart. T. Ensor | F. Cox, E. J. Ensor. |
| POOLE | | Rev. E. P. Hunt. |
| SHAFTESBURY and GILLINGHAM | } Marq. of Westminster, &c. Rev. W. Eliot .. | Rev. W. Eliot. |
| SHERBORNE | | Rev. E. N. Henning. Rev. F. Beekley. |
| SWANAGE | { G. D. Wingfield Digby, } Esq. | Charles Stokes Rev. D. Travers. |
| WAREHAM LADIES' | | N. C. White. Miss Hanwell .. Mrs. Williams. |
| WEYMOUTH | Rev. T. Greaves | Rev. D. Hogarth, Rev. W. Lewis, George Andrews. |
| WIMBORNE | { Earl of Shaftesbury } G. C. Glyn, Esq. | Rev. H. P. Cockesley. Rev. C. J. Glyn, Rev. J. Keynes. |
| | | Wilts & Dor- set Bank.. |

DURHAM—

| | | | |
|---|---|------------------------|---|
| CITY of DURHAM | Bishop of Durham | J. Shields | Rev. G. T. Fox, Rev. S. Goodall. |
| Ladies' Branch | | | Mrs. Goodall. |
| BISHOP WEARMOUTH, at SUNDERLAND | } Rev. W. Cockin | E. Backhouse .. | W. J. Tatham, G. Matthew, jun. |
| Branch Societies, viz. | | | |
| Sunderland Ladies' | | Mrs. John Clay.. | Mrs. W. Thackray, Miss Hindmarch. |
| Houghton-le-Spring | Rev. A. Shennan | Miss M. Hopper. | Thomas Lynn. |
| DARLINGTON | | | Rev. A. H. Hughes, G. Pease. |
| Branch Societies, viz. | | | |
| Barnard Castle | | W. Dixon | Rev. W. Darwent, A. Steele. |
| Bedale | | E. Sweeting | E. Sweeting. |
| Bishop Auckland | | J. Lingford | |
| Middleton-in-Teesdale | | R. Bainbridge | J. Hyslop. |
| Romaldkirk | | Rev. H. Cleveland .. | Rev. H. Cleveland. |
| Staindrop | | J. Hanson | Mrs. Coupland. |
| Witton Park | { J. & T. Vaughan, Esqs. } Joseph Vaughan, Esq. | F. Spoor | Edmund Lewis. |
| Yarm | | R. Appleton | W. Bainbridge. |
| GATESHEAD | | Joseph Pearson .. | Frederick Clark. |
| HARTLEPOOL | | W. Horner | J. W. Dobing. |
| West Hartlepool Branch | | I. Robinson | Rev. J. Charter. |
| MIDDLESBOROUGH | | | Isaac Wilson. |
| SOUTH SHIELDS and WESTOE | } R. Ingham, Esq. | T. Scott | J. P. Elliott, Thomas Scott. |
| STOCKTON-UPON-TEES .. | | Rev. F. J. James | J. Dodshon |
| | | | W. Whitwell, P. Romyn, J. Craddock. |

Places. Patrons and Presidents. Treasurers. Secretaries.

GLOUCESTERSHIRE—

| | | |
|------------------------------------|-------------------------------|--|
| GLOUCESTER, City of | Thomas Woods.. | B. Jordan, R. W. Batten. |
| BOURTON - ON - THE - WATER..... | { N. Stenson, Esq., M.D. | Rev. T. Brooks, Miss Kendall. |
| HELTENHAM | | Capt. S. W. Buller, T. Walker. |
| CHEPSTOW | Rev. T. Jones .. | Rev. J. Morgan, T. Jones, Francis T. Gegg. |
| CIRENCESTER | T. C. Brown.... | Robert Brewin, Richard Mullings. |
| DURSLEY | T. Hardwick .. | James Lang, James Barnes. |
| FAIRFORD..... | Rev. F. W. Rice | Rev. T. Morton, Rev. J. Friere. |
| Lechlade Branch | G. Milward, Esq. | Rev. R. V. WhitbyA. Powell |
| FOREST OF DEAN..... | I. Trotter | Rev. G. Ridout, I. Trotter. |
| KINGSWOOD..... | John Griffiths .. | John Griffiths. |
| LYDNEY & AYLBURTON { | Rev. W. H. Bathurst.. | Miss Greenham Miss Greenham. |
| | Rev. B. Phillpot | |
| NAILSWORTH | E. Dalton, Esq., LL.D. .. | G. F. Playne .. |
| | | A. R. Fewster, G. F. Playne. |
| STROUD | T. M. Croome .. | Rev. W. Wheeler, F. Roberts. |
| TEWKESBURY | Lord Sudeley | Isaac Jenner .. |
| | | Rev. J. Scott, Rev. H. Wellsford. |
| WOTTON-UNDER-EDGE | S. Long | Rev. J. Trowbridge, C. P. Fritchett. |

GUERNSEY, Isle of { Right Hon. and Rev.
Lord De Saumarez } Thomas Green..Rev. J. Lakes.
Dean of Guernsey

Ladies' Branch.....Mrs. J. Maingay Mrs. H. Agnew,
Miss H. S. Le Cocq.

HAMPSHIRE—

| | | |
|-------------------------|----------------------------|--|
| COUNTY SOCIETY, at { | Bishop of Winchester, } | Rev. F. Rogers, |
| WINCHESTER | Lord H. Cholmondeley } | Joseph Tanner. |
| East Hants Branch, at { | Bishop of Winchester | Rev. J. M. Sumner. |
| Petersfield | | |
| ALDERSHOT TOWN | R. Alden | Rev. S. C. Morgan. |
| ALRESFORD..... | Jacob Hagen, Esq..... | J. H. Bracher .. |
| ALTON..... | John Wood, Esq..... | W. T. Gunner .. |
| | | A. C. Crowley. |
| ANDOVER | Bishop of Winchester { | Hampshire Banking Co. } |
| | | Rev. W. McOwan. |
| BISHOP'S WALTHAM | | Rev. W. Brook. |
| Droxford Branch | | |
| CHRISTCHURCH..... | Maj.-Gen. Chas. Stuart.. | J. E. Welch.... |
| | | Rev. T. M. Macdonogh, Rev. J. Woodwark. |

*Places. Patrons and Presidents. Treasurers. Secretaries.***HAMPSHIRE continued—**

| | | | |
|---|---|---------------------------------------|--|
| COWES LADIES' | { Lady Elizabeth Orde.. Lady Georgina Ryder.. Lady Louisa Finch .. Lady Cosway | Mrs. John White. | Mrs. C. Ratsey, Mrs. Robert White. |
| FAREHAM | Lord H. Cholmondeley. | W. Sprent | Rev. W. S. Dummer, Rev. R. Nobba. |
| Titchfield Branch | | R. Wooldridge | Rev. T. Cousens. |
| FORDINGBRIDGE | | J. Hannen | J. Hannen. |
| GOSPORT LADIES' | | Mrs. Mumby | Mrs. Rundle, Miss L. Goodson, Miss Tanner. |
| LYMINGTON | F. H. Crozier, Esq. | E. Chinery | Rev. B. Maturin. |
| NEWPORT LADIES' | | Mrs. Mitchell | Miss Young, Miss Millidge, Mrs. Snellgrove. |
| NORTH-EAST HANTS, at BASINGSTOKE | | Bishop of Winchester .. | Seymour & Co. |
| PORTSEA | { Lt.-Gen. Ld. Howard of Effingham, G.C.B. Edward Casher, Esq. | George Pratt | Rev. W. Rose, Rev. P. H. Good, Rev. E. G. Gange. |
| Forest of Bere Branch | J. Deverall, Esq. | Rev. H. W. Sheppard | Rev. H. W. Sheppard. |
| PORTSMOUTH DOCKYARD | | James Helby | |
| ROMSEY | Hon. W. Cowper, M.P. | Messrs. Footner | Rev. Dr. Parry, Rev. W. M. Pauli. |
| RYDE | Bishop of Winchester | | G. Ridett, T. W. Eldridge. |
| SANDOWN | | J. Withers, Esq. | Rev. W. J. Craig. |
| SOUTHAMPTON | Bishop of Winchester .. | { Messrs. Atherley } & Darwin | John Smith, W. B. Randall. |
| SOUTHEA | | J. A. R. Harvey, M.D. | Rev. F. Baldey. |
| STOCKBRIDGE | Bishop of Winchester .. | W. K. Loveless | Rev. W. Drult. |
| VENTNOR and BON- CHURCH | | Hon. Mrs. Pelham | Miss Davies. |

HEREFORDSHIRE—

| | | | |
|--------------------------------------|-----------------------------|---|---|
| COUNTY SOCIETY, at HEREFORD | { Rev. John Venn | { Nat. Prov. Bnk. } C. G. Martin | R. Jennings, Joseph Jones, W. Evans. |
| KINGTON | C. W. A. Greenly, Esq. | Gustavus Foote | James Peene, Francis Parker. |
| LEDBURY | | John Burden | C. Edwards. |
| LEOMINSTER | Josiah Newman, Esq. | Capt. Turner | Rev. T. Porter, James Davies, H. S. Newman. |
| ROSS | | H. Southall | Rev. G. Hows. |
| WHITCHURCH | J. Bannerman, Esq. | S. Robertson | J. B. Whittard. |

HERTFORDSHIRE—

| | | | |
|--------------------------------------|--|------------------|--|
| COUNTY SOCIETY, at HERTFORD | | W. Pollard | Rev. D. B. Hanksie, Joseph Bettinson. |
| Branch Societies, viz. | | | |
| Royston and North Herts. | | J. Fordham | Rev. J. Whitting, Rev. J. Medway. |
| Puckeridge | | H. S. Aldersey | Major Gay. |

Places. Patrons and Presidents. Treasurers. Secretaries.

HERTFORDSHIRE continued—

| | | |
|--|--|--|
| BISHOP STORTFORD | J. Taylor | Rev. F. G. Nash. |
| BOXMOOR | Rev. H. C. Leonard | Rev. H. C. Leonard. |
| BUSHEY LADIES' | | |
| EAST AND NEW BARNET C. A. Hanbury, Esq. | Barnes Wimbush | Rev. G. Yesta. |
| HADLEY, BARNET, & MIMS LADIES' | Capt. Trotter | H. D. Poole |
| | | Rev. J. Rennie, S. J. Thomas, H. W. Maynard. |
| HEMEL HEMPSTEAD ... | { Hon. Granville Dudley Ryder | James Jagger |
| | | Rev. J. B. Pugh, James Jagger. |
| HITCHIN & BALDOCK | T. Lucas | |
| HODDESDON, BROX- BOURNE, & WORMLEY } | G. J. Boanquet, Esq. .. | S. Warner |
| | | E. Barnett. |
| ST. ALBANS | Earl of Verulam | Henry Parsons |
| | | Rev. H. N. Dudding, Rev. T. Watts. |
| TOTTERIDGE, WHET- STONE, &c. | | F. J. Wood, LL.D. Mrs. Claydon. |
| TRENT | | Rev. J. Swinbourn. |
| TRING & BERKHAM- STEAD | Hon. G. D. Ryder | W. Claridge |
| | | Rev. E. Bartram, Rev. T. Snell. |
| WALTHAM CROSS | | Rev. Matthias Barker. |
| WARE | R. Lawrence | J. B. Brandram. |
| WATFORD | Rev. F. Cox, M.A. | J. Iliffe |
| | | J. J. Smith, J. Chater, E. Wilson. |

HUNTINGDONSHIRE—

| | | |
|--|---------------------------|---------------------------------------|
| COUNTY SOCIETY, at HUNTINGDON | { Duke of Manchester | Dr. Ward |
| | | E. A. Wallingford, Michael Foster. |
| Branch Societies, viz. | | |
| Kimbolton | Rev. J. Baxter | Rev. John Baxter. |
| Somersham | C. Warner | P. Barlow. |
| St. Ives | J. S. Stratton | Rev. J. K. Holland. |
| St. Neots | O. R. Wilkinson | O. R. Wilkinson |
| | | V. Barford. |
| ELTON | R. Jelley | R. Jelley. |
| RAMSEY | Rev. C. H. Bingham | Joseph Serjeant |
| | | Rev. T. Baker, J. Serjeant. |

| | | |
|----------------------|--|---|
| JERSEY, Isle of .. | { Bishop of Winchester Dean of Jersey | C. D. L. Arm- strong |
| | | Rev. T. Le Neveu, Rev. Richard Hardy, E. C. Williams. |
| Ladies' Branch | { Earl of Shaftesbury .. Mrs. Le Breton | Mrs. Thom, Mrs. T. Mullais, Miss Quirk. |
| | { Mrs. Bellis | |
| | { Mrs. Gen. Kemm | |

*Places. Patrons and Presidents. Treasurers. Secretaries.***KENT—**

| | | | |
|--|---|--------------------------------------|--|
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| EAST GRINSTEAD..... | Rev. John Peat, A.M. .. | Henry Taylor .. | William Pearless. |
| HAILSHAM | Rv.G.G.Harvey .. | | Rev. G. G. Harvey. |
| HASTINGS and ST. LEONARDS | { Earl of Chichester | James Rock..... | Rev. T. Vores, Rev. James Griffin, C. J. Womersley. |
| LITTLEHAMPTON | R. French, Esq. | G. Sparks | Rev. W. Knight. |
| PETWORTH | Rev. C. Holland | Rev. H. Rogers, William Adams. | |
| UCKFIELD..... | F. Brodie, Esq. | F. Brodie .. | Mrs. Foster, Rev. F. S. Aittenborough. |
| WORTHING | Melvill Green .. | | Rev. B. Price. |

BIRMINGHAM..... { Mr. Hon. the Earl
Harrowby, K.G. .

Branch Societies, viz.

Birmingham Ladies'

Birmingham Welsh Rev. J. Lewis

Birmingham Central Rev. W. Wilkinson

Birmingham West..... Rev. G. Lea, M.A. .

Ashted { Rev. R. Stephenson,
Rev. R. J. T. Hawk

Deritend and Bordealeay

Duddeston Rev. J. H. Scowcroft,

Erdington { W. Fowler, Esq. ..
J. Yates, Esq.

Handsworth { Rev. H. R. Peel, M.
Rev. J. Hammond
Rev. R. Ann.

Harborne { Rev. E. Roberts, M.
Rev. T. McLean ..

Nechells { Rev. H. C. Milwar
G. Ingall

New Jerusalem(Summer
Lane)..... } Rev. R. R. Rodger

Do. (Cannon Street) .. Rev. E. Madeley

Oldbury { E. Chance, Esq. ..
H. Chance, Esq. ..
A. M. Chance, Esq.
A. Albright, Esq.
J. E. Wilson, Esq.

Princes End.....

Smethwick Sampson Hanbury,

St. George's Rev. S. Thornton,

Tipton { Rev. W. H. Hutton,
Rev. J. Thomas ..
Rev. H. Marsden

Warstone Lane Rev. H. G. Thwait

COVENTRY Lord Leigh

Places. Patrons and Presidents. Treasurers. Secretaries.

WESTMORELAND—

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| KENDAL | W. D. Crewdson, Esq. . | E. Crewdson .. | J. Nelson, H. Wilson. |
| Branch Societies, viz. | | | |
| Appleby | Miss Milner .. | Miss Milner. | |
| Kirkby Lonsdale | Mrs. Ware | Mrs. Gregg. | |

WILTSHIRE—

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| COUNTY SOCIETY, at DEVIZES | } | | Rev. T. A. Methuen, Rev. G. T. Ward, Rev. S. S. Pugh. |
| Branch Societies, viz. | | | |
| Bradford-on-Avon | R. B. Jones .. | Rev. W. H. Bassett. | |
| Highworth | Rev. F. M. Rowden .. | E. Hanbury .. | J. Reynolda. |
| Melksham | Rev. G. Hume | J. H. Maggs .. | Rev. J. Wood, R. Simpson. |
| Vale of Pewsey | John Grant .. | J. Stratton, Dr. Carter. | |
| Westbury | Dr. Gibbs | Dr. Gibbs .. | Rev. J. Preecs. |
| BRINKWORTH | R. Stratton, jun. | R. Stratton, jun. | |
| CALNE | R. Henley | H. Bowman, S. Bethel. | |
| CHIPPENHAM | J. Lane | Rev. A. Strong. | |
| CRICKLADE | C. J. Ewer .. | Rev. H. Allan. | |
| MALMESBURY | T. Luce | Rev. A. H. Smith, Rev. J. Harvey, J. Hull. | |
| MARLBOROUGH | J. Reeves, J.P. | Rev. E. S. Bayliffe. | |
| MERE | C. Jupe, Esq. | J. F. Rutter. | |
| SALISBURY and WILTON | J. C. Wheeler .. | Rev. A. B. Handley, E. J. Orchard. | |
| SWINDON | R. Strange, Esq. | T. Strange .. | Rev. H. G. Baily. |
| SWINDON NEW TOWN | T. G. Clayton .. | Rev. J. Bacon, Rev. L. Norris. | |
| TROWBRIDGE | Rev. J. D. Hastings, A.M. | W. Stancomb .. | Rev. T. Mann, J. P. Stancomb. |
| WARMINSTER | { J. Seagram .. } { Capt. Gibney.. } | | John Warren. |

WORCESTERSHIRE—

| | | | |
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| COUNTY SOCIETY, at WORCESTER | } | | Rev. W. Wright, Wilson Burgess, T. R. Hill. |
| Branch Societies, viz. | | | |
| Bewdley Ladies' | E. B. Nicholas, Esq. | Mrs. Nicholas .. | Mrs. Haynes. |
| Bromsgrove | E. Perkins | T. White. | |
| Bromyard | Rev. J. Palmer .. | H. W. Welch. | |
| Droitwich | S. Tombs | J. H. Bradley. | |
| Malvern | Rev. G. Grahame .. | Rev. G. Grahame. | |
| Stourport | Sir T. E. Winnington, Bt.M.P. | Joseph Rogers .. | C. Harrison. |
| COOKLEY | Rev. H. Kempson .. | Rev. H. Kempson. | |
| DUDLEY | { Dudley & W. } { Bromwich .. } { Banking Co. } | | Rev. John More. |

Places. Patrons and Presidents. Treasurers. Secretaries.

WORCESTERSHIRE continued—

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| EVESHAM | Lord Northwick | H. Burlingham | H. Burlingham, G. H. Garrard. |
| KIDDERMINSTER | | G. Turton | Rev. J. Marsden. |
| REDDITCH | | H. Milward | |
| STOURBRIDGE | Rev. C. Girdlestone..... | J. Cooper | Rev. T. Williams, Rev. J. Richards. |

YORKSHIRE—

| | | | |
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| YORK | Earl of Zetland | W. Gray..... | Rev. T. Richardson, W. Whytehead. |
| Branch Societies, viz. | | | |
| Castle Howard..... | | Thomas Kirkby | Rev. J. Gabb. |
| Easingwold | | F. Clough | F. Clough, R. B. Roccliffe. |
| Helmsley | { Rt. Hon. the Earl of } | Richard Hugill | J. H. Phillips |
| | { FEVERHAM | | |
| Malton | Earl Fitzwilliam..... | John Hopkins.. | Rev. W. Carter, Rev. G. A. Firth. |
| Pocklington | Rev. F. J. Ellis | Dr. Watmough | Dr. Watmough. |
| Tadcaster | Rev. B. Maddock, M.A.. | Rev. T. Clarke.. | F. C. G. Ellerton. |
| BARNLEY and Wapen- take of STAINCROSS .. | { Lord Wharfedale..... | W. Newman..... | Rev. J. Hudson, R. Inna. |
| BEVERLEY | Rev. J. B. Birtwhistle..... | | Rev. J. B. Birtwhistle. |
| BINGLEY | Rev. A. P. Irwine..... | | Rev. A. P. Irwine. |
| BOROUGHBRIDGE..... | A. S. Lawson, Esq..... | M. Mountain .. | Rev. W. Sweeting, Rev. W. Dandell, R. Abbey. |
| BRADFORD | J. Rand, Esq. | | Rev. K. Gale, Rev. J. R. Campbell, Rev. W. Mitton, A. Harris, jun. |
| Branch Societies, viz. | | | |
| Bradford Ladies'..... | Mrs. Rand | Mrs. Wade..... | Miss Taylor, Miss Blakey, Miss Stanfield. |
| Thornton | | Joseph Craven.. | Francis Craven. |
| BRIDLINGTON | | Rev. J. Thompson | J. F. Lamplugh. |
| BRIGHOUSE | | Mrs. C. Fryer .. | T. Ormerod. |
| CASTLEFORD | John Cass, Esq..... | Mrs. Horner | Rev. F. C. Blackburn. |
| CHAPELTOWN..... | Thomas Chambers, Esq. | Mrs. Newton.... | Rev. Charles Povah, Mrs. Wright. |
| CLECKHEATON..... | | Thomas Burnup.. | W. Anderton, Mrs. Crosland. |
| CLEVELAND, at GUISBRO' | Earl of Zetland | J. Richardson .. | Rev. A. S. Trotman, E. S. Barker. |
| Branch Societies, viz. | | | |
| Ayton | Rev. J. Ibbetson | J. Richardson.. | G. Dixon. |
| Castleton | Rev. J. Duck | Robert Tindall.. | Robert Dale. |
| Farndale and Bransdale .. | Rev. E. Gray | I. Garbutt | Garbutt. |
| Rosedale | Isaac Hartas, Esq..... | T. Garbutt | Horatio Petch. |
| COTTINGHAM | | T. Sykes | Rev. C. Overton, Rev. T. Hicks. |

Places. Patrons and Presidents. Treasurers. Secretaries.

YORKSHIRE continued—

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| DEWSBURY | R. O. Clay | Rev. E. H. Weeks, S. Crawshaw. | |
| Branch Societies, viz. | | | |
| Dewsbury Ladies' | Miss E. Clay | Mrs. Thompson. | |
| Oseott Township | Rev. T. Lee | J. Ellis | Rev. T. Lee. |
| DONCASTER | W. B. Wrightson, Esq. | R. Morris | Rev. H. S. Prout, Rev. E. G. C. Parr. |
| Bawtry Branch | R. M. Milnes, Esq. | — Adams | Rev. J. Wesson, J. Thompson. |
| DRIFFIELD | Rev. G. Allen | | Miss Garth. |
| GOOLE..... | John Wells, Esq. | J. H. Rockett | William Porter. Rev. R. W. Morrison, |
| HALIFAX | J. Abbott, Esq. | Joseph Thorp | Rev. D. Jones, Joseph Sowter. |
| Ladies' Branch | Miss Newsom | | Mrs. C. Prescott, Miss Kershaw. |
| HARROGATE | H. Forbes, Esq. | | Rev. Canon James. |
| HEADINGLEY | W. Glover Joy, Esq. | S. Ingham | John Hepper. |
| HOLMFIRTH | Rev. R. E. Leach | J. Harpin | Rev. W. Flower, Miss Floyd. |
| HOWDEN | R. Scholfield, Esq. | T. Clough | J. Wainwright. |
| HUDDERSFIELD | J. C. Laycock, Esq. | T. Firth | Rev. G. Hough, Rev. R. Skinner. |
| Branch Societies, viz. | | | Miss H. Eastwood, Miss Sutcliffe, Mrs. Bruce, Miss E. Wood, Mrs. Fisher, Miss Beaumont. |
| Huddersfield Ladies'..... | { Mrs. Firth Mrs. Allen Mrs. Stables } | | Mrs. Laycock |
| Saddleworth..... | J. Buckley, Esq. | | Rev. J. Burrowes, J. Schofield. |
| HULL | J. A. Sykes, Esq. | J. Briggs | Rev. F. F. Gee, Rev. R. A. Redford, S. Priestman. |
| Branch Societies, viz. | | | Mrs. Sisemason, Mrs. Tenney, Mrs. T. Stratten, Mrs. J. Briggs. |
| Hull Ladies' | | | J. D. McDougald, S. Stubbing. |
| Hedon..... | John Stubbing, Esq. | F. T. Webster | Rev. J. Room, W. Laycock. |
| KEIGHLEY | C. H. Wilkinson | | |
| KILDWICK | | | |
| KNARESBOROUGH..... | Rev. J. Fawcett | J. Mountain | J. F. Wolstenholme. |
| LEEDS | Bishop of Ripon | W. Ferguson | Rev. W. Hudswell, Rev. S. P. Lampen, J. H. Ridsdale. |
| Branch Societies, viz. | | | Mrs. W. F. Stow, Miss Wilkinson, Miss Garlick, Mrs. Heaton. |
| Leeds Ladies' | | Mrs. Hey | |
| Batley | | Rev. J. Rae | Rev. J. Rae. |

Places. Patrons and Presidents. Treasurers. Secretaries.

YORKSHIRE continued—

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| Boston Spa | Rev. T. Shann | J. Heaton..... | J. Whitehead. |
| Bramley | | S. L. Booth | Miss Trickett, Miss Lupton. |
| Wetherby Ladies' ..... | ..... | ..... | Rev. T. Merry. |
| MARKET WEIGHTON | M. Jackson, Esq..... | W. E. Botterill.. | ..... |
| NORTHALLERTON | { Lord Teignmouth } | R. M. Middleton | George Dowson. |
| ..... | { Rev. T. W. Mercer, M.A. } | ..... | ..... |
| OTLEY..... | ..... | Mrs. Hart..... | Mrs. J. Garnett. |
| PICKERING ..... | ..... | John Kitching .. | John Kitching. |
| PONTEFRACT | Earl of Mexborough.. | ..... | Rev. Sir T. E. W. Blomfield, Bt., W. Nettleton. Rev. T. Davy, N. Dickinson. |
| Knottingley Branch ..... | ..... | J. Willson ..... | ..... |
| RICHMOND LADIES' | Rev. R. E. Roberts | R. Roberts..... | Miss H. Wilson. |
| RIPON | Bishop of Ripon..... | W. Hewby | Rev. J. Croft, W. F. Stephenson. |
| Pateley Bridge Branch ..... | ..... | G. Metcalfe | Rev. L. S. Dewhurst |
| ROTHERHAM | Rev. R. Mosley | W. Waterfall .. | Dr. Falding, H. Wigfield. |
| SCARBOROUGH | Henry Fowler, Esq., J.P. | J. Rowntree .. | Rev. R. Balgarnie, R. Turnbull. |
| SELBY | J. Hutchinson, Esq.... | R. Morrell | C. Hutchinson, Christopher Twist. |
| SETTLE ..... | ..... | J. Tatham | W. Procter, E. Brockbank. |
| SHEFFIELD | Rev. Canon Sale, D.D. .. | H. Wilson | Rev. J. Burbidge, Rev. John Harvard, Rev. R. M. MacBraid. |
| Handsworth Branch ..... | ..... | P. France | W. Hooley. |
| SKIPTON ..... | ..... | J. Dewhurst .. | Rev. T. Windsor, J. Tasker. |
| Addingham Ladies' Branch ..... | ..... | Mrs. Horsfal .. | Miss Dean. |
| SNAITH ..... | ..... | E. E. Clark | Joshua Cook. |
| STOKESLEY ..... | ..... | R. R. Burgess .. | — Milburn, D. H. Hutchener. |
| THIRSK ..... | ..... | W. Sinclair | B. Smith. |
| WAKEFIELD..... | W. H. Leatham, Esq.... | W. H. Leatham .. | Rev. W. M. Madden, Rev. H. Saunders, W. Kitching. |
| Ladies' Branch | Mrs. W. H. Leatham .. | Mrs. E. A. Leatham | Mrs. Eastmead. |
| WATH-UPON-DEARNE..... | ..... | J. Brailford..... | — Hicks. |
| WENSLEYDALE ..... | ..... | R. C. Allen .... | ..... |
| Branch Societies, viz. | | | |
| Hawes ..... | ..... | ..... | R. C. Allen. |
| Middleham ..... | ..... | P. Buck..... | M. Longbotham. |
| WHITBY ..... | ..... | C. Richardson.. | Rev. W. Keane, Rev. W. Jackson. |
| Kirkby Moorside Branch ..... | ..... | I. Hartas..... | I. Hartas. |

WALES.

Places. Patrons and Presidents. Treasurers. Secretaries.

ANGLESEA—

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| COUNTY SOCIETY | Marquess of Anglesea | Richard Davies | Rev. W. Griffith, Rev. James Donne, Rev. J. Richards. |
| Branch Societies, viz. | | | |
| Aberffraw | H. Jones, Esq. | W. Williams | T. Lewis, W. Roberts. |
| Amlwch | J. W. Paynter, Esq. | R. L. Dew | Richard Rowland. |
| Bodedern | Rev. R. Roberts | D. Roberts | Rev. E. Evans. |
| Bryndu | W. Evans, Esq. | O. Williams | O. Williams, Richard Owen. |
| Bryn Shenkin | R. Parry, Esq. | J. Roberts | J. Owen. |
| Gaerwen | Rev. R. Hughes | G. Roberts | R. Williams. |
| Gwalchmai | Rev. J. W. Jones | R. Edwards | O. Williams. |
| Holyhead | Rev. R. Jones | E. P. Griffith | Rev. W. Griffith. |
| Llanfair-y-Pwll | O. Prytherch | W. Hughes | William Jones. |
| Llanfechell | J. W. Paynter, Esq. | H. Roberts | R. Jones. |
| Llangaffo | Rev. W. W. Williams, jun. | R. Williams | |
| Llangefni | E. Jonathan, Esq. | | S. Dew. |
| Llanwenllwyfo | | Henry Jones | David Griffiths, Daniel Jones. |
| Malldraeth | Rev. D. James | W. Hughes | Hugh Williams. |
| Menai Bridge | R. Davies, Esq. | R. Davies | John Morgan. |
| Newborough | Capt. Jones | G. Jones | W. Griffiths, Escu Davies, S. Davies. |
| Pentraeth | Roger Evans | J. R. Elias | H. Thomas. |
| Rhos-y-bol | W. Pritchard | J. Jones | W. Hughes. |
| BEAUMARIS | Rev. H. Hughes | J. Williams | Rev. W. Williams, T. Owen. |
| LLANERCHYMEDD | Messrs. Parry & Jones | Edward Elias | J. Foreyth, T. Parry. |
| Llanddeusant Branch | R. Jones, Esq. | W. Jones | John Roberts, Thomas Roberts. |

BRECKNOCKSHIRE—

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| BRECON | J. P. De Winton | Rev. R. Price, Rev. H. D. Griffiths, Mordcaai Jones. | |
| BRYNMAWR | Rev. W. Jenkins | R. Williams | John Thomas. |
| BUILT | { E. D. Thomas, Esq. .. Rev. R. H. Harrison.. } | John Pring | Rev. D. P. Davies. |
| CLYDACH | John Jayne, Esq. | John Jones | Miss Thomas. |
| CRICKHOWELL | Rev. J. Evans | John Jones | W. Lewis, T. Williams. |
| HAY | { H. T. M. Baskerville, Esq. .. Rev. T. K. Thomas .. } | E. Trotter | J. E. Smith. |
| LLANGAMMARCH..... | H. Thomas, Esq. | { T. Jones .. Daniel Jones .. } | Rev. W. Jenkins, Rev. D. Williams, John Beavan. |

*Places. Patrons and Presidents. Treasurers. Secretaries.***BRECKNOCKSHIRE continued—**

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| MERTHYR CYNOG |Rev. T. Jones |W. Prosser |P. Williams.Davies. |
| TALGARTH |Rev. James Morgan |Rev. W. Howells |Rev. T. Evans,John Phillips. |
| TALYBONT | ..... | ..... | ..... |
| YSTRADGYNLAIS |J. Marryatt, Esq. |W. Price |Rev. Thomas Walters,Rev. John Walters. |
| Abercraive Branch | |M. Morgans |Rev. J. Edwards,Rev. F. Lewis. |

CARDIGANSHIRE—

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|-------------------------------|---|---|---|
| CARDIGAN |Capt. Pryse, M.P. |D. Davies |Rev. D. Jones,Levi James. |
| ABERAYRON | |{ Rev. W. Evans }{ Rev. T. Evans } |B. Evans,W. Griffiths. |
| ABERYSTWTH |{ Lord Lisburne }{ Capt. Pryse, M.P. } |{ North and }{ South Wales }{ Bank } |Rev. J. Saunders, .....Rev. G. Davies, .....Rev. E. O. Phillips. |
| BLAENANNERCH and ABERPORTH |} Rev. J. Jones |{ David Hughes }{ Evan Davies } |T. Lewis, .....T. Rees. |
| LAMPETER |J. P. Pryse, Esq. |J. Edmunds |Rev. T. Thomas, .....Rev. Joseph Jones. |
| LLANDYSSIL |Rev. T. Lloyd |Ebenezer Jones |Rev. Evan Morgan, .....Rev. T. Phillips. |
| LLECHRYD |J. J. Lloyd, Esq. |{ J. Stephens }{ T. Jones } |Rev. W. Rees, .....Thomas Harris. |
| NEW QUAY |{ J. Jones, Esq. }{ J. Phillips, Esq. } |E. Timothy |Rev. J. Jones, .....Joshua Jones. |
| Capel-y-Wig Branch |G. B. J. Jordan, Esq. |D. Davies |Rev. T. Rees, .....D. Owen. |
| PENMORFA |G. B. J. Jordan, Esq. |Elias Jones |Timothy Timothy, .....James Owens. |
| Tan-y-groes Branch |Rev. D. Davies |T. Evans |Ellis Parry, .....T. Jones. |
| PENSARN |G. Tyler, Esq. |J. Owens |Rev. R. Thomas, .....John Parry, .....David Jones. |
| VALE OF TROED-YR- AUR |{ Sir Thos. Lloyd, Bart., }{ M.P. } |{ J. M. Jones } |Rev. J. Williams. |

CARMARTHENSHIRE—

| | | | |
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| CARMARTHEN |G. Bagnall |D. Ll. Mortimer. | |
| Branch Societies, viz. | | | |
| Llanarthney |Rev. W. Harris |D. Jones |E. Evans. |
| Llanegwad |Rev. E. Evans |John Davies |John Davies. |
| BRYNAMMAN |Rev. R. Pryse |D. Williams |T. Jones. |
| CILRHEDYN |H. Howells, Esq. |J. Davies |Rev. J. B. Herbert, .....Rev. J. Williams. |
| CWMAMMAN |Rev. J. Davies |David Lewis |Rev. T. Thomas. |
| KIDWELLY |{ J. G. Roberts, Esq. }{ J. Clivers, Esq. } |J. Davids |David Nicholas. |
| LLANDEBIE & BETTWS, at CROSS INN |} W. Morris, Esq. |J. Brodie |E. Morris, .....W. Coslett. |
| LLANDILO |{ R. Smith, Esq. }{ Rev. J. Griffiths } |J. Prytherch |John Roberts, .....Griffith Jones. |

Places. Patrons and Presidents. Treasurers. Secretaries.

CARMARTHENSHIRE continued—

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| LLANDOVERY | E. Jones, Esq. | D. Thomas | W. Rees. |
| Llanddeusant Branch | John Lewis, Esq. | { W. Williams W. Davies.. } | John Williams. |
| LLANELLY..... | J. H. Rees, Esq..... | J. Buckley | B. Jones, Benjamin Howell. |
| LLANGADOCK..... | W. N. Lewis, Esq. | Rev. E. Jones | Rev. D. Jones, Rev. T. Thomas, J. Jenkins. |
| LLANSAWEL & CAYO | Rev. H. J. Davies | J. Davies | Rev. Evan Jones, Rev. H. Jones, Evan Davies. |
| NEWCASTLE EMLYN | D. Pugh, Esq., M.P. | E. Watkins | Rev. T. Thomas, Rev. J. Price Jones, J. R. Davies. |
| ST. CLEARS | T. Powell, Esq. | Rev. S. Thomas | Rev. J. Evans, Joseph Davies, Thomas Evans. |
| WHITLAND | | Rev. T. Thomas | Rev. Wm. Thomas, Rev. Lewis James. |

CARNARVONSHIRE—

| | | | |
|---------------------------------------|---|-------------------------------|-----------------------------------|
| CARNARVON | Rt. Hon. Lord Penrhyn | J. Morgan..... | Rev. D. Williams, John Thomas. |
| BANGOR | Bishop of Bangor | Evan Evans..... | T. Jones. |
| BEDDGELERT | J. Roberts | G. Prichard | Robert Jones. |
| BETHESDA..... | | William Davies | Robert Jones, O. Lewis. |
| BETTWS-Y-COED | { G. Jones, Esq..... Rev. J. W. Griffith.... } | G. Jones | Thomas Williams. |
| CAPEL CURIG | W. W. Hearn..... | W. Williams .. | W. Roberts. |
| CONWAY..... | Rev. M. Morgan | W. Bridge | T. R. Jones. |
| CRICCIETH | J. Jones, Esq. | J. Jones | David Evans. |
| DINORWIC & DEINIOLEN. | R. G. Duff, Esq..... | { Rev. W. Row- lands | William Jones. |
| DOLYDDELEN | Rev. D. Williams | Elias Owen ... | William Hughes. |
| DWYGFFYLCHI | | J. W. Jones | Rev. D. Roberts. |
| LLANDUDNO | John Williams, Esq. | John Jones | J. Williams, } T. Jones. |
| LLANGYBI..... | | W. Williams..... | Robert Thomas. |
| LLECHWEDD ISAF, at } ROE WEN | Rev. J. Rowlands | Hugh Hughes.. | Edward Elias, Owen Owens. |
| NANTHORAN | H. Griffith, Esq. | W. Jones | W. Prichard. |
| NEVIN..... | T. Love | D. J. Parry, Esq.. | Richard Evans. W. Roberts. |
| PENMACHNO | Rev. H. L. Price | Owen Evans..... | Rev. T. Roberts, John Thomas. |
| PWLLHELY | | Hugh Pugh | Griffith Jones. |
| TREFRIW | | | R. T. Rogers. |
| TREGARTH | John Parry, Esq. | Evan Jones | Hugh Hughes. |
| TREMADOC | Edward Breese, Esq..... | E. Roberts | Rev. T. Jones, J. Phillips. |
| TYMAWR | W. Jones, Esq. | William Owen.. | Ebenezer Jones. |

Places. Patrons and Presidents. Treasurers. Secretaries.

DENBIGHSHIRE—

| | | | |
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| DENBIGH | { T. Mainwaring, Esq., M.P. } | R. Williams | W. Parry, Thomas Gee. |
| Branch Societies, viz. | | | |
| Henllan | | Rev. E. Smart | J. Roberts. |
| Llanefydd | | John Foulkes | John Salusbury. |
| Llansannan | { P. W. Yorke, Esq. Rev. J. Pugh | Rev. E. Wynne | R. Williams. |
| Nantglyn | | John Evans | J. Roberts. |
| ABERGELE | D. Roberts, Esq. | Henry Elias | Rev. F. S. Davies, John Edwards. |
| BETTWS-YN-RHOS | | T. Foulkes | J. E. Bennett. |
| BLAENAU LLANGERNIEW | | Hugh Williams | Isaac Williams, Robert Roberts. |
| BRYMBO & BROUGHTON | C. E. Darby, Esq. | W. H. Darby | Thomas Charles. |
| BRYN EGLWYS | Col. Yale | M. Roberts | John Jones, Richard Jones. |
| CERRIG-Y-DRUIDION | { T. Mainwaring, Esq., M.P. Rev. J. Lloyd | D. Jones | Elias Williams, Cadwalader Lloyd. |
| CHIRK | | Rev. J. Maude | Rev. J. Maude. |
| COLWYN | | John Jones | Joseph Hughes. |
| DYFFRYN LLANDYRNOG | Rev. D. Roberts | John Hughes | J. Davies. |
| EGLWYS FACH | | | John Jones, Edwin Jones. |
| HOLT | | Rev. E. Powell | Samuel Dale. |
| LLANARMON DYFFRYN CEIRIOG | { Rev. D. Jones | R. Morris | Rev. D. Jones. |
| LLANARMON-YN-IAL | Rev. D. Jones | T. Williams | W. Chaloner, D. Parry. |
| LLANFAIR TALHAIARN | R. W. Wynne, Esq. | D. Williams | J. W. Rowlands. |
| LLANGERNIEW | H. R. Sandbach, Esq. | Robert Roberts | Robert Hughes. |
| LLANGOLLEN | R. Ellerton, Esq. | H. Jones | E. S. Jones, Thomas Hughes. |
| LLANRHAIDR DYFFRYN CLWYD | { Rev. Thomas Thomas .. D. Davies | H. Grantham | Owen Williams. |
| LLANRHAIDR-YN- MOCHNANT | { Rev. W. Williams | Evan Vaughan | Humphrey Evans, Maurice Jones. |
| LLANRWST | | W. Jones | J. Williams. |
| LLANSANTFFRAID GLYN CEIRIOG | | | R. Davies |
| LLANSILIN | Rev. W. Jones | James Edwards | W. Mather. |
| LLANYNYS | T. Davies, Esq. | W. Davies | Rev. J. Griffith. |
| MINERA & ADWY CLAWDD | W. Low, Esq. | David Jones | E. Edwards. |
| MOCHDRE | Rev. J. Evans | Rev. D. Morgan | H. Wilson, D. Davies. |
| PONTCYSSYLLE | | W. Parry | Rev. E. Evans. |
| RHOSLLANERCHRUGOG | { Rev. John Jones .. Evan Jones | Isaac J. Rogers | Rev. John Pritchard, W. Griffiths. |
| RHOSYMEDRE, &c. | G. H. Whalley, Esq., M.P. | W. Davies | W. Price. |
| RHUABON | Rev. E. W. Edwards | E. Morris | Rev. A. L. Taylor. |
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| WICKLOW | Earl Fitzwilliam | Rev. H. I. Streana. |

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| INVERURIE | Earl of Kintore | James Barron | G. Galloway, Rev. J. Miller, Rev. J. Davidson. |

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| DRESDEN | | Rev. James Christie. |
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| Sydney N. and Mines | Rev. W. Meek | N. H. Dobson .. N. H. Dobson. |
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| St. John, Ladies' | Mrs. G. M. Armstrong .. | Miss E. J. Kinnear .. | Miss E. J. Kinnear. |
| St. Stephen's | Hon. W. Todd | Robert Watson .. | Z. Chipman. |
| Studholm | Brown Harrison, Esq. | J. C. Parlee | J. C. Parlee. |
| Sussex Vale | A. C. Evanson, Esq. | George Snider .. | R. McCully. |
| Upham | Rev. J. R. Lawson | W. Barnes | John Keys. |
| Upper Norton, Lower Sussex and Studholm } | } James Secord, Esq. | Seth McLeod | J. B. Fenwick. |
| Wakefield | | | |
| Welsford, Q. C. | Dr. Bayard | Malcolm McKenzie .. | David Brodie. |

Places. Patrons and Presidents. Treasurers. Secretaries.

NEW BRUNSWICK continued—

| | | |
|---------------------------|---|--------------------------------------|
| CARLTON COUNTY, at | } John Dibble, Esq. R. A. Hay..... | L. P. Fisher, |
| Woolstock | | H. E. Dibble. |
| Branch Societies, viz. | | |
| Jackson Town..... | Benj. Campbell, Esq.... | William Henry John Estey. |
| Prince William and Upper | } John Hea, Esq., jun.... | D. P. Burden .. Philip Hoyt. |
| Queensborough | | |
| FREDERICTON | His Ex. Hon. L. A. Wilmot | A. F. Randolph. Rev. Dr. C. Spurden. |
| Branch Societies, viz. | | |
| Fredericton Ladies' | Mrs. Brooke..... | Mrs. L. A. Wilmot Mrs. Spurden. |
| Kingsclear & Queens- | } Isaac Kilburn, Esq. | Judah Hammond P. Woodworth. |
| borough | | |
| Stanley | W. R. Rustin, Esq..... | J. Sanson T. Buchanan. |
| Wilmot and Harvey | Rev. S. Johnston | T. Herbert..... A. Hay. |
| GLOUCESTER COUNTY, | } H. W. Baldwin, Esq..... | J. Ferguson.... Rev. James Murray. |
| at Bathurst | | |
| New Bandon & Salmon | } H. A. Cale, Esq. | John Kerr..... R. Dawson, jun. |
| Beach Branch | | |
| MIRAMICHI Ladies' | Mrs. Cunard | Mrs. M'Curdy .. Mrs. W. Wilson. |
| RESTIGOUCHE, at | } Rev. W. Murray | W. S. Smith.... C. M. Hutchison. |
| Dalhousie | | |
| Campbellton Branch .. | Rev. James Steven..... | A. McKendrick J. S. Morse. |

PRINCE EDWARD ISLAND—

| | | | |
|--------------------------|--------------------------|---------------------|----------------|
| PRINCE EDWARD | { His Ex. Lieut-Governor | } J. W. Morrison .. | Rev. J. Davis, |
| ISLAND, at Charlotte | | | W. Cundall. |
| Town | | | |
| Ladies' Branch | Hon. Chief-Justice | | |
| New Glasgow, ditto | Hodgson | | |

CANADA—

| | | | |
|--------------------------------|----------------------------|------------------|------------------|
| QUEBEC | C. Würtele, Esq. | James Hossack .. | J. T. Harrower. |
| Branch Societies, viz. | | | |
| Bourg Louis | Joseph Beer, Esq..... | | |
| Broughton | John Hopper, Esq. | | John Gallenders. |
| Cranbourne | | | |
| Escominac..... | Rev. T. Nicholson..... | W. Henry..... | W. McReady. |
| Frampton | | D. Johnstone .. | D. Johnstone. |
| Gaspé Basin and Sandy | } Rev. F. De La Mare | | |
| Beach..... | | | |
| Gaspé Bay and Indian Cove..... | | T. Simon | W. Simon. |
| Gaspé, N.W. Arm, and | } | Thomas Cole .. | Thomas Cole. |
| Peninsula | | | |
| Hopetown | | Daniel Ross.... | W. C. Ross. |
| Inverness | D. McKillop, Esq. | J. McKinnon .. | Rev. J. Crombie. |
| Kennebec | James Armstrong, Esq. | James Reaney .. | W. Hughes. |
| L'Ance aux Beaufils | | | Andrew Case. |
| Lake Beauport | J. Feehney, Esq..... | S. Taylor | S. Taylor. |
| Lambie's Mills..... | Rev. J. McConachy | W. Morrison.... | W. Morrison. |
| Leeds | J. Lamblay, Esq. | J. Hume | John Hume. |

Places. Patrons and Presidents. Treasurers. Secretaries.

CANADA continued—

| | | | |
|---------------------------|----------------------------|-------------------|-------------------------------------|
| Lower Ireland..... | Rev. S. Teeson..... | J. Bailey | J. Bailey. |
| Metis | D. Ferguson, Esq..... | W. Page..... | W. Page. |
| New Carlisle..... | Hon. Judge Thompson.. | M. Caldwell.... | M. Caldwell. |
| New Richmond East | J. McKenzie, Esq..... | John Jamieson | James Jamieson |
| New Richmond West | R. Montgomery, Esq.... | W. Harvey, sen. | W. Harvey, sen. |
| Pont à la Garde | Rev. T. Nicholson | John Fair, J.P. | John Fair. |
| Port Daniel and Shediac.. | A. McPherson, Esq. | | |
| Portneuf | { Hon. Edward Hale.... | James Millar .. | James Millar. |
| | { P. Smith, Esq. | | |
| Rivière aux Pins | H. Crawford, Esq., J.P. | A. McKinley .. | S. Lindenberg. |
| St. Sylvester | Rev. Wm. Scott | | James Woodside |
| Upper Ireland..... | Rev. S. Teeson..... | John Hough .. | John Hough. |
| Valcartier | | | Henry Ward. |
| MONTREAL | Hon. James Ferrier | H. Vennor | Rev. G. Cornish, Dr. A. Johnson. |
| Branch Societies, viz. | | | |
| Abbotsford | R. Lincoln..... | R. Gillespie | James Gibb. |
| Abbott's Corners | { James Ayer | C. Scofield | W. Scofield. |
| | { S. Smith | | |
| Acton..... | Rev. Louis C. Wurtele .. | C. E. McLean .. | |
| Addison | Wellington Lewis | | Arnold. |
| Atholstan..... | { R. B. Somerville, M.P.P. | J. Buchanan.... | Joshua Broadner. |
| | { W. McIntosh | | |
| Aultsville | { John Croll | E. Barnhart | Isaiah Ault. |
| | { S. Ault, M.P.P. | | |
| Barford | { Addison Cushing | Rev. J. Chandler | Rev. J. Chandler. |
| | { L. Martin | | |
| Barnston | { W. L. Oliver | M. T. Cushing .. | Joshua Parker. |
| | { Willard Parker | | |
| Bastard | { H. Sweet..... | S. Seamens.... | Stephen Knowlton. |
| | { A. Gile..... | L. Chipman .. | |
| | { C. Stevens | | |
| Bear Brook | { Gregory Dunning.... | Nathan Dunning | William Dunning. |
| | { W. J. Ronan | | |
| Beauharnois..... | Rev. —, Syms | Col. McFee..... | —, Browning. |
| Beebe Plain..... | { —, Willey | B. Lorimer..... | James Lorimer. |
| | { W. Lorimer | | |
| Beech Ridge..... | Rev. —, McDonald | | |
| Bedford..... | Rev. Dean Slack, M.A. | N. Adams | Abel Adams. |
| Beverly | P. Hancock | Henry Carrs.... | Anson Coleman. |
| Bolton, South | { William Sergeant | L. T. Arneworth | A. M. Austin. |
| | { J. Ball..... | | |
| | { J. Austin, jun..... | | |
| Boyd's Settlement..... | { A. Stevenson..... | Joseph Lester .. | W. Halfpenny. |
| | { John Willows | | |
| Broadalbane..... | John Stewart..... | D. McLaren | Collin McLaren. |
| Brockville..... | { Dr. Edmonstone, Rev. | D. R. Jones | W. A. Schofield. |
| | { Messrs. McGregor. | | |
| | { J. H. Howard, and | | |
| | { M. McGillivray | | |
| Brome | { W. Chapman | E. Chandler | Addison Jackson |
| | { Lynas Chandler..... | | |
| Brompton | D. Rankin | —, Greenly | Joseph Rankin. |
| Brompton Falls | —, Alger..... | J. A. Fraser | |
| Brown's Hill | { C. W. Brown | J. B. Brainard .. | Otis Brown. |
| | { Israel Brainard | | |

Places. Patrons and Presidents. Treasurers. Secretaries.

CANADA continued—

| | | | |
|---------------------------|-------------------------------|-------------------------------------|--------------------|
| Buckingham | James McLaren..... | James Henry .. | James Henry. |
| Burritt's Rapids | John Mills | John Meikle .. | Reid Waldo. |
| Bury | Rev. John Kemp, M.D. | — | Sherman. |
| Carleton Place..... | R. Bell | A. McArthur .. | A. McArthur. |
| Charleston | { D. Hamilton | { P. T. Howard .. P. T. Howard. | |
| | { Edward Moles | | |
| Charleyville..... | ..... | Charles Lane. | |
| Chatham | Rev. W. Ross | James Cushing. | James B. Cushing. |
| Clarence | { Rev. J. S. Ross | { Thomas Wilson B. Sheriffs. | |
| | { W. Lamb | | |
| Clarenceville | { A. Hawley | { Roy. W. Philips. W. Simpson. | |
| | { Jasper Schutt | | |
| Clayton..... | { William Sutherland .. | { J. Smith } | |
| | { John Robinson | { D. Drummond } | |
| | { Edwin Blair | { James Robertson. | |
| Coaticooke | { A. A. Adams | { John Thornton .E. Ellis. | |
| | { L. Baldwin | | |
| Compton | Major B. Pomroy..... | Joel Shertliff .. | A. G. Kennedy. |
| Cookshire | C. H. Caswell ..... | ..... |  |
| Cornwall | { Rev. H. Urquhart, D.D. | { Samuel Cline ..C. Mattice. | |
| | { —, Pringle and J. Cox .. | | |
| Côte St. Charles | { Rev. E. Harris | { John Hodgson .Alva Wilson. | |
| | { John Vipond | | |
| | { James Lancaster | | |
| Côte St. George | { John Fergusson | { W. McNaughton Finlay Campbell. | |
| | { J. B. McGuaig | | |
| | { A. Morrison | | |
| Côte St. Paul | W. Parkin | Silas Tinkham | William Lavens. |
| Coteau Landing..... | Orton Pease | R. McIntyre .. | —, Hosmer. |
| Covey Hill | { James Curran | { W. Stuart....Rev. —. Hawthorne. | |
| | { T. Houghton | | |
| Cowansville | { Rev. —, Davidson | { Sidney Smith .Peter Cowan. | |
| | { John Grant | | |
| Cumberland | { W. H. Dunning, Rev. .. | { John Grier ....Brock Grier. | |
| | { Messrs. Smith, Kenny, .. | | |
| | { and W. H. Russell .. | | |
| Dalesville..... | Rev. —, King | —, McArthur .. | —, McGibbon. |
| Danville | Abel Willey | Rev. A. J. Parker. | Rev. A. J. Parker. |
| Darling ..... | ..... | Rev. J. McLean. | |
| Dickinson's Landing | W. Colquhoun | J. N. McNarain.. | Edmond Miller. |
| Dundee | { Rev. —, Ross | { Thomson Vass..Daniel Sutherland. | |
| | { Hugh McKinnon | | |
| | { William Fraser | | |
| Dunham | { Rev. —, Constable .. | { Rev. J. Gear....Rev. J. Gear. | |
| | { F. Findlay | | |
| Durham and Wickham.. | { Rev. D. Dunkerle | { Miller Brothers .Rev. —, Peak. | |
| | { H. Armatage | | |
| East Farnham..... | { Rev. A. Vilas | { H. Hutchings ..Stephen Mansfield. | |
| | { D. Brennan | | |
| Eaton..... | Rev. E. J. Sherrill..... | S. A. Hurd. | |
| Edwardsburgh | { George Blissell..... | { K. McPherson ..James Thompson. | |
| | { John Adams | | |
| English River | { W. Miller | { R. McLeod ....Rev. —, McKercher. | |
| | { William McKell | | |
| | { J. Carmichael | | |
| Escott | { A. Todd..... | { A. Todd .....George Dowseley. | |
| | { William Parr | | |
| Fairfield | Alden Jones | Robert Clark .. | Alexander Smith. |

Places. Patrons and Presidents. Treasurers. Secretaries.

CANADA continued—

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|---------------------------|--------------------------|-------------------|----------------------|
| Farmersville | { Dr. Chamberlin | R. D. Judson.... | Archibald Kincade. |
| | { Elijah Alguire..... | | |
| Farnham Centre | { James Watt | J. Johnson..... | _____ |
| | { J. Burnet | | |
| | { Charles England | | |
| Finch..... | { Alexander Stark | J. L. McInnis.. | F. D. McInnes. |
| | { A. Campbell..... | A. A. Cockburn } | |
| Fitch Bay..... | { Lorenza Magoon..... | — Blake | J. A. C. Gage. |
| | { William Farrell | | |
| Forfar | John Gile | W. H. Young .. | R. Webster. |
| Franklin | { J. Priest | W. Cantwell | D. Farham. |
| | { R. Wilkinson | | |
| Franktown | { Ewen McEwen | A. Marshall | James McArthur. |
| | { A. Sinclair | | |
| Frolighsburg | Dr. Rowell | Rev. J. Davis .. | Wesley Reynolds. |
| Front of Roxborough | Hugh Christie..... | D. Montgomery.. | W. Helmer. |
| Georgeville | { Rev. E. Mitchell..... | A. M. Bulloch .. | Rev. J. Thorneloe. |
| | { R. Talbot | | |
| Glengary, North-West.. | { M. McGregor | P. McDougall .. | P. Kennedy. |
| | { D. McEwen | | |
| Granby | Rev. C. Ingalls | { Horace Lyman } | John Lorimer. |
| | | { J. Kay | |
| Grand Frenière | William Inglis | John Dobie | D. McColl. |
| Green Bush | — Blanchard | — Taylor | R. Kerr. |
| Grenville | R. Dickson | R. Wilson | John Pridham. |
| Hatley | Rev. C. Hurd | A. G. Kennedy .. | H. Hazeltine. |
| Hemmingford | Col. Scriver | Julius Scriver .. | P. McNaughton. |
| Hochelaga | { Joseph Thomson | H. Ramson | — Fish. |
| | { James Lilly | | |
| Huntingdon..... | F. W. Sheriff, M.D..... | W. Marshall.... | William Marshall. |
| Inkermann | { J. N. Johnston | John Sullivan.. | Andrew Broder. |
| | { George Mulloy | | |
| | { W. J. Ridley | | |
| Kemptville | { H. Hutchings | J. A. Mill..... | Daniel B. Pelton. |
| | { R. H. Witherell | | |
| Kenyon | Rev. A. F. McQueen.... | M. McMillan .. | J. R. McKenzie. |
| Kingscy | { Joseph Boast | Simon Stevens .. | Joseph Armitage. |
| | { John Trenholm | | |
| Kingscy Falls | Henry Haddock..... | Smith Leith .. | Rev. J. W. Trusdell. |
| Kingscy Front..... | { T. P. Blake | | _____ |
| | { Theophilus Yates | | |
| Kitley..... | { Rev. — Ogden | Ethan Pratt.... | James Stratton. |
| | { D. Livingston | | |
| Knowlton..... | { Rev. — Lindsay | Israel Ingland .. | John McFarlane. |
| | { Rev. — Scales | | |
| | { L. M. Knowlton | | |
| Lachine..... | Rev. — Simpson | Miss Dawes | Miss J. Wilgreen. |
| Lachute | { Rev. — Eadie | John Meikle .. | John Meikle. |
| | { Rev. J. Mackie | | |
| Lacolle | { Rev. — Henderson .. | A. Force | G. M. Vantleit. |
| | { T. Vantliet | | |
| Lanark | Rev. John McMorine .. | Boyd Caldwell .. | W. Robertson. |
| Lancaster | { Hugh McLean..... | K. McPherson } | Dr. Falkner. |
| | { Alex. McLennon | Hugh Munro. } | |
| Lansdown..... | { Thomas Richardson .. | Robert Wilson .. | Robert Wilson. |
| | { Hugh Brekenridge .. | | |

Places. Patrons and Presidents. Treasurers. Secretaries.

CANADA continued—

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|------------------------------------|---|--|
| Lansdown, rear of..... | { Henry Marven William Wilsey | Abel Stafford ..Edward Johnson. |
| Lansdown Station..... | William Beatty | James Redmond. |
| Laprairie | { J. Warcup..... J. Smith | W. Cleghorn ....James Dunn. |
| Lawrenceville | { Erastus Lawrence P. McKinley | A. C. Lawrence .Henry Lawrence. |
| Leeds, rear of..... | ..... | John Roddieck ..E. C. Sliter. |
| Lennoxville..... | Charles Brooks, Esq. | Abbott |
| Lingwick | Donald McKay | Donald McLeod .John Noble. |
| Lochaber | { Rev. —. Slight Rev. J. S. Ross J. L. Gray | G. W. Cameron .Abel Waters. |
| Lochiel | { Rev. —. Cameron Rev. —. Makie | D. M. Dewar ....Angus McCuaig. |
| Lower Windsor | James Kerr | Mungo Douglas .Robert Mackie. |
| Lyn..... | R. Coleman | — .Trickey .....F. Coleman, M.P. |
| Magog | { A. B. Johnson Capt. Copp | Alvin Moore ....W. Atwood. |
| Mallorytown..... | { George Tennant E. Purvis | G. Tennant ....George L. Mallory. |
| Mansonville | Rev. Joseph Fessenden .. | A. & S. Peabody .James Clark. |
| Maple Grove..... | R. Ferguson | N. Willoughby ..N. Willoughby. |
| Marbleton | George Addie ..... | ..... |
| Martintown | { Rev. —. Paterson, M.A. Duncan Ross | D. C. McArthur .A. Christie. |
| Matilda | { P. Carman | J. A. Carman ..John Murray. |
| Melbourne Ladies' Asso. | { Mrs. R. Lewis..... Mrs. Gibson | Mrs. Foster |
| Merrickville | { C. Holden | H. W. Jaques ..William Pierson. |
| Middleville | { Rev. —. Hobson..... Rev. D. J. McLean.... Rev. J. Douglas | W. Crofts .....James Stewart. |
| Milton..... | Steven Chartier | C. Gillespie ....Jeremiah Norris. |
| Montreal Ladies' Asso. | Mrs. Dawson | Mrs. D. Torrance Mrs. J. Ferrier, jun. |
| Morrisburgh & Maria- town | { Jacob Haines | Dr. Chamberlin .John F. Miller. |
| Morton | { Capt. Farlinger ..... | ..... |
| Moulinette | John Somerville..... | Rev. S. P. Sliter. Rev. S. P. Sliter. |
| Moulinette | { Rev. S. Brownell John Raymond | S. G. Bagg |
| Newborough | { B. Tett | — .Winter. |
| New Glasgow | { John Raymond | John Draffin ....H. Kilborne. |
| New London | { Col. Kilborne ..... | ..... |
| North Augusta | Rev. —. Bennie | John Murray ....James Furzee. |
| North Ely..... | { A. Hawkins..... Rev. F. Hunt | Lynda Smith ....Albert Hungerford. |
| North Georgetown..... | { A. B. Pardee | S. H. Norton ....L. H. Bellamy. |
| North Matilda | { R. Earl ..... | ..... |
| North Nation Mills..... | { Willard Bartlett..... R. Morrison | Charles Bartlett. — .Smith. |
| Oliver's Settlement ..... | ..... | James Brodie |
| Ormond | { Rev. —. Lohead James Ault | G. J. Browae ....Alva Rose. |
| Ormstown..... | Thomas Cole | D. A. Cameron .James G. Black. |
| Ormond | Edward Remick | E. B. Oliver. |
| Ormond | { J. Meldrum | Robert McGregor .Robert McGregor. |
| Ormond | { John McArthur..... Rev. W. C. Clarke..... | Simon FoxA. M. Cuchy. |

Places. Patrons and Presidents. Treasurers. Secretaries.

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| Osnabrock | Capt. Morgan | John McLean..... |
| Osnabrock, East | { J. McEwen | { John Rombough. Jonah Coultart. |
| | { F. Kirkpatrick | |
| Oxford Mills | { Lewis Grant | { Murdoch Gair .. Murdoch Gair. |
| | { John Russell | |
| Pakenham | { Rev. —, Massen..... | { James Dunnett.. R. Davie. |
| | { Dr. Gibson | |
| Papineauville | L. H. Hillman..... | S. Tucker, jun. .. J. A. Burwash. |
| Pigeon Hill | { J. M. Sagar | { N. M. Evans A. Vandewater. |
| | { S. Vincent | |
| Pike River | John Forbes | A. L. Taylor James Crilley. |
| Plantagenet | { P. McLaren | { |
| | { J. Frith | { C. Metcalf Alex. McLean. |
| | { —, Coats | |
| Potton | { C. Bedard..... | { Samuel Peabody. F. S. Esty. |
| | { M. L. Elkins | |
| Prescott..... | { William Patrick..... | { C. H. Peck L. Gibson. |
| | { Joseph Irwin | |
| Ramsay | { Rev. W. McKenzie .. | { David Ward..... David Ward. |
| | { J. Campbell..... | |
| Rawdon..... | { James Melrose | { William Cairns .. John Holmes. |
| | { Thomas Piggot | |
| | { John Smiley | |
| Richmond..... | | Donald MacLory. |
| Richmond & Melbourne..... | —, Hetherington | { C. Wood..... } Rev. Prof. Hubter. |
| | | { Kenneth McClay } |
| River Laquerre | A. McGregor | John McDonald. |
| Rock Spring | —, Powell | —, Stevenson. |
| Roebuck's Mills | Charles Stackhouse .. | George Munro .. John Munroe. |
| Russeltown Flats | Rev. —, Massen | R. Stewart. |
| Sawyerville | { Rev. A. Gillies | { E. S. Orr William Sawyer. |
| | { Rev. C. Sawyer | |
| Scotch Branch | { D. B. McLennan | { Alex. Dixon J. J. McNaughton. |
| | { R. M. McLennan | |
| Scotch Line..... | Colin King | |
| Seeley's Bay | Abel Brown | Miss J. Anglin T. Russell. |
| Shaw Bridge | William Shaw | |
| Shefford | D. Frost | C. H. Jones. |
| Sherbrooke | { Hon. E. Hale | { S. Walton William Addie. |
| | { Hon. J. S. Sanborne .. | |
| Smith's Falls | { Revs. S. Mylne, Cole- | { Charles Morgan. W. H. Keith. |
| | { man, and Denovan.. | |
| South Crosby | Samuel Merriman | P. Pinnock Trueman Hallady. |
| South Durham | Asa Leighton | —, Candlish. |
| South Ely..... | Rev. —, Smith | George Dexter. Nathan Darby. |
| South Georgetown | Rev. J. C. Muir, D.D. | |
| South Gower | John Dalmadge | Peter Cummings H. Hughes. |
| South Lake | { James Anderson..... | { William Galway. William Galway. |
| | { R. D. Anglin | |
| South Mountain..... | { Joseph Smith | { J. McCallum William Gravel. |
| | { Elijah Van Camp | |
| Spencerville | { Rev. —, Mullan | { Andrew Snyder. |
| | { W. Robertson | |
| Stanbridge | Alva Johnson | { W. Davis } D. Vaughan. |
| | | { W. Wells } |
| Stanbridge, East..... | { N. M. Blinn..... | { E. J. Briggs W. J. Briggs. |
| | { F. Pierce | |

Places. Patrons and Presidents. Treasurers. Secretaries.

CANADA continued—

| | | | |
|--|--|-------------------------|-------------------|
| Stanstead | Dr. Cowles | B. F. Hubbard.. | B. F. Hubbard. |
| St. Andrew's | { Rev. A. Henderson .. C. Benedict | C. Wales..... | Rev. D. Paterson. |
| | J. W. Manning | | |
| St. Armand's | { W. Morgan | T. D. B. Nye..... | J. W. Eaton. |
| | S. Jameson | | |
| St. Eustache | Rev. —. Allen..... | J. H. Marshall.. | D. McNaughton. |
| St. John's | W. McGinnis | Rev. —. Darnell. | |
| St. Laurent and Côte des Neiges | { William Boa | John Cullen | John Mackay. |
| | M. S. Brown | | |
| St. Louis de Gonzague .. | { John Gardner | | David Benney. |
| | William Goodhall | | |
| St. Rémi | John Dunn | | |
| St. Thérèse | D. Morris | Capt. Kempton —. | Gilmour. |
| Stukely Mills | { Rev. C. P. Abbott | Avery Knowlton —. | Keenan. |
| | —, Johnson | | |
| Sumnerstown | Archibald Murchison .. | James Grant .. | W. McLean. |
| Sutton | { Rev. H. Fowler | G. C. Dyer..... | Charles Dew. |
| | Rev. —, Smith | | |
| | W. H. Dow | | |
| Tannery, West..... | { —, Davidson | W. Talbot | William Talbot. |
| | —, Mosely | | |
| Three Rivers | { J. K. Ward | W. Lanigan | W. Houliston. |
| | J. Broster..... | | |
| Valleyfield | { Rev. Walter Colthred .. | D. P. Pease | —, Gibb. |
| | Dr. Loy | | |
| Victoria | { J. W. Higginson..... | Rev. J. Boyd .. | Rev. —, Ferguson. |
| | N. Stewart | J. P. Wells .. | |
| | —, Tweed | | |
| Warwick | Rev. J. W. Truesdell .. | Rev. J. W. Truesdell .. | |
| Waterloo | Dr. Parmelee | H. L. Robinson.. | V. Nutting. |
| Waterville | John McIntosh | L. W. Wyman .. | Rev. G. Purkis. |
| West Brome..... | | S. L. Hungerford —. | Scott. |
| West Clifton..... | { A. T. Martin..... | Justin Hanes .. | Erastus Taylor. |
| | Thomas Pierce..... | | |
| West Farnham | { Revs. Mussen, Woolcoy and J. Bowker | George Seale..... | H. Bowker. |
| West Hatley | Rev. C. Hurd | L. Abbott | —, Lebaron. |
| Westport | J. R. Rorison | E. Hastings | John McGuire. |
| West Roxboro' | { J. McKercher | James Blair | Peter Stewart. |
| | A. Morrison | | |
| West Shefford..... | { William Clark | —, Tait .. | W. Whittan. |
| | Z. S. Laurence | | |
| West Winchester | { Samuel Frith | W. Bow | J. D. Laflamme. |
| | George Amable | | |
| Williamsburg | { Rev. —, Davidson | W. Gordon..... | George S. Stuart. |
| | A. Casselman | | |
| Williamstown | { Rev. P. Watson | W. Campbell.. | Duncan McLennan. |
| | D. Campbell..... | | |
| Winchester | { Revs. Armstrong, Fer- guson, Hunt, and W. Munro..... | Asa Beech | William Hillers. |
| Windsor | A. Rankin | S. Brown | S. Brown. |
| Winslow | Alex. McLeod | | |
| Wolford | P. Wickwire | Isaac Coolidge .. | H. McRea. |
| Yonge, Front of..... | { James McNish..... | P. C. Purvis.... | P. C. Purvis. |
| | James Hazelwood | | |

Places. Patrons and Presidents. Treasurers. Secretaries.

CANADA continued—

OTTAWA..... { His Ex. Sir John Young } George May..... Rev. T. Wardrope,
 Governor-General..... Rev. D. M. Gordon.
 George Hay, Esq.....

Branch Societies, viz.

Arnprior William Elliott R. Young J. Jamieson .
 Ashton R. Kennedy James Conn..... James Conn.
 Aylmer T. B. Prentiss Codd..... Johnston.
 Aylwin S. Day W. Reid..... W. Reid.
 Beachburg..... Wigglesworth..... Fraser..... Gill.
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TRANSLATION, PRINTING, OR DISTRIBUTION OF THE SCRIPTURE
IN WHOLE OR IN PART,
HAS BEEN PROMOTED BY
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EITHER DIRECTLY OR INDIRECTLY.

Those printed in *Italics* are new Translations; the rest are Reprints of former Versions.

Those marked § were printed indirectly at the expense of the Society, or in some measure aided by it. All the rest were printed directly for the Society—with the exception of twenty published by American Bible Society, two by the Danish, one by the Norwegian, one by the Basle, and one by the Netherlands Society. To each of these the * is prefixed.

The letters R. and S. denote the Versions of the Russian Bible Society, and of the Serampore Mission, both of which have been aided in former years by large grants from the Society.

The Versions marked † have not been reprinted since the suspension of the Russian Bible Society. Those marked o have never been reprinted.

| Versions. | | What Printed. | Where circulated, or for whom designed. |
|------------------------------|---|--|--|
| Western Europe. | | | |
| BRITISH ISLES. | | | |
| 1 | English; Authorised version. | The entire Bible . . . | British Empire, &c. |
| 2 | Welsh | Ditto | Wales. |
| 3 | Gaelic | Ditto | Highlands of Scotland. |
| 4 | Irish; in native characters . . | Ditto | Various parts of Ireland, particularly the Province of Munster and Connaught. |
| | Ditto; in Roman ditto . . . | Ditto | |
| 5 | Manks | Ditto | Isle of Man. |
| FRANCE. | | | |
| 6 | French; the three versions of Martin, Ostervald, and DeSacy | The entire Bible { New Testament . . . Old Testament . . . | France, Switzerland, Belgium, and French Colonies. For Students. For French Jews. |
| | French and English | | |
| | Hebrew and French | | |
| 7 | Breton or Armorican (Old Test. translated, but not printed). | New Testament . . . | Province of Brittany. |
| 8 | French Basque (<i>Labourdine</i>). | Ditto | Departments of the Pyrenees and Province of Navarre. |
| SPAIN & PORTUGAL. | | | |
| 9 | Spanish; Valera's and Scio's versions | The entire Bible { New Testament . . . | Spain generally, and the Colonies. |
| | Ditto; Enzina's version . . . | | |
| 10 | Catalan (Pentateuch & Psalms not yet printed) | Ditto | Provinces of Catalonia and Valencia. |
| 11 | Spanish Basque, or <i>Escuara</i> . . | Gospel of St. Luke . . | Provinces of Biscay, Guipuzcoa, and Alava. |
| 12 | Judeo-Spanish | New Testament . . . | Spanish Jews in Turkey. |
| * | Ditto, with Hebrew in par. col. (by American Soc.) | Old Testament . . . | Ditto. |
| 13 | Portuguese; the two versions of Almeida and Pereira . . . | The entire Bible . . . | Portugal, & Portuguese Colonies. |

| Versions. | | What Printed. | Where circulated, or for whom designed. |
|-------------------------|--|-------------------------------------|---|
| Northern Europe. | | | |
| 14 | Icelandic | The entire Bible . . | Iceland. |
| | <i>Ditto (revised version)</i> | Ditto | |
| 15 | Swedish | Ditto | Sweden. |
| | <i>Ditto (in Roman type)</i> | Ditto | |
| 16 | Lapponese | Ditto | Russian and Swedish Lapla |
| | * <i>Norwegian Lapponese (by Nor-</i> <i>wegian Bible Society)</i> | New Testament and Psalms | |
| 17 | Finnish | The entire Bible . . | Finland. |
| 18 | Norwegian | Ditto | Norway. |
| | <i>Ditto (in Roman type)</i> | Ditto | |
| 19 | Danish | Ditto | Denmark. |
| | <i>Ditto (in Roman type)</i> | Ditto | |
| | * <i>Faroese, or Ancient Icelandic</i> <i>(by Danish Bible Society)</i> . . | St. Matthew . . | Faro Islands, between Shetl and Iceland. |
| Central Europe. | | | |
| 20 | Dutch; States-General version | The entire Bible . . | Holland and Dutch Colonie |
| | Dutch and English | New Testament . . | For Students. |
| | Dutch; Luther's and Schurin's versions | Ditto | Holland and Dutch Colonie |
| 21 | Flemish | The entire Bible . . | Belgium. |
| 22 | German; Luther's version . . | Ditto | Protestant Germany, Prus |
| | <i>Ditto; two versions—Gosner</i> <i>and Kistemaker</i> | New Testament . . | For Rom. Catholics in Germ |
| | <i>Ditto; Van Ess's version</i> | The entire Bible . . | |
| | German & Hebrew (par. pages) | Old Testament . . | For Jews in Germany, &c. |
| | <i>Judæo-German (with Hebrew</i> <i>in par. cols.)</i> | Ditto | |
| | <i>Ditto (revised edition)</i> | Psalms | For Students. |
| | German & English in par. cols. | New Testament . . | |
| | German and French | Ditto | Ditto. |
| | German and Greek | Ditto | Ditto. |
| 23 | Lithuanian | The entire Bible . . | Province of Lithuania. |
| 24 | Polish, Dantzic ver., Rom. char. | Ditto | Poland, Posen, Silesia, &c. |
| | <i>Ditto, Gothic characters</i> | Ditto | Polonised Germans. |
| | <i>Ditto, Wuyk's version</i> | New Testament . . | Roman Catholics in Polan |
| | <i>Judæo-Polish</i> | Ditto | For Polish Jews. |
| 25 | Wendish, Upper | The entire Bible . . | Saxon Lusatia. |
| 26 | Wendish, Lower | Ditto | Prussian Lusatia. |
| 27 | Bohemian, Rom. characters . . | Ditto | For Tschekhs of Bohemia, & |
| | <i>Ditto, Gothic characters</i> | | Slovaks of Hungary. |
| 28 | Hungarian | Ditto | Magyars of Hungary and Tr sylvania. |
| 29 | <i>Hungarian-Wendish</i> | New Test. & Psalms | For the Protestant Vandal |
| 30 | Slovenian | St. Luke preparing . | Hungary and Carniola. For Slovenia. |
| Southern Europe. | | | |
| ITALY AND SWITZERLAND. | | | |
| 31 | Italian; two versions—Diodati and Martini | The entire Bible . . | Italy. |
| 32 | Latin | Ditto | Chiefly for Ecclesiastics. |
| 33 | Romanese, Oberland dialect . . | Ditto | In the Grisons of Switzerla |
| 34 | Do. Lower Enghadine dialect . | Ditto | Enghadine, ditto. |
| 35 | <i>Piedmontese</i> | New Testament . . | Piedmont. |
| | <i>Ditto (with Italian)</i> | Psalms | |
| | <i>Ditto (with French)</i> | Gospels | |
| 36 | <i>Vaudois (with French)</i> | St. Luke and St. John | For the Vaudois, or Walder |

| | Versions. | What Printed. | Where circulated, or for whom designed. |
|----------------------------|---|---|--|
| Southern Europe—continued. | | | |
| GREECE, TURKEY, &c. | | | |
| †§ 37 | Greek, Ancient | New Testament . . . | For Students. |
| | Ditto, ditto R. | The entire Bible . . . | For the Greek Churches. |
| | Greek and English | New Testament . . . | For Students. |
| 38 | Greek and French | Ditto | Ditto. |
| | <i>Greek, Modern</i> | The entire Bible . . . | For the Greek people in ge |
| | <i>Ditto</i> (in Roman type) . . . | Luke and Acts . . . | For Greeks belonging to Roman Catholic Church |
| 39 | <i>Gheg</i> or <i>N. Albanian</i> (Rom. char.) New Test., printing . . | { Gospels, Acts, and Psalms } | Northern Albania. |
| 40 | <i>Tosk</i> or <i>S. Albanian</i> (with Modern Greek) | { New Testament . . | Southern Albania. |
| | <i>Ditto</i> (Mr. Christoforides) . . | | |
| 41 | <i>Turkish</i> | The entire Bible . . . | Turkey in general. |
| | <i>Ditto</i> (Rev. Dr. Schauffler) . . | { New Test. Genesis, and Psalms . . . } | |
| | <i>Ditto</i> , in Greek characters . . | The entire Bible . . . | For Greek Christians, & the Turkish language Greek characters. |
| | <i>Ditto</i> , in Armenian char. . . | Ditto. | For Armenian Christians, the Turkish language Armenian characters. |
| †§ 42 | Rouman R. | Ditto. | Moldavia, Wallachia, and of Transylvania. |
| | <i>Ditto</i> (new trans.) | Ditto (in the press) . | |
| 43 | <i>Servian</i> | The entire Bible . . . | Servia, and some border Austrian States. |
| | <i>Croatian</i> (or <i>Servian</i> in Rom. characters) | { Ditto } | |
| 44 | <i>Bulgarian</i> | Ditto | Turkish provinces, E. and Hungary. |
| * | <i>Ditto</i> , & <i>Slavic</i> (Am. B. S.) . | New Testament . . . | |
| Russia. | | | |
| †§ 45 | Slavonic, ancient and ecclesi- astical language R. | { The entire Bible { | For the purposes of the Rus Church. |
| 46 | <i>Russ, Modern</i> , (Books of Samuel, translated) | { Octateuch, Psalms, Proverbs, Pro- phets, and New Testament . . . } | Russia generally. |
| § | Slavonic and <i>Modern Russ</i> (in columns) R. | { New Testament . . | Ditto. |
| 47 | Dorpat Esthonian R. | New Test. & Psalms. | Southern part of Esthonia |
| 48 | Reval Esthonian R. | The entire Bible . . . | Northern do. on Gulf of Fin |
| § 49 | Lettish, or Livonian R. | Ditto | Provinces of Livonia & Cour |
| | <i>Ditto</i> | New Test. & Psalms } | |
| †§ 50 | <i>Karelian</i> R. | St. Matthew. | For a Finnish Tribe in the vernment of Tver. |
| †§ 51 | <i>Zirian</i> , or <i>Sirenian</i> R. | Ditto. | Ditto, in government of Vol |
| †§ 52 | <i>Samogitian</i> | New Testament . . . | In three districts of Wiln |
| | <i>Ditto</i> | Ditto. | |
| †§ 53 | <i>Calmuc</i> or <i>Western Mongo- lian</i> R. | { St. Matthew, St. John, and Acts . . } | For Calmuçs of the Don & V in Russia; & Eleutha, Cal and Soungars, of Mong |
| †§ 54 | <i>Mordvinian</i> or <i>Morduin</i> . . R. | New Testament . . . | For a Finnish Tribe on the of the Oka and Volga, & governments of Nische- gorod, and Kasan. |

| Versions. | | What Printed. | Where circulated, or for whom designed. |
|---------------------------------|---|-------------------------------------|--|
| Russia—continued. | | | |
| †§ 55 | <i>Tscheremissian</i> R. | New Testament . | { For a Finnish tribe on the Volga and Kama, in the governments of Kasan and Simberak. |
| †§ 56 | <i>Tschuwaschian</i> R. | The Gospels . . | |
| †§ 57 | <i>Orenburgh Tartar</i> R. | New Testament . | { For a Finnish Tribe of the mountains in Kasan, Nische-Novogorod, and Orenburgh. |
| †§ 58 | <i>Karass, or Turkish Tartar</i> (several other books of the Old Testament translated) . R. | { Ditto and Psalms } | |
| †§ 59 | <i>Crimean Tartar</i> R. | Genesis | { For Tartars in the vicinity of Orenburgh. |
| | | | { For Tartars in the government of Astrachan. |
| | | | { For the Caraites Jews of the Crimea, by way of trial. |
| Caucasian and Border Countries. | | | |
| †§ 60 | <i>Ossitinian</i> (in the Russian depôt) R. | { Gospels, but never circulated . . | { Central Regions of the Caucasus. |
| †§ 61 | <i>Georgian</i> , in Kutsuri, or ecclesiastical characters . R. | | |
| †§ 62 | Do., in Mkedvuli, or com. do. R. | { New Testament | { Georgia, S. W. of the Caucasus. |
| †§ 62 | <i>Armenian</i> , Ancient R. | | |
| | Ditto | { Ditto | { Armenia Proper; but also prepared for the Armenians of Constantinople, Calcutta, &c. |
| 63 | <i>Ditto, Modern</i> | | |
| 64 | <i>Ararat-Armenian</i> | { The entire Bible . | { Around Mount Ararat, S. of [Georgia. |
| 65 | <i>Trans-Caucasian Tartar</i> (the Acts to Revelation translated) | | |
| 66 | <i>Kurdish</i> (Armenian Char.) . | { St. Matthew . . | { Grusinia. |
| | | { The Four Gospels . | { Kurdistan. |
| Semitic Languages. | | | |
| 67 | <i>Hebrew</i> | { Old and New Test. | { For the Jews, & for Students. |
| 68 | <i>Arabic</i> | | |
| | <i>Ditto</i> (Beyrout version) . . | { The entire Bible . | { For Mohammedans. |
| | <i>Judæo-Arabic</i> (Arabic in Hebrew characters) | | |
| 69 | <i>Syriac</i> | { Four Books of New Testament . | { For Jews in Yemen, Egypt, Syria, and Mesopotamia. |
| | <i>Syriac & Carshun</i> , in par. cols. Carshun (Arabic in Syriac characters) | | |
| | <i>Syro-Chaldaic</i> (Syriac in Nestorian characters) | { The entire Bible . | { For the Syrian Church in Travancore, and parts of Syria. |
| | | | |
| | | { Ditto | { Mesopotamia, Aleppo, & other parts of Syria. |
| | | | |
| | | { New Testament. | { Mozul, Djezira, Tolamisk, and country west of Kurdistan. |
| | | | |
| | | { Gospels | { |
| | | | |
| | | | |
| Persia. | | | |
| 70 | <i>Persic</i> (Henry Martyn) . . | { New Testament . | { For the Mohammedans, Parsis, and Persians of India. |
| | <i>Ditto</i> (Archdeacon Robinson) | | |
| | <i>Ditto</i> (Dr. Glen) | { Old Test. . . . | { |
| | <i>Ditto</i> (Mirza Ibrahim) . . | | |
| | <i>Ditto</i> (Mirza Jaffier) . . . | { Ditto | { Persia Proper. |
| | <i>Judæo-Persic</i> (Persic in Hebrew characters) | | |
| § 71 | <i>Pushtoo, or Affghan</i> . . . S. | { Four Gospels . . | { For Jews in Persia. |
| | <i>Ditto</i> (Rev. I. Loewenthal) | | |
| § 72 | <i>Beloches</i> S. | { Hist. Books & N.T. . | { Affghanistan. |
| | | | |
| | | { New Testament . . | { Ditto. |
| | | | |
| | | { Three Gospels . . | { Belochistan, South of the Indus, on the Arabian Sea. |
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| Versions. | | What Printed. | Where circulated, or for whom designed. |
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| India. | | | |
| § 73 | <i>Sanskrit</i> S. | The entire Bible . | The sacred & learned language of the Brahmins throughout India. |
| 74 | <i>Hindustani, or Urdu</i> (H. Martyn) <i>Ditto</i> (Mr. Thomason, and others) | New Testament . The entire Bible . |  | For the Mohammedans of In- dia and others; the language being generally understood in all the larger towns. |
| § | <i>Ditto</i> (Serampore version) . S. | Ditto | |
| | <i>Ditto</i> (Benares version) . . . | Ditto | |
| | <i>Ditto</i> (in Roman characters) . | Ditto | |
| Northern and Central India. | | | |
| § 75 | <i>Bengali</i> S. | The entire Bible . | Province of Bengal. |
| § | <i>Ditto, two versions</i> (Ellerton; and Yates and Wenger) . . | New Testament | |
| | <i>Ditto</i> (in Roman characters) . | Ditto | |
| | <i>Ditto</i> (with English) | Ditto | |
| 76 | <i>Santali</i> (Psalms translated) . | St. Matthew . . . | Aborigines of N. W. Bengal. |
| o§ 77 | <i>Maghuda</i> S. | Ditto | Province of S. Behar, now part of the province of Bengal. |
| 78 | <i>Uriya, or Orissa</i> | The entire Bible . | Province of Orissa, the greater part attached to Bengal. |
| 79 | <i>Hindui</i> (Bowley) | Ditto | For Hindustan, or the upper provinces of the Bengal Presidency. |
| § | <i>Ditto</i> (called <i>Hindoe</i> by Ser. Trans.) both in the Nagree and Kythee characters . S. | Ditto | |
| o§ 80 | Dialects of the Hindui. <i>Bughelcundi</i> S. | New Testament . | A district between the pro- vince of Bundelcund, and the sources of the Nerbudda River. |
| o§ 81 | <i>Brug, or Brij-bhasa</i> S. | Ditto | Province of Agra. |
| o§ 82 | <i>Canoj, or Canyacubja</i> . . . S. | Ditto | In the Doab of the Ganges and Jumna. |
| o§ 83 | <i>Kousulu, or Koshala</i> . . . S. | St. Matthew . . . | Western part of Ouda. |
| | Ditto for Central India, or Rajpoot States. | | |
| o§ 84 | <i>Harroti</i> S. | New Testament . . | A province W. of Bundelcund. |
| o§ 85 | <i>Oojein, or Oujjuyuni</i> . . . S. | Ditto | Province of Malwah. |
| o§ 86 | <i>Oodeypoor</i> S. | St. Matthew . . . | Province of Mewar, or Oodey- poor. |
| o§ 87 | <i>Marwar</i> S. | New Testament . | Province of Joipoor, or Mar- war, North of Mewar. |
| | <i>Ditto</i> (by Bombay Auxiliary). | St. Luke | Rajpootana generally. |
| o§ 88 | <i>Juyapoor</i> S. | St. Matthew . . . | Province of Joipoor, E. of Marwar, and W. of Agra. |
| o§ 89 | <i>Bikaneera</i> S. | New Testament . | Province of Bikaneer, North of Marwar. |
| o§ 90 | <i>Buttaneer, or Virat</i> . . . S. | Ditto | Prov. of Buttaneer, W. of Delhi. |
| 91 | <i>Sindhi</i> | Four Gospels & Acts | Prov. of Sindh, E. of the Indus. |
| 92 | <i>Gurumukhi</i> | Gospels preparing | |
| o§ 93 | <i>Moultan, or Wuch, or Ooch</i> . S. | New Testament . | N. of Sindh, between the Indus, Chenaub, & Gharra Rivers. |
| o§ 94 | <i>Punjabi or Sikh</i> S. | The entire Bible . | Province of Lahore. |
| | <i>Ditto</i> | { Gen., Psal., Four Gospels, & Acts } | |

| Versions. | | What Printed. | Where circulated, or for whom designed. |
|--|--|--------------------------------------|---|
| Northern and Central India—continued. | | | |
| o\$ 95 | <i>Dogura, or Jumboo</i> (Mountain Punjabi) S. | New Testament. | Mountainous, or Northern districts of Lahore. |
| o\$ 96 | <i>Cashmerian</i> S. | Pent., Hist. Books, and New Test. | Cashmere, North of Lahore |
| Gorkha Dialects. | | | |
| o\$ 97 | <i>Nepalese, Khaspoora, or Parbutti</i> S. | New Testament. | Kingdom of Nepaul, ab |
| | <i>Ditto</i> (Rev. W. Start) . . . | St. Luke, & Acts of the Apostles | Katmandha. |
| o\$ 98 | <i>Palpa</i> S. | Ditto . . . | Small States N. of Oude, bel |
| o\$ 99 | <i>Kumaon</i> S. | Ditto . . . | the Himalayas. |
| o\$ 100 | <i>Gurwhal, or Schreenagur</i> . S. | Ditto . . . | Prov. of Kumaon, W. of Pal |
| | | | Province of Gurwhal, Wes |
| | | | Kumaon. |
| Southern India. | | | |
| MADRAS PRESIDENCY. | | | |
| 101 | <i>Telinga, or Telugu</i> | Pent. & New Test. | Northern Circars, Cuddap |
| \$ | <i>Ditto</i> (Vizagapatam version) . | The entire Bible . | Nellore, and greater par |
| | | | Hydrabad, or Telingana. |
| 102 | <i>Karnata, or Canarese</i> | New Testament . | Throughout the Mysore, s |
| \$ | <i>Ditto</i> (Bellary version) . . . | The entire Bible . | in the province of Cana |
| | | | and as far north as |
| | | | Kistna River. |
| 103 | <i>Tamil</i> | Ditto . . . | The Carnatic, and N. part |
| | <i>Ditto</i> (Bower's revision) . . . | Ditto . . . | Ceylon. |
| 104 | <i>Dakhani</i> (Madras Hindustani) | Genesis & New Testament . | For Mohammedans in the |
| 106 | <i>Malayalim</i> | The entire Bible . | dras Presidency. |
| * | <i>Tulu</i> (by Basle Bible Society) . | New Testament . | Travancore and Malabar. |
| | | | Canara, westward of the Mys |
| BOMBAY PRESIDENCY. | | | |
| o\$ 106 | <i>Kunkuna</i> S. | Pent. and New Test. | The Concan, chiefly the S. p |
| \$ | <i>Mahratta</i> S. | The entire Bible . | among the common peop |
| | <i>Ditto</i> (Bombay version) . . . | Ditto . . . | The Concan, and through |
| | <i>Ditto</i> in the Modhi character . | Four Gospels & Acts | the Mahratta territory. |
| \$ 108 | <i>Gujarati</i> S. | New Testament . | Surat, and province of Gu |
| | <i>Ditto</i> (Surat version) . . . | The entire Bible . | rat. |
| 109 | <i>Parsi-Gujarati</i> | New Testament . | For the Parsis in the Bom |
| o\$ 110 | <i>Cutchi, or Catchi</i> S. | New T. preparing, some of it printed | Presidency. |
| | | | Prov. of Cutch, between |
| | | | Gulf of Cutch & the Ind |
| Ceylon. | | | |
| 111 | <i>Pali</i> (in Burmese characters) . | New Testament . | Sacred and learned langu |
| | | | of Ceylon and Indo-Chin |
| | | | nations. |
| 112 | <i>Singhalese</i> | The entire Bible . | S. part of Ceylon, from Ba |
| | | | cola on the E. to the Ri |
| | | | Chilaw on the W., and in |
| | | | interior. |
| 113 | <i>Indo-Portuguese</i> | Pent., Psalms, & New Testament | For Portuguese settlers s |
| | | | their descendants in Cey |
| | | | and various parts of the |
| | | | dian Seas. |

| Versions. | | What Printed. | Where circulated, or for whom designed. |
|--------------------------------|--|--|---|
| Indo-Chinese Countries. | | | |
| o§ 114 | <i>Assamese</i> S. | The entire Bible . . | Assam, subject to Beng. P |
| o§ 115 | <i>Munipoora</i> S. | New Testament . . | Munipoor, or South of I |
| 116 | <i>Tibetan</i> (other parts translated) | St. John's Gospel . . | Tibet. |
| 117 | <i>Khassi</i> (New Test. translated). | { Matthew to Phil- emon } | Khassu country, east of row Hills. |
| 118 | <i>Burmese</i> | Genesis & Exodus . . | Burmese Empire & Arn |
| • | <i>Ditto</i> (by Dr. Judson, for American Bible Society) . } | The entire Bible . . | |
| 119 | <i>Bghai-Karen</i> | { Genesis and xx ch. of Ex., Ps., St. Jas. & St. John's Epistles } | For the Bghai-Karens in mah. |
| 120 | <i>Sgau-Karen</i> | The Pentateuch . . | For the Sgau-Kare Burmah. |
| 121 | <i>Pwo-Karen</i> | { Psalms, Isaiah, Daniel, & Jonah } | For the Pwo-Karens in mah. |
| § 122 | <i>Siamese</i> , or <i>Thay</i> (New Test. translated) | { St. Luke & St. John } | Kingdom of Siam. |
| Chinese Empire. | | | |
| 123 | <i>Chinese</i> (Morrison's version) . | The entire Bible . . | China Proper, & numerot nese in Indian Archipe |
| § | <i>Ditto</i> (Marshman's ditto) . . | Ditto } | |
| | <i>Ditto</i> (Board of Revisers) . . | Ditto } | |
| 124 | <i>Mandarin Colloquial</i> | New Testament . . | Ningpo and its neighbour Hong Kong and neighbour Manchuria: it is also the language of Pekin. |
| 125 | <i>Ningpo Colloquial</i> (in Rom. char.) | Ditto | |
| 126 | <i>Hakka</i> (in Rom. char.) . . . | St. Matt. & St. Luke | |
| 127 | <i>Manchoo</i> | New Testament . . | For the Buriats about Baikal in Siberia, and f Kalka Tribes of Monge |
| 128 | <i>Buriat</i> , or <i>Eastern Mongolian</i> . | The entire Bible . . | |
| Hither Polynesia. | | | |
| 129 | <i>Malay</i> , in Roman characters . | The entire Bible . . | For the Moluccas, and E part of the Archipelago Malay Peninsula; sea-p coasts of Sumatra, Javi other Islands. |
| | <i>Ditto</i> , in Arabic characters . | Ditto } | |
| | <i>Ditto</i> (Keasberry's Version) . | New Test. & parts of Old Test. . . . } | |
| § 130 | <i>Malay, Low</i> | New Testament . . | Batavia and its neighbour |
| § 131 | <i>Javanese</i> (entire Bible printed by the Netherlands Society) | { Ditto } | Island of Java. |
| 132 | <i>Dajak</i> , or <i>Dyak</i> (ditto) . . . | Ditto | Borneo. |
| 133 | <i>Sundanese</i> (Other Gosp. trans.) | St. Luke | Western part of Java. |
| § 134 | <i>Japanese</i> (New Test. translated) | St. Luke and St. John | Japan. |
| § 135 | <i>Lochooan</i> | Luke to Romans . . | Loochoo. |
| Further Polynesia. | | | |
| 136 | <i>Malagasy</i> | The entire Bible . . | Madagascar. |
| • | <i>Hawaiian</i> (by American Soc.) | Ditto } | Sandwich Islands. |
| | <i>Ditto</i> and English (ditto) . . | New Testament . . | |
| 137 | <i>Tahitian</i> | The entire Bible . . | Georgian and other Islas the South Seas. |
| 138 | <i>Rarotongan</i> | The entire Bible . . | Hervey Islands, South S |
| § 139 | <i>Marquesan</i> | St. John | Marquesan Islands, ditto |

| Versions. | What Printed. | Where circulated, or for whom designed. |
|---|--|--|
| Further Polynesia—continued. | | |
| 140 <i>Tongan</i> | The entire Bible . . | Friendly Islands, ditto. |
| 141 <i>Maori, or New Zealand</i> . . . | Ditto. | New Zealand. |
| <i>Ditto</i> (revised version) . . . | Ditto. | |
| 142 <i>Samoan</i> | Ditto. | Navigators' Islands. |
| 143 <i>Feejean</i> | Ditto. | Feejee Islands. |
| 144 <i>Rotuman</i> | New Testament . . | Rotumah. |
| 145 <i>Nengonese, or Maré</i> | Ditto | Loyalty Islands. |
| 146 <i>Lifu</i> | Ditto | |
| 147 <i>Eromangan</i> (St. Matthew trans.) | Genesis and St. Luke | Island of Eromanga. |
| 148 <i>New Caledonian</i> | Extracts | New Caledonia. |
| 149 <i>Aneityum</i> | { Gen. to Esth., Psal., Jonah, & N. Test. } | New Hebrides. |
| 150 <i>Iaian</i> (New Test. translating). | St. Matthew | Iaia, New Hebrides. |
| 151 <i>Niué</i> (Old Test. being prepared) | New Testament . . | Savage Island. |
| 152 <i>Fatē</i> | St. Mark | Fatē or Sandwich Island. |
| 153 <i>Narrinyeri</i> | Exts. from O. & N. T. | Aborigines of South Australia. |
| * <i>Kusaiei</i> (American Bible Soc.) | St. John | Strong's Island, Micronesia. |
| * <i>Ebon</i> (American Bible Soc.) . . | { St. Matthew, St. Mark, and Acts. } | Marshall's Island, Micronesia. |
| * <i>Gilbert's Island</i> (American Bible Society) | { St. Matthew, St. John, & Ephesians } | Gilbert's Island, Micronesia. |
| Africa. | | |
| 154 <i>Coptic</i> (with Arabic) | Psalms and Gospels . | For the Copts in Egypt. |
| 155 <i>Ethiopic</i> (Ecclesiastical) . . . | N. Test. and Psalms . | For the Church in Abyssinia. |
| 156 <i>Amharic</i> (Vernacular) | The entire Bible . . | Abyssinia. |
| 157 <i>Tigré</i> | Four Gospels . . . | Eastern Abyssinia. |
| 158 <i>Galla</i> | { Genesis, and Mat- thew to Romans translated . . } | Galla country, E. Africa. |
| 159 <i>Kinika</i> (St. John, Romans, and Ephesians translated) | { Gospel of St. Luke . | Wanika Tribes, ditto. |
| 160 <i>Swahili</i> (Psalms translated) . . | St. Matthew | Swahili Tribe, ditto. |
| 161 <i>Berber</i> (Four Gospels & Genesis translated) | { Part of St. Luke } | The Oases of the African Deserts, from Mount Atlas to Egypt. |
| 162 <i>Bulloom</i> (with English) | St. Matthew | About Sierra Leone, on the Western Coast. |
| 163 <i>Mandingo</i> (Four Gospels trans.) | Ditto. | Mandingo country, S. of Gambia River. |
| 164 <i>Accra, or Gâ</i> | The entire Bible . . | Eastern part of Gold Coast. |
| 165 <i>Tyi</i> (Old Test. translated) . . | { Genes., Ps., Prov., and New Test. } | The Ashantee Country and W. part of Gold Coast. |
| 166 <i>Yoruba</i> | { Genesis to Ruth, Daniel, & N. T. } | Yoruba Tribe, W. Africa. |
| 167 <i>Hausa</i> | { Genesis, Exodus, St. Matthew, St. John, & the Acts. } | For the Hausa Tribe, and each side of the Rivers Niger and Tschadda. |
| 168 <i>Ibo</i> | { Eight Books of the New Testament } | For the Ibos on the Banks of the Niger, &c. |
| 169 <i>Temne</i> | Genesis & New Test. { Gen., St. Matthew, St. Luke, Acts, Romans, & 1 Cor. } | Quiah country, nr. Sierra Leone. |
| * <i>Grebo</i> (by American Bible Soc.) | { Ch. i.—vii. of St. Matthew . . } | For Grebos, in Western Africa. |
| 170 <i>Nupé</i> | { Ch. i.—vii. of St. Matthew . . } | For the Nupé Tribe, on the Kowara River. |
| 171 <i>Namacqua</i> | New Testament . . | N. of Orange River, S. Africa. |

| Versions. | | What Printed. | Where circulated, or for whom designed. |
|--------------------------|--|---------------------------|--|
| Africa—continued. | | | |
| 172 | <i>Sechuana</i> | The entire Bible . . | Bechuana, East of Nam |
| 173 | <i>Kafir</i> | { Ditto } | Caffraria, Eastern Coast |
| * | <i>Zulu</i> (American Bible Soc.) . | { New Testament . } | Africa. |
| 174 | <i>Sesuto</i> | { New Testament and } | For the Basutos in |
| | | { Psalms } | Africa. |
| * | <i>Mpongwe</i> (Amer. Bible Soc.) . | { Genesis, Exodus, } | A Western African trib |
| | | { Proverbs, St. John, } | |
| | | { Acts, & St. Paul's } | |
| | | { Epistles } | |
| * | <i>Benga</i> (American Bible Soc.) . | { Genesis, St. Mark, } | Ditto. |
| | | { St. Luke, St. John, } | |
| | | { and Acts } | |
| America. | | | |
| 175 | <i>Greenlandish</i> | { N. Test. & large por- } | Greenland, for the Mor |
| | | { tion of the O. Test. } | Missions. |
| 176 | <i>Esquimaux</i> | { Genesis to Esther, } | Labrador, ditto. |
| | | { Psalms, Prov., Pro- } | |
| 177 | <i>Mohawk</i> (Pent. & Psal. trans.) | { phets, & New Test. } | Indian Nations, West c |
| | | { Isaiah, St. Luke, and } | Falls of Niagara. |
| | | { St. John } | |
| 178 | <i>Mic-Mac</i> | { Portions of Old and } | For the Mic-Mac India |
| | | { New Test. } | Nova Scotia. |
| 179 | <i>Cree</i> | The entire Bible . . | For the Cree Indians, |
| | | | son's Bay Territories. |
| 180 | <i>Tinne</i> (St. John translated) . | St. Mark | A tribe in Hudson's Bay |
| | | | tory. |
| 181 | <i>Ojibwa</i> | St. John | For the Chippeway or |
| * | <i>Ditto, ditto</i> (by American Soc.) | New Testament . . | ware Indians. |
| * | <i>Delaware</i> (by ditto) . . . | Epistles of St. John | |
| * | <i>Choctaw</i> (by ditto) . . . | New Testament and | For Choctaw Indians. |
| | | { Pentateuch . . . } | |
| * | <i>Dakota</i> (by ditto) . . . | { New Test. & por- } | For Dakota Indians. |
| | | { tions of Old . . . } | |
| * | <i>Creolese</i> (by Danish Society) . | New Testament . . | Danish West Indian Isl |
| * | <i>Cherokee</i> (Amer. Bible Soc.) . | New Testament . . | Cherokee Indians. |
| * | <i>Arrawack</i> (ditto) . . . | Acts | Dutch Guinea. |
| * | <i>Creek</i> (ditto) . . . | St. Matthew . . . | Creek Indians. |
| * | <i>Seneca</i> (ditto) . . . | St. Matthew & St. Mark | Iroquoia. |
| * | <i>Negro Dialect of Curaçao</i> (by | { St. Matthew . . . } | Island of Curaçao. |
| | Netherlands Society) . . . | | |
| * | <i>Ditto</i> (by American Bible Soc.) | St. Mark | |
| 182 | <i>Mayan</i> | St. Luke | Yucatan. |
| 183 | <i>Mexican</i> | Ditto | Mexico. |
| 184 | <i>Negro Dialect of Surinam</i> . . | New Test. and Psalms | Surinam, Dutch Guiana |
| 185 | <i>Aimara</i> (New Testament trans- lated), with Spanish. | { St. Luke } | Bolivia. |

RECAPITULATION.

Of these 185 *Languages* or *Dialects*, the Translation, Printing, or Distribution of the
tures, in whole or in part, has been promoted by the Society,

Directly in 140 Languages or Dialects } . Total, 185.
Indirectly 45 ditto }

The number of *Versions* (omitting those which are printed in different characters only
Of these 173 are versions prepared since the year 1804.

COMPENDIUM.

BIBLE SOCIETIES connected with the British and Foreign Bible Society.

IN GREAT BRITAIN.

Auxiliaries . 771 | Branches . 388 | Associations . 3,053 | Total . 4,212
Of these Associations the far greater part are conducted by Ladies.

IN THE COLONIES, OTHER DEPENDENCIES, &c.

Auxiliaries . 101 | Branches . 916 | Associations . 200 | Total . 1,217

BIBLE SOCIETIES

Connected with the Hibernian Bible Society.

Auxiliary and Branch Societies and Associations (in 1868) in the Four Provinces, 522.

FOREIGN AGENCIES

Connected with the British and Foreign Bible Society,

Which have the superintendence of Depôts of the Holy Scriptures.

- I. In FRANCE, at Paris. II. In BELGIUM, at Brussels.
III. In HOLLAND, at Amsterdam.
IV. In GERMANY, at Frankfort, Cologne, and Berlin. — V. In AUSTRIA, at Vienna. — VI. In SWEDEN, at Stockholm. — VII. In NORWAY, at Christiania, Drontheim, Bergen, Stavanger, Christianssand, and Tromsø.
VIII. In DENMARK, at Copenhagen. — IX. In RUSSIA, at St. Petersburg.
X. For ITALY, MALTA, &c., at Leghorn. — XI. In SPAIN, at Madrid.
XII. In PORTUGAL, at Lisbon. — XIII. In TURKEY, at Constantinople.
XIV. In MEXICO, at Mexico.

The BRITISH AND FOREIGN BIBLE SOCIETY has also Depôts of Bibles and Testaments in the following places: viz.—Marseilles, Genoa, Turin, Milan, Florence, Naples, Prague, Belgrade, Warsaw, Klausenburg, Joannina, Scutari, Bucharest, Odessa, Athens, Smyrna, Alexandria, Malta, Gibraltar, Barcelona, Saragossa, Malaga, Seville, Valencia, and other towns in Spain, Buenos Ayres, Rio de Janeiro, &c.

Foreign Societies,

Formerly or at present assisted by the BRITISH AND FOREIGN BIBLE SOCIETY, with the Amount of their Issues.

| WESTERN EUROPE { <i>French, Breton, Spanish, Catalanian, Portuguese, German, &c.</i> | | Copies of Scriptures. |
|--|--|-----------------------|
| | | Bibles and Testa. |
| 1. Protestant Bible Society at Paris, instituted 1818, with 132 Auxiliaries | | 505,429 |
| 2. French and Foreign Bible Society at Paris, instituted 1833, with Auxiliaries | | 750,000 |
| 3. The Bible Society of France, instituted 1864 | | 43,424 |
| 4. Strasburg Bible Society, instituted 1816—(chiefly German Bibles and Testaments) | | 96,441 |
| Issued from the Society's Depôt in Paris, from April 1820, 4,665,532 copies. | | |
| The Agency in Lisbon, appointed in 1864, has issued 39,394 copies. | | |
| Carried forward | | 1,395,294 |

Copies of Scriptures.

Bibles and Testa

Brought forward . . . 1,395,294

NORTHERN EUROPE { *Icelandic, Swedish, Finnish, Lap-
ponese, Danish, Faroese, &c.*

- | | |
|--|---------|
| 5. Icelandic Bible Society, instituted 1815 | 10,445 |
| 6. Swedish Bible Society, instituted 1809, with Auxiliaries | 816,612 |
| The Agency at Stockholm, formed 1832, has issued 1,738,604 copies. | |
| 7. Norwegian Bible Society, instituted 1816 | 148,137 |
| The Agencies in Norway, formed 1832, have issued 342,803 copies. | |
| 8. Stavanger Bible Society, instituted 1828 | 7,017 |
| 9. Finnish Bible Society, instituted 1812, at Abo, with many Branches | 204,638 |
| 10. Danish Bible Society, instituted 1814, with Auxiliaries | 312,669 |
| The Agency in Copenhagen, formed in 1855, has issued 179,660 copies. | |

CENTRAL EUROPE.

- | | |
|--|-----------|
| 11. Netherlands Bible Society, with Auxiliaries | 1,034,120 |
| The Agency at Amsterdam, appointed 1843, has issued 697,045 copies. | |
| 12. Belgian and Foreign Bible Society, at Brussels, instituted 1834 | 7,623 |
| 13. Belgian Bible Associations, instituted 1839 | 14,909 |
| The Agency at Brussels, appointed 1835, has issued 321,450 copies. | |
| 14. Antwerp Bible Society, instituted 1834 | 439 |
| 15. Ghent Bible Society, instituted 1834 | 8,980 |
| 16. Sleswick-Holstein Bible Society, instituted 1815, with Auxiliaries | 135,090 |
| 17. Eutin Bible Society, instituted 1817, for Principality of Lübeck | 5,296 |
| 18. Lübeck Bible Society, instituted 1814 | 21,820 |
| 19. Hamburg-Altona Bible Society, instituted 1814, with Branches | 162,244 |
| 20. Bremen Bible Society, instituted 1815, with an Auxiliary | 26,913 |
| 21. Lauenburg-Ratzeburg Bible Society, instituted 1816 | 25,296 |
| 22. Rostock Bible Society, instituted 1816 | 19,154 |
| 23. Hanover Bible Society, instituted 1814, with Auxiliaries | 129,849 |
| 24. Lippe-Detmold Bible Society, instituted 1816 | 24,389 |
| 25. Waldeck and Pyrmont Bible Society, instituted 1817 | 2,800 |
| 26. Hesse-Cassel Bible Society, instituted 1818 | 30,000 |
| 27. Hanau Bible Society, instituted 1818 | 3,316 |
| 28. Marburg Bible Society, instituted 1825 | 7,832 |
| 29. Frankfort Bible Society, instituted 1816 | 73,566 |
| The Agency at Frankfort, appointed 1830, has issued 2,774,238 copies. | |
| 30. Hesse-Darmstadt Bible Society, instituted 1817, with Auxiliaries | 31,484 |
| 31. Duchy of Baden Bible Society, instituted 1820, with Auxiliaries | 44,507 |
| 32. Württemberg Bible Society, instituted 1812, with Auxiliaries | 1,002,682 |
| 33. Bavarian Protestant Bible Institution at Nuremberg, instituted 1821, with Auxiliaries | 289,576 |
| 34. Saxon Bible Society, instituted 1814, with Auxiliaries | 366,000 |
| 35. Leipzig Bible Society, instituted 1840 | 29,429 |
| 36. Anhalt-Bernburg Bible Society, instituted 1821 | 4,786 |
| 37. Anhalt-Dessau Bible Society | 11,240 |
| 38. Weimar Bible Society, instituted 1821 | 5,894 |
| 39. Eisenach Bible Society, instituted 1818 | 6,112 |
| 40. Brunswick Bible Society, instituted 1815 | 700 |
| 41. Berg Bible Society, at Elberfeld, established 1813 | 484,420 |
| 42. Prussian Bible Society at Berlin, instituted 1805, with Auxiliaries | 2,717,396 |
| Issued to the Prussian troops, since 1830, 620,355 copies. | |
| The Agency at Cologne, appointed 1847, has issued 1,666,721 copies. | |
| The Agency at Berlin, appointed 1853, has issued 1,820,104 copies. | |
| The Agency at Vienna has issued 547,176 copies. | |

Carried forward . . . 9,612,582

| | | Copies of Scriptures |
|--|--|----------------------|
| | | Bibles and Tests. |
| Brought forward | | 9,612,682 |
| SWITZERLAND AND ITALY { <i>German, French, Italian, and Romanese.</i> | | |
| 43. Basle Bible Society, instituted 1804 | | 549,044 |
| 44. Schaffhausen Bible Society, instituted 1813 | | 25,849 |
| 45. Zurich Bible Society, instituted 1812, with an Auxiliary at Winterthur | | 68,291 |
| 46. St. Gall Bible Society, instituted 1813 | | 48,975 |
| 47. Aargovian Bible Society, instituted 1815 | | 48,229 |
| 48. Berne Bible Society | | 127,249 |
| 49. Neuchâtel Bible Society, instituted 1816 | | 19,016 |
| 50. Lausanne Bible Society, instituted 1814 | | 47,692 |
| 51. Geneva Bible Society, instituted 1814 | | 68,527 |
| 52. Glarus Bible Society, instituted 1819 | | 5,000 |
| 53. Coire Bible Society, instituted 1813 | | 12,267 |
| 54. Waldenses Bible Society at La Tour, instituted 1816 | | 4,238 |
| The Agency in Italy since 1860 has issued 275,963 copies. | | |

GREECE AND TURKEY.

| | |
|--|-------|
| 55. Ionian Bible Society, instituted 1819 at Corfu, with 3 Auxiliaries | 7,377 |
|--|-------|

RUSSIA.

| | |
|---|---------|
| 56. Russian Bible Society, St. Petersburg, previous to its suspension by an Imperial Ukase in 1826, had 289 Auxiliaries, and had printed the Scriptures in various languages; the circulation of which is still allowed | 861,106 |
| 57. Russian Protestant Bible Society at St. Petersburg, instituted 1826, with numerous Auxiliaries | 562,344 |
| The Agency at St. Petersburg, formed 1828, has issued 797,623 copies. | |

INDIA.

| | |
|---|-----------|
| 58. Calcutta Bible Society, instituted 1811 | 1,285,031 |
| Serampore Missionaries | 200,000 |
| 59. North India Bible Society, at Allahabad, instituted 1845 | 222,999 |
| 60. Madras Bible Society, instituted 1820 | 1,996,416 |
| 61. Bombay Bible Society, instituted 1813 | 329,858 |
| 62. Colombo Bible Society, instituted 1812, with various branches in Ceylon | 110,500 |
| 63. Jaffna Bible Society | 120,183 |

AMERICA.

| | |
|--|-------------------|
| 64. American Bible Society | 23,855,120 |
| 65. American and Foreign Bible Society | 786,696 |
| 66. The Bible Association of Friends in America, organized in 1830 | 127,470 |
| 67. The American Bible Union | 603,184 |
| Total of Copies of Scriptures | <u>41,705,242</u> |

Issues by the British and Foreign Bible Society.

| | From London. | | On the Continent, &c. | | Total. |
|--|--|----------------------------|--|----------------------------|------------|
| | Bibles and Parts of Old Testament. | New Test. and Parts. | Bibles and Parts of Old Testament. | New Test. and Parts. | |
| March 7, 1804, to Sept. 17, 1805, (None issued, the Universities not having completed their Stereotype Editions.) | | | | | |
| Sept. 17, 1805, to March 31, 1808, | 16,544 | 64,613 | ..... | ..... | 81,157 |
| March 31, 1808, to March 25, 1809, | 35,910 | 41,362 | ..... | ..... | 77,272 |
| March 25, 1809, to Feb. 16, 1810, | 18,662 | 45,806 | ..... | ..... | 64,468 |
| Feb. 16, 1810, to March 25, 1811, | 33,609 | 69,009 | ..... | ..... | 102,618 |
| March 25, 1811, to Feb. 21, 1812, | 35,690 | 70,793 | ..... | ..... | 106,483 |
| Feb. 21, 1812, to Dec. 31, 1812, | 81,319 | 121,261 | ..... | ..... | 202,580 |
| Dec. 31, 1812, to March 31, 1814, | 167,330 | 185,249 | ..... | ..... | 352,579 |
| Year ending | 126,156 | 193,776 | ..... | ..... | 319,932 |
| ..... | 138,168 | 110,068 | ..... | ..... | 248,236 |
| ..... | 92,289 | 100,782 | ..... | ..... | 193,071 |
| ..... | 89,795 | 104,306 | ..... | ..... | 194,101 |
| ..... | 128,247 | 196,784 | ..... | ..... | 325,031 |
| ..... | 116,775 | 141,108 | ..... | ..... | 257,883 |
| ..... | 104,828 | 142,129 | ..... | ..... | 246,957 |
| ..... | 118,766 | 186,978 | ..... | ..... | 305,744 |
| ..... | 123,127 | 136,723 | ..... | ..... | 259,850 |
| ..... | 123,107 | 167,298 | ..... | ..... | 290,405 |
| ..... | 116,589 | 164,116 | ..... | ..... | 280,705 |
| ..... | 110,968 | 175,439 | ..... | ..... | 286,407 |
| ..... | 137,142 | 166,864 | ..... | ..... | 304,006 |
| ..... | 137,162 | 199,108 | ..... | ..... | 336,270 |
| ..... | 164,193 | 201,231 | ..... | ..... | 365,424 |
| Issued previous to March 31, 1829, | | | 251,059 | 893,228 | 1,144,287 |
| Year ending | March 31, 1830, | 140,593 | 184,860 | 31,706 | 426,423 |
| ..... | March 31, 1831, | 167,556 | 191,729 | 15,991 | 475,276 |
| ..... | March 31, 1832, | 160,701 | 182,444 | 82,954 | 526,099 |
| ..... | March 30, 1833, | 140,295 | 168,362 | 28,977 | 437,634 |
| ..... | March 31, 1834, | 182,764 | 155,427 | 13,498 | 521,689 |
| ..... | March 31, 1835, | 240,634 | 284,888 | 20,509 | 706,031 |
| ..... | March 31, 1836, | 221,642 | 191,229 | 21,888 | 634,759 |
| ..... | March 31, 1837, | 195,820 | 182,977 | 23,740 | 562,537 |
| ..... | March 31, 1838, | 188,255 | 181,509 | 37,650 | 507,414 |
| ..... | March 30, 1839, | 205,357 | 211,919 | 37,773 | 655,049 |
| ..... | March 31, 1840, | 272,577 | 265,882 | 38,714 | 877,173 |
| ..... | March 31, 1841, | 288,091 | 349,764 | 39,720 | 977,575 |
| ..... | March 31, 1842, | 285,096 | 299,448 | 84,659 | 969,203 |
| ..... | March 31, 1843, | 293,123 | 434,707 | 39,776 | 1,167,606 |
| ..... | March 30, 1844, | 298,293 | 378,331 | 37,801 | 1,014,425 |
| ..... | March 31, 1845, | 273,609 | 331,991 | 44,225 | 950,825 |
| ..... | March 31, 1846, | 492,693 | 612,094 | 50,894 | 1,441,681 |
| ..... | March 31, 1847, | 515,638 | 593,586 | 42,935 | 1,419,233 |
| ..... | March 31, 1848, | 373,893 | 403,468 | 51,640 | 1,129,007 |
| ..... | March 31, 1849, | 403,107 | 399,026 | 55,194 | 1,107,518 |
| ..... | March 30, 1850, | 373,358 | 409,845 | 76,712 | 1,159,915 |
| ..... | March 31, 1851, | 401,308 | 386,770 | 73,810 | 1,161,888 |
| ..... | March 31, 1852, | 414,529 | 390,652 | 76,061 | 1,181,242 |
| ..... | March 31, 1853, | 458,348 | 382,204 | 59,734 | 1,299,926 |
| ..... | March 31, 1854, | 518,047 | 407,916 | 99,606 | 1,425,569 |
| ..... | March 31, 1855, | 503,951 | 514,931 | 107,741 | 1,426,623 |
| ..... | March 31, 1856, | 488,667 | 463,478 | 126,968 | 1,478,113 |
| ..... | March 31, 1857, | 531,986 | 469,979 | 144,907 | 1,546,872 |
| ..... | March 31, 1858, | 511,609 | 464,954 | 201,696 | 1,678,259 |
| ..... | March 31, 1859, | 533,485 | 455,802 | 190,249 | 1,629,536 |
| ..... | March 31, 1860, | 639,214 | 602,465 | 205,170 | 1,946,849 |
| ..... | March 30, 1861, | 594,651 | 544,901 | 185,670 | 1,725,222 |
| ..... | March 31, 1862, | 538,820 | 461,137 | 146,619 | 1,646,576 |
| ..... | March 31, 1863, | 594,049 | 924,420 | 138,084 | 2,156,553 |
| ..... | March 31, 1864, | 738,228 | 1,116,539 | 183,708 | 2,638,475 |
| ..... | March 31, 1865, | 676,672 | 1,068,998 | 144,706 | 2,490,376 |
| ..... | March 31, 1866, | 628,033 | 843,011 | 170,154 | 2,241,198 |
| ..... | March 30, 1867, | 613,342 | 780,634 | 191,693 | 2,185,669 |
| ..... | March 31, 1868, | 594,363 | 757,626 | 218,079 | 2,049,778 |
| ..... | March 31, 1869, | 556,103 | 574,425 | 239,056 | 2,140,584 |
| TOTAL..... | 18,382,936 | 20,979,066 | 3,840,656 | 14,007,827 | 57,210,485 |

EDITIONS OF THE SCRIPTURES

AND INTEGRAL PORTIONS THEREOF,

Printed or Purchased for the British and Foreign Bible Society.

(Made up to March 31, 1869.)

| EDITIONS. | BIBLES. | TESTS. | TOTAL. | VERSIONS. | BIBLES. | TESTS. | TOTAL. |
|---|------------|------------|------------|---|------------|------------|------------|
| English, various edit. . . | 15,082,600 | 14,765,218 | 29,847,818 | English, various edit. . . | 15,082,600 | 14,765,218 | 29,847,818 |
| Por. of O. & N. T. . . | 1,263,369 | 1,538,548 | 2,801,917 | Por. of O. & N. T. . . | 1,263,369 | 1,538,548 | 2,801,917 |
| Test. & Psalms . . . | .. | 84,000 | 84,000 | Test. & Psalms . . . | .. | 84,000 | 84,000 |
| Por. of O. & N. T. for the Blind . . . | 5,165 | 4,319 | 9,484 | Por. of O. & N. T. for the Blind . . . | 5,165 | 4,319 | 9,484 |
| Bromangan, Genesis . . | 500 | .. | 500 | Bromangan, Genesis . . | 500 | .. | 500 |
| Esquimaux | .. | 4,000 | 4,000 | Esquimaux | .. | 4,000 | 4,000 |
| Portions of Old Test. . | 4,025 | .. | 4,025 | Portions of Old Test. . | 4,025 | .. | 4,025 |
| Esthonian | .. | 5,000 | 5,000 | Esthonian | .. | 5,000 | 5,000 |
| Test. & Psalms . . . | .. | 20,185 | 20,185 | Test. & Psalms . . . | .. | 20,185 | 20,185 |
| Ethiopic, Ps. & N. Test. . | 2,100 | 2,020 | 4,120 | Ethiopic, Ps. & N. Test. . | 2,100 | 2,020 | 4,120 |
| Fats St. Mark | .. | 625 | 625 | Fats St. Mark | .. | 625 | 625 |
| Fijian | 5,050 | 26,722 | 31,772 | Fijian | 5,050 | 26,722 | 31,772 |
| Finnish | 16,000 | 150,000 | 175,000 | Finnish | 16,000 | 150,000 | 175,000 |
| Test. and Psalms . . . | .. | 48,000 | 48,000 | Test. and Psalms . . . | .. | 48,000 | 48,000 |
| Flemish | 7,625 | 94,500 | 102,125 | Flemish | 7,625 | 94,500 | 102,125 |
| Parts of O. & N. Test. . | 3,150 | 29,400 | 32,550 | Parts of O. & N. Test. . | 3,150 | 29,400 | 32,550 |
| French | 932,742 | 3,815,656 | 4,748,398 | French | 932,742 | 3,815,656 | 4,748,398 |
| and English | .. | 15,060 | 15,060 | and English | .. | 15,060 | 15,060 |
| and German T. & Pa. . . | .. | 8,070 | 8,070 | and German T. & Pa. . . | .. | 8,070 | 8,070 |
| Ditto, Test. | .. | 5,000 | 5,000 | Ditto, Test. | .. | 5,000 | 5,000 |
| Por. of O. & N. Test. . | 109,044 | 821,831 | 930,875 | Por. of O. & N. Test. . | 109,044 | 821,831 | 930,875 |
| Gaelic | 73,747 | 84,009 | 157,756 | Gaelic | 73,747 | 84,009 | 157,756 |
| German | 1,953,554 | 1,737,455 | 3,691,009 | German | 1,953,554 | 1,737,455 | 3,691,009 |
| Por. of O. & N. Test. . | 191,898 | 306,000 | 497,898 | Por. of O. & N. Test. . | 191,898 | 306,000 | 497,898 |
| Test. and Psalms . . . | .. | 2,965,110 | 2,965,110 | Test. and Psalms . . . | .. | 2,965,110 | 2,965,110 |
| and English | .. | 5,000 | 5,000 | and English | .. | 5,000 | 5,000 |
| in Hebr. Character . . | 5,000 | 1,700 | 6,700 | in Hebr. Character . . | 5,000 | 1,700 | 6,700 |
| Greek, Anc. & Modern . | .. | 45,294 | 45,294 | Greek, Anc. & Modern . | .. | 45,294 | 45,294 |
| Ditto, Gospels. | .. | 2,080 | 2,080 | Ditto, Gospels. | .. | 2,080 | 2,080 |
| Modern | 21,220 | 121,845 | 142,565 | Modern | 21,220 | 121,845 | 142,565 |
| Por. of O. & N. Test. . | 128,033 | 21,403 | 149,436 | Por. of O. & N. Test. . | 128,033 | 21,403 | 149,436 |
| Greek, Ancient | .. | 73,997 | 73,997 | Greek, Ancient | .. | 73,997 | 73,997 |
| Ancient, and Latin . . | .. | 3,250 | 3,250 | Ancient, and Latin . . | .. | 3,250 | 3,250 |
| Ditto, and English . . . | .. | 8,400 | 8,400 | Ditto, and English . . . | .. | 8,400 | 8,400 |
| Ditto, and French . . . | .. | 8,000 | 8,000 | Ditto, and French . . . | .. | 8,000 | 8,000 |
| Ditto, and German . . . | .. | 8,000 | 8,000 | Ditto, and German . . . | .. | 8,000 | 8,000 |
| Greenlandish, Ps. & N. T. . | 1,200 | 2,000 | 3,200 | Greenlandish, Ps. & N. T. . | 1,200 | 2,000 | 3,200 |
| Hausa, Parts of Old and New Test. | 1,011 | 2,014 | 3,025 | Hausa, Parts of Old and New Test. | 1,011 | 2,014 | 3,025 |
| Hakka, St. Matt. & St. Lk. . | .. | 2,000 | 2,000 | Hakka, St. Matt. & St. Lk. . | .. | 2,000 | 2,000 |
| Hebrew | 194,416 | 24,247 | 218,663 | Hebrew | 194,416 | 24,247 | 218,663 |
| Por. of O. & N. T. . . | 179,337 | 5,000 | 184,337 | Por. of O. & N. T. . . | 179,337 | 5,000 | 184,337 |
| Hebrew & French O. T. . | 5,035 | .. | 5,035 | Hebrew & French O. T. . | 5,035 | .. | 5,035 |
| Hebrew and German . . | 18,263 | .. | 18,263 | Hebrew and German . . | 18,263 | .. | 18,263 |
| Portions of O. Test. . . | 71,271 | .. | 71,271 | Portions of O. Test. . . | 71,271 | .. | 71,271 |
| Hindul | .. | 20,020 | 20,020 | Hindul | .. | 20,020 | 20,020 |
| Portions of N. Test. . . | .. | 30,200 | 30,200 | Portions of N. Test. . . | .. | 30,200 | 30,200 |
| Hindustani or Urdu . . | 3,020 | 40,203 | 43,223 | Hindustani or Urdu . . | 3,020 | 40,203 | 43,223 |
| Portions of O. & N. T. . | 1,012 | 30,352 | 31,364 | Portions of O. & N. T. . | 1,012 | 30,352 | 31,364 |
| and English Ps. & T. . . | 10,100 | 10,002 | 20,102 | and English Ps. & T. . . | 10,100 | 10,002 | 20,102 |
| (Madras) Genesis . . . | 9,080 | .. | 9,080 | (Madras) Genesis . . . | 9,080 | .. | 9,080 |
| Hungarian | 139,300 | 32,000 | 171,300 | Hungarian | 139,300 | 32,000 | 171,300 |
| Test. & Psalms | .. | 136,000 | 136,000 | Test. & Psalms | .. | 136,000 | 136,000 |
| Four Gosp. and Acts . . | .. | 10,000 | 10,000 | Four Gosp. and Acts . . | .. | 10,000 | 10,000 |
| Ibo, Por. of New Test. . . | .. | 4,044 | 4,448 | Ibo, Por. of New Test. . . | .. | 4,044 | 4,448 |

F

| VERSIONS. | BIBLES. | TESTS. | TOTAL. | VERSIONS. | BIBLES. | TESTS. |
|---------------------------|---------|---------|---------|---------------------------|---------|-----------|
| Icelandic | 7,000 | .. | 7,000 | Polish | 65,527 | 124,535 |
| Test. and Psalms .. | .. | 20,551 | 20,551 | Test. and Psalms .. | .. | 92,620 |
| Indo-Portuguese, Por. of | | | | Gospels | .. | 10,000 |
| Old and New Test. | 6,000 | 1,000 | 7,000 | Portuguese | 67,401 | 155,432 |
| New Testament .. | .. | 7,000 | 7,000 | Por. of Old & N. T. | 6,000 | 84,570 |
| Irish, in Rom. Character | 10,000 | 8,050 | 18,050 | Rarotongan | 10,295 | 10,100 |
| Genesis & St. Matt. | 5,000 | 10,000 | 15,000 | Romanese, Test. and Pa. | .. | 5,000 |
| in Irish Character .. | 5,000 | 80,483 | 85,483 | Rouman, P. of O. & N. T. | 43,250 | 43,000 |
| Gospels and Acts .. | .. | 3,930 | 3,930 | N. Test. and Psalms | .. | 10,000 |
| Italian | 224,291 | 438,194 | 662,485 | Russ, New Test. .. | .. | 182,473 |
| Parts of Old & N. T. | 20,150 | 381,580 | 401,730 | New Test. & Psalms | .. | 5,050 |
| Test. and Psalms .. | .. | 10,000 | 10,000 | Por. of Old & N. T. | 77,831 | 49,339 |
| and Latin Psalter .. | 2,000 | .. | 2,000 | Samoan | 10,040 | 20,279 |
| Judæo-Arabic, 4 Books | .. | 2,020 | 2,020 | Samogitian, Test. & Pa. | .. | 5,200 |
| Judæo-Persic, Gospels.. | .. | 1,000 | 1,000 | Sechuana, Test. & Pa. | .. | 6,061 |
| Judæo-Spanish | .. | 3,000 | 3,000 | Servian | 5,025 | .. |
| Kafir | 5,049 | 12,056 | 17,105 | Por. of O. T. & Test. | 30,020 | 9,000 |
| Khasi, Part of N. Test. | .. | 2,025 | 2,025 | Test. and Psalms .. | .. | 17,000 |
| Kurdish, Gospels .. | .. | 4,000 | 4,000 | Sesuto, Psalms & N. T. | 4,000 | 5,031 |
| Latin, Test. and Pa. | .. | 10,550 | 10,550 | Sindhi, Parts of N. Test. | .. | 5,502 |
| Lettish, N. T. & Psalms | .. | 70,650 | 70,650 | Slavic | .. | 2,000 |
| Lithuanian | 13,000 | .. | 13,000 | and Bulgarian .. | .. | 1,000 |
| Testaments and Ps. | .. | 42,613 | 42,613 | Spanish | 129,953 | 360,734 |
| Malagasy | 5,000 | 16,154 | 21,154 | and Latin | 1,000 | .. |
| Por. of Old & N. T. | 16,210 | 1,018 | 17,228 | Por. of Old & N. T. | 53,750 | 222,631 |
| Malay, in Rom. Charac. | 10,000 | 14,000 | 24,000 | Swedish | 326,158 | 1,154,878 |
| in Arabic Character | 5,000 | 13,000 | 18,000 | Test. and Psalms .. | .. | 253,304 |
| Por. of N. T. (Arab.) | .. | 3,000 | 3,000 | Psalms | 191,650 | .. |
| Do. (Roman) .. | .. | 3,000 | 3,000 | Syriac | 4,000 | 14,126 |
| Malayalim, Por. of N. T. | .. | 7,065 | 7,065 | and Carshun .. | .. | 2,000 |
| Mandingo, St. Matthew | .. | 500 | 500 | Tahitian | 13,071 | 13,114 |
| Manchou | .. | 1,000 | 1,000 | Pent. & Gos. & Acts | 3,030 | 3,020 |
| Manks | 5,000 | 2,250 | 7,250 | Tartar (Trans-Caucasian) | | |
| Marathi | .. | 10,132 | 10,132 | St. Matt. | .. | 1,014 |
| Mayan, St. Luke .. | .. | 1,010 | 1,010 | Tigré, Four Gospels .. | .. | 1,000 |
| Mexican, St. Luke .. | .. | 250 | 250 | Temne, P. of O. & N. T. | 500 | 5,000 |
| Mio-Mao, P. of O. & N. T. | 2,023 | 3,283 | 5,311 | Tongan | 8,080 | 20,100 |
| Mohawk, St. John .. | .. | 2,000 | 2,000 | Turkish | 5,000 | 16,150 |
| Mongolian | .. | 2,015 | 2,015 | Por. of Old & N. T. | 8,050 | 11,100 |
| Namaqua | .. | 4,000 | 4,000 | and French St. Matt. | .. | 1,000 |
| Negro Dialect, Surinam | .. | 5,000 | 5,000 | and English St. Matt. | .. | 1,000 |
| New Zealand (Maori) .. | 5,050 | 76,020 | 81,072 | and Italian St. Matt. | .. | 1,000 |
| Parts of Old Test. .. | 42,910 | .. | 42,910 | in Greek Character | 5,000 | 13,842 |
| N. T. and Psalms .. | .. | 5,050 | 5,050 | Do. Por. of O. & N. T. | 6,000 | 1,000 |
| Niue | .. | 3,500 | 3,500 | in Armenian Char., | .. | .. |
| Por. of New Test. .. | .. | 3,000 | 3,000 | Pa. and New Test. | 5,012 | 16,237 |
| Ningpo Colloquial, Gosp. | | | | Vaudois & French, Luke | | |
| and Acts | .. | 1,002 | 1,002 | and John | .. | 3,030 |
| New Testament .. | .. | 2,009 | 2,009 | Welsh | 661,092 | 771,040 |
| Nupé, Por. of St. Matt. | .. | 506 | 506 | Por. of Old & N. T. | 17,220 | 25,900 |
| Oti, Por. of O. & N. T. | 8,000 | 10,118 | 18,118 | and English | .. | 66,536 |
| Persian, Por. of O. T. .. | 16,097 | .. | 16,097 | Wendish | 10,000 | 3,000 |
| Old and New Test. | 5,040 | 14,850 | 19,890 | Test. and Psalms .. | .. | 5,000 |
| Piedmontese | .. | 1,000 | 1,000 | (Hungarian) T. & Pa. | .. | 5,000 |
| and Italian Psalms | 1,010 | .. | 1,010 | Yoruba, New Test. | .. | 602 |
| & Fran. Luke & John | .. | 2,030 | 2,030 | Por. of Old & New T. | 10,976 | 14,642 |

ISSUES

FROM THE CONTINENTAL DEPÔTS OF THE

BRITISH AND FOREIGN BIBLE SOCIETY,

AND

G R A N T S

VOTED BY THE COMMITTEE

Between April 1, 1868, and March 31, 1869.

| EUROPE. | £ | s. | d. |
|--|--------|----|----|
| Issued from the Depôt in Paris, for distribution in France, 15,083 Bibles, 67,792 Testaments, and 40,531 Portions . | 4,549 | 2 | 8 |
| Issued from the Depôt in Brussels, for distribution in Belgium, 1,120 Bibles, 3,998 Testaments, and 8,670 Portions . | 336 | 15 | 6 |
| Issued from the Depôt in Amsterdam, for distribution in Holland, 7,527 Bibles, 15,535 Testaments, and 1,679 Portions . | 1,472 | 9 | 11 |
| Issued from the Depôt in Cologne, for distribution in Rhenish Prussia and parts of Northern Germany, 28,689 Bibles, 63,689 Testaments, and 4,465 Portions . | 4,701 | 6 | 8 |
| Issued from the Depôt in Frankfort, for distribution in Germany, Switzerland, &c., 27,812 Bibles, 68,219 Testaments, with and without Psalms, and 16,629 Portions . | 5,056 | 15 | 6 |
| Issued from the Depôt in Berlin, for distribution in the Prussian dominions, among the soldiers in the Prussian Army, &c., 29,301 Bibles, 84,543 Testaments, with and without Psalms, and 4,643 Portions . | 5,846 | 13 | 7 |
| Issued from the Depôts in Vienna, Warsaw, &c., for distribution in Austria, Poland, &c., 41,936 Bibles, 66,278 Testaments, and 19,887 Portions . | 8,634 | 7 | 9 |
| Issued from the Depôt in Stockholm, for distribution in Sweden, &c., 6,277 Bibles, 45,654 Testaments, and 296 Psalms . | 3,339 | 15 | 4 |
| Issued from the Depôt in Christiania, 4,371 Bibles, and 18,961 Testaments | 943 | 4 | 1 |
| Issued from the Depôt in Copenhagen, 2,613 Bibles, 18,253 Testaments, and 1,183 Portions . | 1,303 | 1 | 8 |
| Carried forward | 36,183 | 12 | 8 |
| | F 2 | | |

| | £ | s. | d. |
|---|--------|----|----|
| To the Depôt in Malta, Brought forward | 36,183 | 12 | 8 |
| 1,693 copies in Arabic, Danish, English, French and English, French and German, German, Hebrew, and Italian | 114 | 9 | 9 |
| To the Leghorn Depôt, | | | |
| 6,730 copies in Albanian, Ancient Greek, Arabic, Chinese, Croatian, English, English and German, French, German, Italian, Negro Dialect of Surinam, Russ, Samogitian, Sanskrit, Slavic, Spanish, Syriac, Syro-Chaldaic, Swedish, Turkish, Turkish and Italian, and Ruman | 340 | 8 | 9 |
| To the Genoa Depôt, | | | |
| 2,002 copies in Ancient Greek, Armenian, Arabic, Chinese, German, Hindustani, Italian, Modern Greek, Polish, Portuguese, Spanish, and Syriac | 73 | 9 | 1 |
| To the Turin Depôt, | | | |
| 486 copies in French, Hebrew, and Portuguese | 38 | 7 | 8 |
| To the Milan Depôt, | | | |
| 2,036 copies in Chinese, Cree, English and German, English and Hindustani, Greek, Gujerathi, Hebrew, Hindustani and English, Italian, Japanese, Malay, Negro Dialect of Surinam, Portuguese, Samogitian, Spanish, Syriac, Syriac and Carshun, Tamil, Telugu, Turkish, and Turkish and Italian | 49 | 9 | 7 |
| To the Florence Depôt, | | | |
| 3,709 copies in Ancient Greek, Catalan, Chinese, English, Finnish, Flemish, French, Gaelic, German, Greek, Icelandic, Italian, Kafir, Modern Greek, Mongolian, Russ, Spanish, Syriac, and Welsh | 85 | 1 | 11 |
| To the Padua Depôt, | | | |
| 676 copies in Italian | 40 | 7 | 7 |
| To the Naples Depôt, | | | |
| 300 copies in Ancient Greek and Italian | 27 | 16 | 6 |
| To the Lyons Depôt, | | | |
| 1,712 copies in Arabic and French, English and French, French and English, and German and English | 39 | 9 | 2 |
| To the Boulogne Depôt, | | | |
| 743 copies in Danish, English, French, German, Polish, and Swedish | 56 | 13 | 2 |
| To the Cannes Auxiliary Society, | | | |
| 200 copies in English, French, German, Italian, Polish, and Russ | 17 | 1 | 2 |
| To the Madrid Depôt, | | | |
| 4,255 copies in Ancient Greek, Arabic, Dutch, English, French, German, Greek, Hebrew, Italian, Portuguese, Russ, Spanish, and Syriac | 356 | 8 | 11 |
| To the Gibraltar Depôt, | | | |
| 3,350 copies in English and Spanish | 200 | 17 | 2 |
| To the Lisbon Depôt, | | | |
| 625 copies in English, French, and Spanish | 108 | 15 | 10 |
| To the Agency at St. Petersburg, | | | |
| 875 copies in Arabic, Danish, English, French, German and Hebrew, Hebrew, Italian, Modern Greek, Modern Russ, Russ and Spanish | 50 | 3 | 1 |
| To a Correspondent in Odessa, | | | |
| 1,550 copies in English and Hebrew | 98 | 12 | 2 |

Carried forward £37,881 4 2

| | £ | s. | d. |
|---|--------|----|----|
| Brought forward | 37,881 | 4 | 2 |
| To the Rev. C. H. Alopæus, Abo, Towards New Testament Portions for the Blind, in the Finnish language | 50 | 0 | 0 |
| To the Athens Depôt, 1,667 copies in Modern Greek | 135 | 14 | 11 |
| To the Bucharest Depôt, 113 copies in English, French, Hebrew and Spanish | 15 | 3 | 1 |
| To the Constantinople Depôt, 5,739 copies in Ancient Armenian, English, French, Greek, Hebrew, Hebrew and French, Hebrew and German, Italian, Modern Greek, Persian, Russ, Slavic, and Slavic and Bulgarian | 645 | 19 | 4 |
| Supplies of Binding Materials | 75 | 19 | 0 |
| To the Würtemberg Bible Society, A Selection of the Society's Versions | 4 | 3 | 11 |
| To the Stockholm Evangelical Home Missionary Society, 100 copies in Ancient Greek, Arabic, English, German, and Hebrew | 14 | 14 | 5 |
| To the Wesleyan Missionary Society, 254 copies in Spanish | 5 | 12 | 0 |
| To the London Society for Promoting Christianity among the Jews, 100 copies in Arabic | 3 | 16 | 0 |
| To the Spanish Evangelization Society, 10,375 copies in Spanish | 81 | 4 | 6 |
| To Sundry Correspondents on the Continent, 1,956 copies in Basque, Chinese and Mantchou, English, French, Gaelic, German, Gujerathi, Irish, Malayalim, Spanish, Swedish and Telugu, with 46 Portions for the Blind in Swedish | 95 | 15 | 1 |

DOMESTIC.

| | | | |
|--|---------|---|----|
| To Day and Sunday Schools for the Poor, 8,529 copies in English and Welsh | 376 | 8 | 8 |
| To Sundry Theological and Literary Institutions, 565 copies in Ancient Greek, English, Hebrew, Latin, Modern Greek, Spanish, Spanish and Aymara, and Syriac | 71 | 8 | 5 |
| To Sundry Charitable Institutions, 3,616 copies in Amharic, English, French, Hindustani, Italian, Portuguese, and Tamil | 107 | 7 | 10 |
| To the London City Mission, 1,124 copies in English, German, and Hebrew | 48 | 3 | 11 |
| To the Home and Colonial School Society, 100 copies in English | 26 | 5 | 0 |
| To the London Society for Promoting Christianity among the Jews, 230 copies in English, German, Hebrew, and French | 39 | 6 | 10 |
| To the British Society for the Propagation of the Gospel among the Jews, 24 copies in Hebrew | 5 | 2 | 0 |
| Carried forward | £39,683 | 9 | 1 |

| | £ | s. | d. |
|--|--------|----|----|
| Brought forward | 39,683 | 9 | 1 |
| To the Church Missionary, London Missionary, and Wesleyan Missionary Societies, | | | |
| 102 copies in Dutch, English, Malagasy, Spanish, and Tamil | 16 | 7 | 10 |
| To Correspondents for Distribution among Emigrants, Seamen, Soldiers, and others, | | | |
| 4,650 copies in Danish, Dutch, English, English and French, Finnish, French, French and German, German, Italian, Portuguese, Russ, Spanish, and Swedish | 72 | 17 | 3 |
| To Correspondents for use in Hospitals, | | | |
| 2,204 copies in Danish, English, French, German, Italian, Russ, Spanish, and Swedish | 60 | 3 | 10 |
| To Correspondents for use in Prisons, | | | |
| 1,180 copies in English | 12 | 14 | 0 |
| To Correspondents for use in Workhouses, | | | |
| 1,610 copies in English, with 29 Portions for the Blind | 18 | 10 | 2 |
| To Correspondents for use in Hotels, Boarding Houses, &c., | | | |
| 141 copies in English | 15 | 1 | 5 |
| To Correspondents and Institutions for the Blind, | | | |
| 606 Portions for the Blind | 100 | 18 | 2 |
| To Correspondents and Institutions for use in Bible Classes, | | | |
| 691 copies in English, French, and Hebrew | 33 | 3 | 10 |
| To the Royal Library at Windsor, | | | |
| A Selection of the Society's Versions | 30 | 0 | 0 |
| To Sundry Correspondents, | | | |
| 7,787 copies in Ancient Greek, Arabic, Bengali, Chinese, English, French, German, Hebrew, Hindustani, Italian, Latin, Modern Greek, Ningpo-Colloquial, Persian, Sanskrit, Spanish, Syriac, and Welsh, with 75 Portions for the Blind | 206 | 13 | 5 |

ASIA.

| | | | |
|--|-------|----|----|
| To the Calcutta Auxiliary Society, | | | |
| 2,690 copies in Danish, English, French, French and English, German, German and English, Hebrew, and Swedish | 340 | 8 | 10 |
| Towards Colportage Operations | 1,000 | 0 | 0 |
| For General Purposes | 500 | 0 | 0 |
| To the North India Auxiliary Society at Allahabad, | | | |
| Towards Colportage Operations | 600 | 0 | 0 |
| For Printing Purposes | 417 | 10 | 0 |
| A supply of Printing Paper | 809 | 10 | 6 |
| To the Madras Auxiliary Society, | | | |
| 11,667 copies in Dakhani, English, Greek, and Hebrew | 1,240 | 0 | 1 |
| Towards Tamil Revision Fund | 790 | 0 | 0 |
| Towards Colportage Operations | 2,250 | 0 | 0 |
| For Printing and General Purposes | 572 | 0 | 0 |
| 100 reams of Printing Paper | 667 | 19 | 6 |
| To the Bombay Auxiliary Society, | | | |
| 1,642 copies in Danish, English, French, French and English, German, Greek, Italian, Portuguese, and Swedish | 285 | 6 | 9 |
| Towards Rent of Depôt and Salary of Assistant Secretary | 390 | 0 | 0 |
| 500 reams of Printing Paper | 238 | 3 | 7 |

Carried forward £50,340 18 3

| | £ | s. | d. |
|---|--------|----|----|
| Brought forward | 50,340 | 18 | 3 |
| To the Punjab Auxiliary Society, Towards General Operations | 500 | 0 | 0 |
| To the Colombo Auxiliary Society, 160 copies in Danish, Dutch, French, German, Italian, Portuguese, Spanish, and Swedish | 12 | 7 | 9 |
| For expenses of Singhaless New Testament | 183 | 17 | 6 |
| 100 reams of Printing Paper | 53 | 2 | 10 |
| To the Jaffna Auxiliary Society, Towards Colportage Operations | 100 | 0 | 0 |
| 100 reams of Printing Paper | 49 | 4 | 10 |
| To the Rev. B. P. Keasberry, at Singapore, 100 copies in Dutch, English, French, German, Norwe- gian, Spanish, and Swedish | 9 | 3 | 7 |
| To the Hong Kong Corresponding Committee, Expenses of Binding 8,488 copies of Chinese Scriptures | 266 | 11 | 10 |
| To the Church Missionary Society, 2,697 copies in Arabic, English, Judæo-Persic, Ningpo- Colloquial, Persian, and Sindhi | 184 | 19 | 2 |
| To Schools in Beyrout, 744 copies in Arabic, English, and French, with 15 Por- tions for the Blind, in Arabic | 46 | 4 | 9 |
| Supplies of metal for stereotype plates of Arabic Scriptures | 69 | 1 | 10 |
| To the Welsh Calvinistic Methodist Foreign Missions Society, 620 copies in Khassi | 90 | 17 | 10 |
| To Sundry Correspondents in Asia, 6,465 copies in Amharic, Arabic, Chinese, Dutch, Eng- lish, French, German, Italian, Ningpo-Colloquial, Russ, Spanish, and Swedish | 399 | 13 | 6 |

AFRICA.

| | | | |
|--|-----|----|----|
| To a Correspondent for Distribution in Algiers, 2,746 copies in Arabic, English, French, German, Greek and English, Hebrew, Hebrew and French, Italian, Modern Greek, and Spanish | 108 | 14 | 10 |
| To the Church Missionary Society, 450 copies in Malagasy and Yoruba | 74 | 18 | 10 |
| To the London Missionary Society, 75 copies in English and Malagasy | 17 | 15 | 4 |
| To the Wesleyan Missionary Society, 500 copies in English | 16 | 13 | 4 |
| Supply of Printing Paper and Binding Materials | 120 | 5 | 9 |
| To the Mauritius Auxiliary Society, In aid of Colportage Operations | 60 | 0 | 0 |
| To the Rhenish Missionary Society, 200 copies in Dutch, English, and German | 12 | 13 | 10 |
| To Sundry Correspondents in Africa, 883 copies in Arabic, Dutch, English, Hebrew, Malagasy, and Spanish | 38 | 15 | 4 |

AMERICA.

| | | | |
|--|-----|---|---|
| To the Upper Canada Auxiliary Society, Towards Expenses of Travelling Agent | 200 | 0 | 0 |
| 200 Show-boards | 10 | 0 | 0 |
| To the Ottawa Auxiliary Society, Towards Expenses of Travelling Agent | 50 | 0 | 0 |

Carried forward £53,018 0 10

| | £ | s. | d. |
|--|--------|----|----|
| Brought forward | 53,016 | 0 | 10 |
| To the Queen's County and Liverpool Branch Society, 110 copies in English | 11 | 0 | 0 |
| To the American Bible Society, A Selection of the Society's Versions | 9 | 9 | 2 |
| To the Depôt in Rio de Janeiro, 160 copies in Portuguese | 19 | 0 | 11 |
| To the Depôt in Buenos Ayres, 3,799 copies in Basque, Danish, Dutch, English, French, French and English, French and Vaudois, German, Hebrew and French, Italian, Portuguese, Spanish, and Swedish | 316 | 15 | 4 |
| To the Depôt in Mexico, 8,700 copies in Spanish | 181 | 4 | 4 |
| To the Valparaiso Bible Society, 1,835 copies in Chinese, English, French, German, Modern Greek, and Spanish | 174 | 11 | 5 |
| To the South American Missionary Society, 48 copies in English | 1 | 10 | 6 |
| To the Church Missionary Society, 188 copies in English and French | 7 | 8 | 6 |
| To the Wesleyan Missionary Society, 150 copies in English, | 5 | 11 | 0 |
| To Sundry Correspondents in America, 666 copies in English, German and Portuguese | 36 | 7 | 11 |

WEST INDIES.

| | | | |
|---|-----|---|---|
| To the Wesleyan Missionary Society, 149 copies in Arabic, Hindui, Hindustani, Tamil, and Telugu | 14 | 8 | 9 |
| To the Baptist Missionary Society, 356 copies in English | 11 | 1 | 2 |
| To the Moravian Missionary Society, 36 copies in English | 2 | 2 | 0 |
| To Sundry Correspondents in the West Indies, 2,067 copies in English, French, German, Portuguese, and Spanish | 131 | 4 | 3 |

AUSTRALASIA.

| | | | |
|---|----------------|----------|----------|
| To the Wesleyan Missionary Society, 940 copies in Fijian | 276 | 16 | 8 |
| To the London Missionary Society, 4,980 copies in Samoan | 919 | 15 | 1 |
| 100 reams of Printing Paper | 62 | 4 | 3 |
| To the Bendigo Auxiliary Society, 120 copies in Chinese | 7 | 0 | 0 |
| To the Ipswich (Queensland) Auxiliary Society, 100 copies in English | 4 | 11 | 8 |
| To Sundry Correspondents in New Zealand, 736 copies in English and Maori | 136 | 2 | 4 |
| | <u>£55,334</u> | <u>6</u> | <u>1</u> |

GRANTS FROM THE JUBILEE FUND,

Between April 1, 1868, and March 31, 1869.

| Grants in Money towards the employment of Colporteurs, &c. | £ | s. | d. |
|--|---------------|-----------|----------|
| To Rev. Dr. Phillips, for Colportage in his District . . . | 10 | 0 | 0 |
| To Mr. G. T. Edwards, for Colportage in Cumberland, Durham, Northumberland, &c. | 121 | 19 | 7 |
| To Rev. J. A. Page, for Diagrams illustrating Lectures . . | 2 | 6 | 2 |
| To Mr. C. Swallow, for Colportage in Manchester . . . | 165 | 1 | 6 |
| To Rev. W. Spencer, for Colportage in his District . . . | 40 | 0 | 0 |
| To Rev. G. T. Birch, for Colportage at Lutterworth, &c. . | 25 | 0 | 0 |
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| To the Southampton Auxiliary, for Colportage among Seamen | 20 | 0 | 0 |
| To the Hastings and St. Leonards' Auxiliary, for Colportage in East Sussex | 30 | 0 | 0 |
| To the London Bible and Domestic Female Mission, for Distribution among the Poor of London, 4,067 English Bibles, Testaments, and Portions . . . | 817 | 10 | 9 |
| | <u>£1,241</u> | <u>18</u> | <u>0</u> |

TOTAL EXPENDITURE.

| | £ | s. | d. | | £ | s. | d. |
|-----------------------------|-----------|----|----|-------------------------------|-----------|----|----|
| During First Year | 691 | 10 | 2 | Brought forward.. | 2,332,368 | 12 | 8 |
| Second | 1,637 | 17 | 5 | Thirty-fourth | 91,179 | 14 | 11 |
| Third | 5,053 | 18 | 3 | Thirty-fifth | 106,509 | 6 | 4 |
| Fourth | 12,206 | 10 | 3 | Thirty-sixth | 110,175 | 8 | 5 |
| Fifth | 14,565 | 19 | 7 | Thirty-seventh | 133,934 | 18 | 9 |
| Sixth | 18,543 | 17 | 1 | Thirty-eighth | 90,968 | 9 | 5 |
| Seventh | 28,302 | 13 | 7 | Thirty-ninth | 80,964 | 10 | 6 |
| Eighth | 32,419 | 19 | 7 | Fortieth | 84,609 | 8 | 3 |
| Ninth | 69,406 | 18 | 8 | Forty-first | 85,817 | 15 | 9 |
| Tenth | 84,652 | 1 | 5 | Forty-second | 105,851 | 2 | 9 |
| Eleventh | 81,021 | 12 | 5 | Forty-third | 128,525 | 3 | 3 |
| Twelfth | 103,680 | 18 | 8 | Forty-fourth | 105,042 | 19 | 1 |
| Thirteenth | 89,230 | 9 | 9 | Forty-fifth | 88,831 | 1 | 2 |
| Fourteenth | 71,099 | 1 | 7 | Forty-sixth | 97,246 | 2 | 0 |
| Fifteenth | 92,237 | 1 | 4 | Forty-seventh | 103,543 | 10 | 10 |
| Sixteenth | 123,547 | 12 | 8 | Forty-eighth | 103,930 | 9 | 10 |
| Seventeenth | 79,560 | 13 | 6 | Forty-ninth | 95,507 | 2 | 6 |
| Eighteenth | 90,445 | 6 | 4 | Fiftieth | 119,257 | 15 | 1 |
| Nineteenth | 77,0 | 6 | 0 | Fifty-first | 149,040 | 13 | 9 |
| Twentieth | 89,493 | 17 | 8 | Fifty-second | 134,813 | 0 | 10 |
| Twenty-first | 94,44 | 3 | 5 | Fifty-third | 138,985 | 3 | 5 |
| Twenty-second | 96,014 | 13 | 7 | Fifty-fourth | 153,177 | 4 | 8 |
| Twenty-third | 69,962 | 12 | 3 | Fifty-fifth | 158,642 | 15 | 0 |
| Twenty-fourth | 86,242 | 9 | 8 | Fifty-sixth | 179,365 | 15 | 6 |
| Twenty-fifth | 104,132 | 6 | 11 | Fifty-seventh | 165,462 | 12 | 2 |
| Twenty-sixth | 81,610 | 18 | 6 | Fifty-eighth | 144,761 | 7 | 5 |
| Twenty-seventh | 83,002 | 10 | 9 | Fifty-ninth | 150,539 | 0 | 9 |
| Twenty-eighth | 98,409 | 10 | 9 | Sixtieth | 151,355 | 13 | 11 |
| Twenty-ninth | 88,676 | 1 | 10 | Sixty-first | 169,742 | 13 | 10 |
| Thirtieth | 70,404 | 16 | 7 | Sixty-second | 182,403 | 8 | 5 |
| Thirty-first | 84,249 | 13 | 4 | Sixty-third | 216,445 | 17 | 0 |
| Thirty-second | 107,483 | 19 | 7 | Sixty-fourth | 200,879 | 8 | 8 |
| Thirty-third | 103,171 | 5 | 2 | Sixty-fifth | 187,587 | 2 | 5 |
| Carried forward.. | 2,332,368 | 12 | 8 | Total from the commencement.. | 6,553,464 | 4 | 3 |

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Annals of the United States Christian Commission. 1868.

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Ten chapters of St. Matthew, translated into the Dialect of the Obdorsk Ostjaks. By P. WOLOZODSKI. London, 1868.

The Gospel of St. Matthew, translated into the Dialect of the Kond Weguls, in the Government of Tobolsk. By G. POPOV. London, 1868.

The Gospel of St. Matthew, translated from the Greek Text into the Albanian Dialect of a settlement of Greeks in Sicily. By a Native of the place. Revised and corrected by Don Demetrio Camarda. London, 1868.

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The Dwellings of the Labouring Classes, &c., &c. Revised and augmented edition.

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The History of the Printed Greek Text of the New Testament; with the materials available for its Revision considered. London, 1867.

From JOHN FINCH, Esq.

Memoirs of Joseph John Gurney; with Selections from his Journal and Correspondence. By Joseph Bevan Braithwaite. Two vols., 8vo. London, 1854.

Report of the Geneva Conference of the Evangelical Alliance.

From Colporteur MITTMANN (Berlin Agency).

Luther's Bible. Wittenberg, 1545.

From the Rev. S. C. MALAN, Vicar of Broadwindsor, the Author.

Philosophy or Truth? Rivingtons.

A Plea for the Received Greek Text, and for the Authorized Version of the New Testament. Hatchards.

From Mr. CHARLES SWALLOW, Manchester.

Fragments of Old Missals and Manuscripts, written before the Invention of Printing.

Index to the Holy Bible. Edited and printed for private circulation, by John Rylands, Esq., of Manchester.

From the Rev. JOHN HUGHES, Vicar of Congleton.

The Pentateuch, in the Portuguese Language. Translated by Joam Ferreira d'Almeida. Tranquebar, 1767.

The New Testament, in Portuguese. Translated by Joam Ferreira d'Almeida. Tranquebar, 1766.

From the AMERICAN BIBLE SOCIETY.

Arabic Bible.

Arabic New Testament, with Vowels.

The Pentateuch, in Choctaw.

Hawaiian Bible, with Marginal References.

From the MORAVIAN MISSIONARY SOCIETY.

A Grammar of the Tibetan Language.

From the PUBLISHERS.

Westcott's History of the English Bible. Macmillan. 1868.

| | Free Contributions. | | | Purchase Account. | | |
|------------------------|---------------------|----|----|-------------------|----|----|
| | £ | s. | d. | £ | s. | d. |
| CHESHIRE continued. | | | | | | |
| Brought forward.. | 581 | 6 | 9 | 131 | 11 | 4 |
| Birkenhead | 136 | 19 | 4 | 97 | 1 | 4 |
| Bowdon & Altrincham | 161 | 2 | 2 | | | |
| Congleton | 60 | 0 | 0 | 2 | 14 | 6 |
| Crewe and Coppenhall.. | 0 | 14 | 10 | 29 | 15 | 5 |
| Ladies' Association.. | 5 | 7 | 9 | | | |
| Knutsford | 12 | 18 | 8 | 2 | 1 | 10 |
| Macclesfield | 45 | 0 | 0 | 88 | 0 | 6 |
| Middlewich | 14 | 13 | 2 | | | |
| Ladies' Association.. | 7 | 13 | 4 | | | |
| Over and Wharton .. | 31 | 15 | 6 | | | |
| Nantwich | 60 | 0 | 0 | | | |
| Audlem | 2 | 0 | 0 | 100 | 1 | 4 |
| Bunbury (2 years) .. | 42 | 19 | 0 | | | |
| Sandbach Branch .. | 26 | 18 | 11 | | | |
| Northwich | 34 | 3 | 8 | 40 | 2 | 11 |
| Runcorn | 85 | 0 | 0 | 28 | 0 | 8 |
| Stockport | 100 | 0 | 0 | 88 | 7 | 7 |
| | 1,408 | 13 | 1 | 607 | 17 | 5 |

| CORNWALL. | | | | | | |
|-----------------------|-----|----|----|-----|---|---|
| County Society | 20 | 0 | 0 | | | |
| Truro Ladies' Assocn. | 17 | 0 | 0 | | | |
| Carharrack | 3 | 7 | 1 | | | |
| Doveran | 2 | 0 | 0 | | | |
| Gerrans | 2 | 8 | 10 | | | |
| Grampond | 2 | 6 | 3 | | | |
| St. Mawes' Ladies' | 5 | 0 | 0 | | | |
| Gwinear | 2 | 14 | 2 | | | |
| Lanteglos | 3 | 11 | 0 | | | |
| Mevagissey | 7 | 0 | 0 | | | |
| Mitchell | 1 | 5 | 5 | | | |
| Newlyn, East | 1 | 0 | 0 | | | |
| Newquay | 8 | 0 | 0 | | | |
| Perran Wharf | 1 | 11 | 0 | | | |
| Polperro | 2 | 0 | 0 | | | |
| Probus | 7 | 15 | 0 | | | |
| St. Agnes | 13 | 1 | 4 | | | |
| St. Stephen's | 2 | 4 | 0 | | | |
| Tucking Mill | 12 | 10 | 0 | | | |
| Hodmin Branch | 60 | 0 | 0 | | | |
| Withiel | 6 | 9 | 7 | | | |
| Bosccastle Branch .. | 2 | 0 | 0 | 508 | 0 | 2 |
| Camborne ditto | 30 | 0 | 0 | | | |
| Falmouth ditto | 40 | 0 | 0 | | | |
| Fowey ditto | 10 | 0 | 0 | | | |
| Helston ditto | 19 | 3 | 0 | | | |
| Launceston ditto .. | 78 | 5 | 0 | | | |
| Liskeard ditto | 15 | 0 | 0 | | | |
| Ladies' Association.. | 14 | 0 | 0 | | | |
| Linkinhorne | 10 | 0 | 0 | | | |
| St. Cleer | 4 | 11 | 0 | | | |
| St. German's | 7 | 8 | 9 | | | |
| Loce Branch | 5 | 10 | 0 | | | |
| Padstow ditto | 13 | 12 | 4 | | | |
| Ladies' Association.. | 4 | 10 | 0 | | | |
| St. Issey and Little | | | | | | |
| Potherick | 3 | 14 | 6 | | | |
| Don.—Mr. Paynter, | | | | | | |
| Denmark Hill | | | | | | |
| Surrey | 5 | 0 | 0 | | | |
| Penryn Branch | 5 | 0 | 0 | | | |
| Redruth ditto | 20 | 0 | 0 | | | |
| Roseland ditto | 11 | 8 | 4 | | | |
| Scilly Isles ditto .. | 2 | 5 | 0 | | | |
| Carried forward.. | 482 | 6 | 7 | 508 | 0 | 2 |

| | Free Contributions. | | | Purchase Account. | | |
|------------------------|---------------------|----|----|-------------------|----|----|
| | £ | s. | d. | £ | s. | d. |
| CORNWALL continued. | | | | | | |
| Brought forward .. | 482 | 6 | 7 | 503 | 0 | 2 |
| County Society, contd. | | | | | | |
| St. Columb ditto | 12 | 5 | 0 | | | |
| St. Dennis ditto | 1 | 18 | 6 | | | |
| St. Ives ditto | 13 | 0 | 0 | | | |
| Callington | 7 | 7 | 4 | 40 | 9 | 7 |
| Penzance | 26 | 18 | 10 | | | |
| Ladies' Association.. | 25 | 0 | 0 | | | |
| Hayle Ladies' Assocn. | 10 | 14 | 6 | | | |
| Marazion | 11 | 10 | 9 | 82 | 18 | 6 |
| Moushole | 3 | 12 | 0 | | | |
| Scilly | 12 | 3 | 11 | | | |
| St. Just | 10 | 0 | 0 | | | |
| Wadebridge | 11 | 7 | 4 | | | |
| Eudellon | 7 | 2 | 3 | | | |
| St. Kew | 2 | 10 | 6 | 28 | 13 | 5 |
| St. Mabyn | 6 | 3 | 4 | | | |
| St. Miuver | 2 | 15 | 8 | | | |
| St. Tudy | 7 | 9 | 4 | | | |
| | 634 | 5 | 10 | 655 | 1 | 8 |

| CUMBERLAND. | | | | | | |
|------------------------|-----|----|----|-----|----|----|
| County Society | | | | | | |
| Don., G. H. Head, Esq. | 50 | 0 | 0 | | | |
| Don., Admir. Pennel, | | | | | | |
| "Thanksgiving for | | | | | | |
| Harvest" | 1 | 0 | 0 | | | |
| Carlisle — St. James's | | | | | | |
| Parish | 1 | 0 | 1 | | | |
| Do. Ladies' Assocn. | 27 | 10 | 4 | | | |
| Box at Rose Castle .. | 2 | 10 | 6 | | | |
| Abbey Holme | 11 | 13 | 3 | | | |
| Brampton | 10 | 0 | 0 | | | |
| Burgh-by-Sands | 3 | 8 | 0 | | | |
| Castle Carruck | 2 | 3 | 0 | | | |
| Croftliu | 0 | 17 | 6 | | | |
| Cumrew | 1 | 14 | 6 | | | |
| Dalston | 5 | 1 | 9 | | | |
| Hayton | 16 | 0 | 0 | 239 | 4 | 0 |
| Holme St. Cuthbert's | 16 | 11 | 6 | | | |
| Houghton | 38 | 1 | 6 | | | |
| Longtown | 2 | 6 | 7 | | | |
| Newbiggin | 1 | 4 | 0 | | | |
| Raughton Head | 5 | 2 | 6 | | | |
| Rickerby & Stanwix | 30 | 8 | 9 | | | |
| Scafeby | 8 | 14 | 3 | | | |
| Scotby | 7 | 17 | 0 | | | |
| Silloth | 1 | 3 | 9 | | | |
| Todhills | 6 | 4 | 3 | | | |
| Wetheral, Warwick, & | | | | | | |
| Warwick Bridge .. | 7 | 3 | 0 | | | |
| Aspatria and Brayton | | | | | | |
| Branch | 30 | 13 | 1 | | | |
| Keswick ditto | 39 | 4 | 9 | | | |
| Maryport ditto | 14 | 2 | 11 | | | |
| Cockermouth | 41 | 8 | 7 | 19 | 9 | 8 |
| Penrith (2 years) .. | 193 | 17 | 10 | 55 | 18 | 11 |
| Whitehaven | 16 | 9 | 0 | 43 | 3 | 1 |
| Wigton | 14 | 5 | 0 | | | |
| Allhallows | 15 | 11 | 8 | | | |
| Bolton | 12 | 7 | 5 | | | |
| Br. mfield | 11 | 6 | 10 | 12 | 18 | 1 |
| Caldbeck | 1 | 2 | 2 | | | |
| Torpenhow | 13 | 2 | 7 | | | |
| West Newton | 9 | 4 | 1 | | | |
| Westward | 6 | 10 | 5 | | | |
| Workington | 25 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 18 | 0 |
| | 702 | 2 | 4 | 871 | 10 | 0 |

| | Free Contributions. | | | Purchase Account. | | |
|--|---------------------|----|----|-------------------|----|----|
| DERBYSHIRE. | £ | s. | d. | £ | s. | d. |
| County Society..... | 55 | 0 | 0 | | | |
| Derby Ladies' Association..... | 68 | 5 | 0 | | | |
| Derby Railway ditto..... | 45 | 0 | 0 | | | |
| Thank offering from a Derbyshire Farmer..... | 5 | 0 | 0 | | | |
| Alfreton..... | 3 | 1 | 5 | | | |
| Alkmonton & Bentley..... | 18 | 3 | 10 | | | |
| Allestree..... | 22 | 17 | 0 | | | |
| Alveston and Boulton..... | 8 | 18 | 2 | | | |
| Ashover..... | 18 | 15 | 11 | | | |
| Barrow..... | 5 | 12 | 6 | | | |
| Bradwell..... | 0 | 5 | 2 | | | |
| Bressan..... | 0 | 17 | 6 | | | |
| Burmaston..... | 1 | 9 | 9 | | | |
| Buxton..... | 15 | 13 | 0 | | | |
| Church Broughton..... | 10 | 3 | 9 | | | |
| Codnor..... | 4 | 6 | 6 | | | |
| Darley Abbey..... | 82 | 17 | 0 | | | |
| Darley Dale..... | 19 | 10 | 0 | | | |
| Denby..... | 1 | 14 | 0 | | | |
| Draycott..... | 10 | 3 | 10 | | | |
| Duffield..... | 15 | 12 | 0 | | | |
| Earl Sterndale..... | 3 | 6 | 0 | | | |
| Eckington..... | 3 | 3 | 3 | | | |
| Eggington..... | 5 | 15 | 0 | | | |
| Hazlewood..... | 5 | 17 | 0 | | | |
| Heage..... | 12 | 12 | 0 | | | |
| Heanor..... | 17 | 1 | 8 | | | |
| Holbrook..... | 9 | 10 | 0 | | | |
| Ilkeston..... | 11 | 4 | 0 | | | |
| Ingleby..... | 0 | 15 | 6 | | | |
| Ironville..... | 7 | 9 | 0 | | | |
| Kilburn..... | 4 | 12 | 0 | | | |
| Kirk Langley..... | 16 | 2 | 6 | 477 | 1 | 2 |
| Lea and Holloway..... | 84 | 2 | 6 | | | |
| Little Eaton..... | 13 | 13 | 0 | | | |
| Mackworth..... | 5 | 9 | 3 | | | |
| Marston and Hilton..... | 4 | 8 | 0 | | | |
| Matlock Bath..... | 12 | 13 | 2 | | | |
| Matlock Village..... | 19 | 12 | 6 | | | |
| Melbourne..... | 5 | 17 | 0 | | | |
| Mickleover..... | 14 | 14 | 0 | | | |
| Milford..... | 2 | 11 | 6 | | | |
| Ockbrook..... | 32 | 7 | 9 | | | |
| Quarndon..... | 24 | 18 | 6 | | | |
| Repton..... | 10 | 7 | 0 | | | |
| Riddings..... | 29 | 5 | 0 | | | |
| Ripley..... | 11 | 2 | 6 | | | |
| Rowsley & Stanton..... | 4 | 7 | 0 | | | |
| Sandiacre..... | 8 | 15 | 6 | | | |
| Sawley..... | 18 | 18 | 6 | | | |
| Shardlow..... | 14 | 9 | 10 | | | |
| Spondon..... | 46 | 18 | 6 | | | |
| Stanton and Swarkeston..... | 5 | 11 | 0 | | | |
| Swanwick..... | 18 | 4 | 6 | | | |
| Tansley..... | 6 | 16 | 0 | | | |
| Tickenhall..... | 11 | 12 | 0 | | | |
| Twyford and Stenson..... | 4 | 14 | 0 | | | |
| Winstor..... | 10 | 10 | 5 | | | |
| Wirksworth..... | 14 | 12 | 0 | | | |
| Belper Branch..... | 55 | 0 | 0 | | | |
| Castle Donington Chur..... | 42 | 1 | 0 | | | |
| New Jerusalem Chur. Melbourne..... | 1 | 14 | 6 | | | |
| Ditto Babington Lane..... | 2 | 5 | 0 | | | |
| Carried forward.. | 998 | 8 | 8 | 477 | 11 | 2 |

| | Free Contributions. | | | Purchase Account. | | |
|--|---------------------|----|----|-------------------|----|----|
| DERBYSHIRE continued. | £ | s. | d. | £ | s. | d. |
| Brought forward .. | 998 | 8 | 8 | 477 | 11 | 2 |
| Ashbourn..... | 52 | 7 | 6 | | | |
| Juvenile Society, at Miss Chester's..... | 15 | 0 | 0 | | | |
| Bentley..... | 7 | 19 | 0 | | | |
| Bradbourne..... | 8 | 6 | 0 | | | |
| Brailsford..... | 14 | 3 | 6 | | | |
| Brassington..... | 3 | 18 | 10 | | | |
| Cauldon..... | 13 | 18 | 2 | | | |
| Cubley..... | 2 | 16 | 4 | | | |
| Doveridge..... | 20 | 18 | 3 | | | |
| Edlastone..... | 14 | 7 | 0 | | | |
| Ellastone..... | 15 | 9 | 10 | 56 | 0 | 3 |
| Hartington..... | 9 | 3 | 9 | | | |
| Hulland..... | 22 | 9 | 1 | | | |
| Marston Montgomery..... | 13 | 17 | 8 | | | |
| Mayfield..... | 27 | 16 | 0 | | | |
| Norbury..... | 35 | 17 | 7 | | | |
| Osmaston..... | 70 | 19 | 4 | | | |
| Parwich..... | 14 | 7 | 7 | | | |
| Roecester..... | 14 | 16 | 0 | | | |
| Shirley..... | 11 | 6 | 4 | | | |
| Somershall..... | 3 | 16 | 6 | | | |
| Wetton..... | 7 | 18 | 6 | | | |
| Bakewell..... | 27 | 1 | 7 | 0 | 2 | 6 |
| Chapel-en-le-Frith..... | 70 | 0 | 0 | 20 | 0 | 0 |
| Chesterfield, &c..... | 16 | 11 | 0 | | | |
| Baslow (1867)..... | 3 | 6 | 0 | | | |
| do. (1868)..... | 5 | 10 | 4 | 68 | 10 | 4 |
| Brampton..... | 4 | 11 | 3 | | | |
| Hasland..... | 14 | 12 | 6 | | | |
| Holmatfield..... | 2 | 6 | 6 | | | |
| Woodthorpe..... | 5 | 5 | 0 | | | |
| | 1,549 | 0 | 8 | 622 | 4 | 8 |

| DEVONSHIRE. | | | | | | |
|---|-----|----|----|-----|----|----|
| Devon and Exeter..... | | | | | | |
| Exeter Ladies'..... | 89 | 0 | 9 | | | |
| Bude and Stratton .. | 2 | 1 | 0 | | | |
| Chagford..... | 1 | 13 | 0 | | | |
| Chudleigh..... | 8 | 18 | 4 | 330 | 13 | 11 |
| Kingsteignton..... | 2 | 13 | 6 | | | |
| Seaton and Beer..... | 7 | 2 | 3 | | | |
| Topsam..... | 12 | 13 | 0 | | | |
| Woodbury..... | 5 | 11 | 4 | | | |
| Colthampton Branch..... | 13 | 16 | 9 | | | |
| Axminster..... | 12 | 2 | 0 | 5 | 4 | 0 |
| Barnstaple..... | 15 | 0 | 0 | | | |
| Ladies' Association..... | 15 | 0 | 0 | | | |
| Burrington..... | 2 | 7 | 8 | 43 | 16 | 2 |
| Landkey..... | 4 | 19 | 5 | | | |
| Swimbridge..... | 5 | 12 | 6 | | | |
| Bideford..... | 30 | 0 | 0 | | | |
| Hartland Ladies'..... | 4 | 0 | 0 | 78 | 2 | 4 |
| Northam..... | 3 | 5 | 0 | | | |
| Brixham..... | 10 | 0 | 0 | 5 | 9 | 2 |
| Budleigh Salterton..... | 8 | 11 | 5 | 6 | 8 | 7 |
| Crediton..... | 13 | 11 | 9 | 5 | 16 | 6 |
| Dartmouth..... | 12 | 6 | 9 | 21 | 8 | 8 |
| Ladies' Association .. | 7 | 8 | 6 | | | |
| Dawlish..... | 8 | 4 | 3 | 5 | 10 | 8 |
| Devonport and Stonehouse..... | 70 | 0 | 0 | 128 | 17 | 9 |
| Exmouth..... | 33 | 0 | 0 | 11 | 13 | 6 |
| Hatherleigh..... | 11 | 11 | 11 | | | |
| Legacy of the late Miss Ann Pheils..... | 5 | 0 | 0 | 14 | 12 | 8 |
| Carried forward.. | 361 | 11 | 1 | 657 | 8 | 1 |

| | Free Contributions. | | | Purchase Account. | | |
|------------------------------|---------------------|----|----|-------------------|----|----|
| | £ | s. | d. | £ | s. | d. |
| DEVONSHIRE continued. | | | | | | |
| Brought forward.. | 361 | 11 | 1 | 657 | 8 | 1 |
| Holsworthy | 15 | 19 | 2 | .. | .. | .. |
| Honiton | 12 | 0 | 0 | 4 | 8 | 3 |
| Ilfracombe | 35 | 8 | 7 | 16 | 19 | 9 |
| Kingsbridge | 10 | 0 | 0 | .. | .. | .. |
| Ladies' Association .. | 8 | 0 | 0 | 8 | 14 | 11 |
| Newton | 32 | 14 | 1 | 15 | 14 | 5 |
| Okehampton | 8 | 7 | 1 | .. | .. | .. |
| Plymouth | 40 | 0 | 0 | 175 | 12 | 8 |
| Ladies' Association.. | 40 | 0 | 0 | .. | .. | .. |
| Bidmouth | 16 | 17 | 3 | 30 | 0 | 0 |
| South Molton | 14 | 0 | 0 | 5 | 0 | 0 |
| Tavistock | 30 | 0 | 0 | 45 | 0 | 0 |
| Taunmouth Ladies.... | 31 | 10 | 8 | 10 | 12 | 3 |
| Tiverton | 60 | 0 | 0 | 34 | 7 | 1 |
| Torquay Ladies..... | 111 | 0 | 0 | .. | .. | .. |
| Marychurch | 9 | 18 | 3 | 93 | 0 | 1 |
| Paignton | 13 | 10 | 0 | .. | .. | .. |
| Torington | 10 | 0 | 0 | 14 | 0 | 0 |
| Totnes | 41 | 0 | 4 | .. | .. | .. |
| Ladies' Association.. | 1 | 16 | 2 | .. | .. | .. |
| Broadhempstone..... | 1 | 3 | 6 | 18 | 3 | 4 |
| Ipplopen | 5 | 10 | 6 | .. | .. | .. |
| Staverton | 8 | 0 | 0 | .. | .. | .. |
| | 998 | 6 | 8 | 1,119 | 0 | 5 |

| DORSETSHIRE. | | | | | | |
|--|-----|----|----|-----|----|----|
| Beaminster | 8 | 2 | 8 | 0 | 10 | 0 |
| Blandford | 32 | 16 | 7 | .. | .. | .. |
| Ladies' Association.. | 27 | 6 | 0 | .. | .. | .. |
| Young Men's ditto.. | 24 | 3 | 4 | .. | .. | .. |
| Bere Regis | 16 | 17 | 6 | .. | .. | .. |
| Child Okeford | 1 | 0 | 4 | .. | .. | .. |
| Hazelbury | 0 | 15 | 2 | 17 | 2 | 0 |
| Houghton, Harvest | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. |
| Thanksgiving | 5 | 0 | 7 | .. | .. | .. |
| Milborne St. Andrew | 4 | 11 | 4 | .. | .. | .. |
| Milton Abbas | 12 | 17 | 0 | .. | .. | .. |
| Pimperley | 5 | 13 | 0 | .. | .. | .. |
| Spettisbury | 6 | 15 | 8 | .. | .. | .. |
| Winterbourne, &c. .. | 5 | 8 | 1 | .. | .. | .. |
| Bournemouth | 42 | 4 | 4 | .. | .. | .. |
| Bridport | 32 | 12 | 9 | 12 | 3 | 1 |
| Loders | 3 | 0 | 0 | .. | .. | .. |
| Broadwindsor | 1 | 11 | 6 | .. | .. | .. |
| Cerne | 28 | 18 | 8 | .. | .. | .. |
| Bingham's Melcombe | 10 | 16 | 6 | .. | .. | .. |
| Dorchester | 135 | 14 | 3 | 32 | 9 | 11 |
| Lyme and Charmouth .. | 26 | 13 | 6 | 6 | 6 | 9 |
| Milborne Port, &c. | 41 | 13 | 4 | 12 | 11 | 2 |
| Poole | 23 | 7 | 1 | 35 | 2 | 0 |
| Shaftesbury and Gillingham | 19 | 0 | 5 | .. | .. | .. |
| Shaftesbury, St. James's (2 years) | 8 | 15 | 6 | .. | .. | .. |
| Cann | 12 | 8 | 8 | .. | .. | .. |
| Compton Abbas | 8 | 12 | 8 | .. | .. | .. |
| Donhead | 4 | 10 | 0 | .. | .. | .. |
| Fontmell | 19 | 4 | 2 | 21 | 16 | 4 |
| Gillingham | 15 | 0 | 0 | .. | .. | .. |
| Knoyte | 1 | 12 | 8 | .. | .. | .. |
| Marnhill | 16 | 8 | 4 | .. | .. | .. |
| Motcombe | 3 | 16 | 7 | .. | .. | .. |
| Sedgehill | 3 | 1 | 0 | .. | .. | .. |
| Sturminster | 12 | 18 | 4 | .. | .. | .. |
| Tisbury | 9 | 12 | 0 | .. | .. | .. |
| Sherborne | 70 | 0 | 0 | 27 | 18 | 0 |
| Swavage | 32 | 0 | 0 | 6 | 1 | 6 |
| Carried forward.. | 736 | 18 | 8 | 172 | 0 | 9 |

| | Free Contributions. | | | Purchase Account. | | |
|-------------------------------|---------------------|----|----|-------------------|----|----|
| | £ | s. | d. | £ | s. | d. |
| DORSETSHIRE continued. | | | | | | |
| Brought forward.. | 736 | 18 | 8 | 172 | 0 | 9 |
| Wareham Ladies | 24 | 17 | 9 | 13 | 16 | 2 |
| Weymouth | 174 | 0 | 0 | 68 | 18 | 6 |
| Upwey and Broadway | 31 | 5 | 2 | .. | .. | .. |
| Wimborne | 210 | 10 | 1 | 37 | 16 | 5 |
| | 1,177 | 11 | 3 | 282 | 11 | 0 |

| DURHAM. | | | | | | |
|--------------------------------------|-----|----|----|-----|----|----|
| Durham, City of | 74 | 6 | 5 | 52 | 4 | 6 |
| Bishop Wearmouth | 100 | 0 | 0 | .. | .. | .. |
| Sunderland Ladies' Branch | 50 | 0 | 0 | 213 | 15 | 10 |
| Houghton-le-Spring Branch | 12 | 0 | 0 | .. | .. | .. |
| Darlington | 75 | 0 | 0 | .. | .. | .. |
| Ladies' Association .. | 55 | 0 | 0 | .. | .. | .. |
| Darlington Twigg ditto | 15 | 0 | 0 | .. | .. | .. |
| Collectors at Village Meetings | 4 | 14 | 9 | .. | .. | .. |
| Cowton, East | 2 | 10 | 2 | .. | .. | .. |
| Crook | 2 | 9 | 4 | .. | .. | .. |
| Ketherley | 10 | 0 | 0 | .. | .. | .. |
| Gainford | 6 | 4 | 2 | .. | .. | .. |
| Marske | 5 | 4 | 2 | .. | .. | .. |
| Marske-by-Sea | 1 | 18 | 0 | 186 | 15 | 4 |
| Rector | 5 | 9 | 0 | .. | .. | .. |
| Saltsburn | 3 | 7 | 1 | .. | .. | .. |
| Seaford | 3 | 9 | 6 | .. | .. | .. |
| Shildon | 12 | 18 | 6 | .. | .. | .. |
| Barnard Castle Branch | 11 | 4 | 2 | .. | .. | .. |
| Bedale | 16 | 0 | 0 | .. | .. | .. |
| Bishop Auckland do. | 31 | 5 | 3 | .. | .. | .. |
| Middleton Tees ditto | 20 | 0 | 0 | .. | .. | .. |
| Witton Park ditto .. | 3 | 2 | 0 | .. | .. | .. |
| Yarm ditto | 21 | 0 | 0 | .. | .. | .. |
| Gateshead | 60 | 0 | 0 | 48 | 19 | 11 |
| Felling | 0 | 10 | 6 | .. | .. | .. |
| Hartlepool | 17 | 4 | 9 | 19 | 5 | 9 |
| West Hartlepool Br. | 16 | 16 | 0 | .. | .. | .. |
| Middlesborough | .. | .. | .. | 1 | 19 | 4 |
| South Shields, &c. | 45 | 0 | 0 | 37 | 0 | 10 |
| Stockton-on-Tees | 50 | 0 | 0 | 42 | 7 | 5 |
| | 731 | 12 | 19 | 601 | 8 | 11 |

| ESSEX. | | | | | | |
|-------------------------|-----|----|----|-----|----|----|
| Chelmsford & West Essex | 181 | 16 | 3 | .. | .. | .. |
| Brentwood Branch .. | 75 | 18 | 3 | 141 | 17 | 8 |
| Ongar ditto | 20 | 4 | 6 | .. | .. | .. |
| Colchester & East Essex | 325 | 0 | 0 | 106 | 2 | 3 |
| Braintree | 12 | 11 | 0 | .. | .. | .. |
| Wetherfield | 2 | 9 | 0 | .. | .. | .. |
| Canning Town | .. | .. | .. | 11 | 8 | 4 |
| Coggeshall | 39 | 7 | 2 | 14 | 19 | 8 |
| Dunmow | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. |
| Halstead | 47 | 7 | 2 | 30 | 11 | 1 |
| Plaistow | 8 | 0 | 0 | 7 | 3 | 0 |
| Romford, Havering, &c. | 14 | 13 | 11 | .. | .. | .. |
| Saffron Walden | 164 | 5 | 6 | .. | .. | .. |
| Southend Ladies | 15 | 0 | 0 | .. | .. | .. |
| Waltham Abbey | 27 | 12 | 0 | 5 | 8 | 6 |
| Theysdon Bois | 4 | 5 | 10 | .. | .. | .. |
| Carried forward.. | 982 | 10 | 7 | 307 | 9 | 6 |

* The sum of £22 1s 4d. was received from Dunmow too late for the year's account.

| | Free Contributions. | | | Purchase Account. | | |
|--|---------------------|----|----|-------------------|----|----|
| | £ | s. | d. | £ | s. | d. |
| ESSEX continued. | | | | | | |
| Brought forward .. | 332 | 10 | 7 | 307 | 9 | 6 |
| Walthamstow & c. Ladies .. | 81 | 3 | 5 | | | |
| East Ham | 2 | 7 | 0 | | | |
| West Grove House Juvenile Association .. | 11 | 2 | 6 | 28 | 5 | 0 |
| Wanstead & Leytonstone Branch | 1 | 9 | 4 | | | |
| West Ham | 15 | 10 | 9 | 14 | 9 | 3 |
| Witham (2 years) | 51 | 13 | 0 | 10 | 12 | 5 |
| | 1,095 | 16 | 7 | 360 | 16 | 2 |

| | | | | | | |
|---------------------------------------|-----|----|----|-----|----|----|
| GLOUCESTERSHIRE. | | | | | | |
| Gloucester, City of | 50 | 0 | 0 | 81 | 6 | 10 |
| Blaisden | 0 | 18 | 0 | | | |
| Bourton on the Water .. | 1 | 13 | 3 | | | |
| Cheltenham | 119 | 2 | 0 | | | |
| Ditto (for India) | 0 | 7 | 6 | 182 | 19 | 4 |
| Ladies' Association .. | 149 | 0 | 0 | | | |
| Charlton Kings Ladies' .. | 34 | 5 | 0 | | | |
| Chepstow | 8 | 0 | 0 | | | |
| Ladies' Association .. | 3 | 7 | 9 | | | |
| Chrencaster | 20 | 0 | 0 | 37 | 18 | 0 |
| Dursley | 28 | 15 | 0 | 5 | 6 | 2 |
| Fairford | 8 | 5 | 6 | | | |
| Hatherop | 3 | 15 | 0 | | | |
| Lechlade Branch | 2 | 7 | 0 | | | |
| Forest of Dean | 8 | 14 | 9 | 11 | 17 | 10 |
| Blakeney | 5 | 10 | 0 | | | |
| Kingswood | 13 | 11 | 9 | | | |
| Lydney & Aylburton .. | 19 | 8 | 11 | 1 | 4 | 4 |
| Nailsworth | 61 | 11 | 3 | 10 | 7 | 5 |
| Stroud | 125 | 0 | 0 | | | |
| Legacy of the late Mr. B. Bucknall .. | 5 | 0 | 0 | 60 | 0 | 0 |
| Tewkesbury | 30 | 0 | 0 | 6 | 0 | 0 |
| Wotton-under-Edge .. | 20 | 0 | 0 | 11 | 9 | 1 |
| | 703 | 7 | 8 | 408 | 9 | 0 |

| | | | | | | |
|-------------------------|-----|----|---|----|---|---|
| GUERNSEY. | | | | | | |
| Island of Guernsey | 163 | 16 | 6 | 85 | 0 | 0 |
| Ladies' Branch | 75 | 0 | 0 | | | |
| | 238 | 16 | 6 | 85 | 0 | 0 |

| | | | | | | |
|------------------------|-----|----|----|-----|----|---|
| HAMPSHIRE. | | | | | | |
| County Society | 105 | 0 | 0 | 4 | 19 | 3 |
| Aldershot Town | 9 | 13 | 3 | | | |
| Alresford | 25 | 7 | 9 | 17 | 15 | 7 |
| Alton* | | | | | | |
| Andover | 29 | 7 | 2 | 12 | 10 | 6 |
| Bishop's Waltham | 7 | 12 | 11 | | | |
| Botley | 60 | 19 | 6 | | | |
| Wickham | 16 | 0 | 0 | | | |
| Droxford Branch | 3 | 8 | 7 | | | |
| Christchurch | 48 | 0 | 0 | 12 | 10 | 4 |
| Cowes Ladies | 10 | 0 | 0 | 24 | 0 | 0 |
| Fareham | 8 | 10 | 0 | | | |
| Ladies' Association .. | 40 | 0 | 0 | 16 | 0 | 1 |
| Titchfield Branch .. | 31 | 0 | 4 | | | |
| Fordingbridge | 13 | 0 | 0 | 14 | 13 | 0 |
| Ladies' Association .. | 18 | 10 | 0 | | | |
| Gosport Ladies | 25 | 0 | 0 | 17 | 5 | 8 |
| Carried forward .. | 451 | 8 | 6 | 119 | 14 | 5 |

* The sum of £73 4s. 7d. has been received from Alton too late for the year's account.

| | Free Contributions. | | | Purchase Account. | | |
|-----------------------------|---------------------|----|----|-------------------|----|----|
| | £ | s. | d. | £ | s. | d. |
| HAMPSHIRE continued. | | | | | | |
| Brought forward .. | 451 | 8 | 6 | 119 | 14 | 5 |
| Lymington | 27 | 0 | 0 | 13 | 18 | 0 |
| Newport Ladies | 38 | 0 | 0 | 38 | 19 | 3 |
| North East Hants | 70 | 0 | 0 | 30 | 11 | 11 |
| Portsea | | | | | | |
| Forest of Bere Branch .. | 19 | 10 | 11 | 96 | 7 | 0 |
| Romsey | 14 | 5 | 5 | | | |
| Ladies' Association .. | 8 | 0 | 0 | 13 | 13 | 5 |
| Nursling | 0 | 15 | 0 | | | |
| Tisbury | 1 | 10 | 0 | | | |
| Ryde | 65 | 0 | 0 | 25 | 0 | 0 |
| Sandown | 14 | 0 | 0 | 19 | 1 | 10 |
| Southampton | 40 | 0 | 0 | | | |
| Ladies' Association .. | 100 | 0 | 0 | 115 | 17 | 10 |
| Bitterne | 24 | 0 | 0 | | | |
| Freemantle | 6 | 12 | 1 | | | |
| Southsea | 23 | 14 | 7 | 11 | 10 | 8 |
| Stockbridge | 10 | 16 | 4 | | | |
| Ventnor and Bonchurch .. | 63 | 16 | 10 | 19 | 8 | 10 |
| | 968 | 9 | 3 | 504 | 3 | 2 |

| | | | | | | |
|---|-----|----|----|-----|----|----|
| HEREFORDSHIRE. | | | | | | |
| County Society | 93 | 17 | 11 | | | |
| Hereford Ladies' Asso. .. | 65 | 10 | 0 | | | |
| St. Martin's Offertory .. | 5 | 0 | 4 | | | |
| Birch and Lanworne .. | 5 | 1 | 4 | | | |
| Bodenham | 12 | 1 | 6 | | | |
| Grosvenor (after sermon by Rev. J. Veun) .. | 2 | 3 | 0 | 97 | 5 | 1 |
| Kenchester | 15 | 5 | 0 | | | |
| Peterchurch | 7 | 17 | 3 | | | |
| Preston & Blakeney .. | 5 | 0 | 3 | | | |
| Wembley and Dilwyn .. | 12 | 11 | 0 | | | |
| Ledbury Branch | 12 | 0 | 0 | | | |
| Ross ditto | 9 | 0 | 0 | | | |
| Kington | 25 | 0 | 0 | | | |
| Ladies' Association .. | 10 | 0 | 0 | 18 | 17 | 10 |
| Eardisley | 9 | 0 | 0 | | | |
| Huntington | 14 | 0 | 0 | | | |
| New Radnor | 10 | 0 | 0 | | | |
| Leominster | 28 | 0 | 0 | 30 | 0 | 11 |
| Whitchurch | 17 | 0 | 0 | 22 | 2 | 6 |
| | 356 | 7 | 7 | 163 | 6 | 4 |

| | | | | | | |
|---------------------------------------|-----|----|---|-----|----|----|
| HERTFORDSHIRE. | | | | | | |
| County Society | 37 | 6 | 5 | | | |
| Stanstead and St. Margaret's | 30 | 3 | 0 | | | |
| Hertford Heath, coll. by Mr. Mills .. | 9 | 1 | 6 | 71 | 11 | 10 |
| Royston & c. Branch .. | 16 | 4 | 0 | | | |
| Ware Branch | 25 | 13 | 7 | | | |
| Ladies' Association .. | 27 | 0 | 0 | | | |
| Bishop Stortford | 55 | 0 | 0 | 16 | 8 | 10 |
| Boxmoor | | | | 7 | 10 | 0 |
| East and New Barnet .. | 23 | 19 | 7 | 0 | 1 | 9 |
| Hadley, Barnet, & c. .. | 35 | 14 | 9 | 53 | 5 | 7 |
| Hemel Hempstead | 4 | 6 | 8 | 9 | 5 | 1 |
| Hitchin and Baldock .. | 52 | 14 | 5 | | | |
| Ladies' Association .. | 22 | 0 | 0 | 65 | 2 | 3 |
| Juvenile ditto | 6 | 11 | 0 | | | |
| Arkley | 0 | 9 | 6 | | | |
| Ashwell Ladies | 9 | 18 | 3 | | | |
| Carried forward .. | 356 | 2 | 8 | 236 | 3 | 4 |

| | Free Contributions. | | | Purchase Account. | | |
|--------------------------|---------------------|----|----|-------------------|----|----|
| HERTFORDSHIRE continued. | £ | s. | d. | £ | s. | d. |
| Brought forward | 856 | 2 | 8 | 223 | 5 | 4 |
| Hitchin, &c., continued. | | | | | | |
| Baldock Ladies..... | 4 | 0 | 0 | | | |
| Barton..... | 1 | 17 | 6 | | | |
| Codicote..... | 10 | 14 | 5 | | | |
| Firton..... | 2 | 6 | 10 | | | |
| Shillington..... | 8 | 0 | 0 | | | |
| Walkern..... | 9 | 10 | 7 | | | |
| Whitwell..... | 1 | 18 | 6 | | | |
| Hoddesdon, &c..... | 60 | 0 | 0 | 18 | 16 | 2 |
| St. Albans..... | 45 | 0 | 0 | | | |
| Harpden..... | 9 | 0 | 0 | 18 | 11 | 11 |
| Redbourne..... | 7 | 16 | 8 | | | |
| Totteridge, &c..... | 10 | 0 | 0 | 14 | 10 | 6 |
| Trent..... | 28 | 1 | 0 | | | |
| Tring & Berkhamstead | 17 | 10 | 0 | | | |
| Berkhamstead Ladies | 11 | 0 | 0 | 25 | 15 | 2 |
| Tring ditto..... | 16 | 0 | 0 | | | |
| Waltham Cross..... | | | | | | |
| Cheahunt..... | 23 | 2 | 10 | | | |
| Watford*..... | | | | | | |
| | 608 | 0 | 10 | 300 | 19 | 1 |

| HUNTINGDONSHIRE. | £ | s. | d. | £ | s. | d. |
|---------------------|-----|----|----|----|----|----|
| Huntingdon..... | 141 | 12 | 10 | | | |
| Ramsey Ladies..... | 12 | 1 | 0 | 76 | 15 | 4 |
| Elton..... | 4 | 9 | 0 | | | |
| Don., Earl Crysfort | 10 | 0 | 0 | | | |
| Ramsey..... | 4 | 16 | 6 | | | |
| | 172 | 19 | 4 | 76 | 15 | 4 |

| JERSEY. | £ | s. | d. | £ | s. | d. |
|--------------------------|---|----|----|---|----|----|
| Jersey, Island off | | | | | | |

| KENT. | £ | s. | d. | £ | s. | d. |
|--------------------------|-----|----|----|-----|----|----|
| Beckenham..... | 84 | 0 | 0 | 3 | 17 | 10 |
| Belvidere..... | 45 | 0 | 0 | 13 | 16 | 9 |
| Blackheath, Balance of | | | | | | |
| Account..... | 6 | 7 | 8 | | | |
| Blackheath Ladies..... | 105 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 18 | 0 |
| Bromley †..... | | | | | | |
| Brompton & Gillingham | | | | 9 | 7 | 2 |
| Canterbury..... | 25 | 0 | 0 | | | |
| Ladies' Association..... | 16 | 2 | 9 | | | |
| Barham..... | 17 | 4 | 0 | | | |
| Charing..... | 8 | 10 | 0 | | | |
| Chilham..... | 16 | 9 | 1 | | | |
| Eastry..... | 3 | 2 | 8 | | | |
| Elham and Lyminge..... | 6 | 16 | 0 | | | |
| Hardres..... | 16 | 0 | 6 | 101 | 6 | 4 |
| Patricbourne & Bridge | 16 | 14 | 11 | | | |
| Petham..... | 3 | 19 | 6 | | | |
| Woodnesborough..... | 40 | 0 | 0 | | | |
| Ashford Ladies' Asso. | 30 | 0 | 0 | | | |
| Legacy of the late Miss | | | | | | |
| Sarah Foster..... | 10 | 0 | 0 | | | |
| Whitstable Branch..... | 31 | 0 | 0 | | | |
| Carried forward | 481 | 7 | 1 | 129 | 6 | 1 |

* The sum of £30 2s. 2d. has been received from Watford, too late for the year's account.

† The sum of £350 has been received from Jersey, too late for the year's account.

‡ The sum of £62 3s. 10d. has been received from Bromley, too late for the year's account.

| KENT continued. | £ | s. | d. | £ | s. | d. |
|--------------------------|------|----|----|-----|----|----|
| Brought forward | 481 | 7 | 1 | 129 | 6 | 1 |
| Canterbury continued. | | | | | | |
| Wingham Branch..... | 12 | 2 | 11 | | | |
| Littlebourne..... | 20 | 2 | 8 | | | |
| Nonnington..... | 68 | 1 | 0 | | | |
| Preston..... | 12 | 5 | 10 | | | |
| Chattham..... | 15 | 0 | 0 | 87 | 13 | 7 |
| Dartford..... | 25 | 1 | 4 | 18 | 5 | 2 |
| Deal Ladies..... | 28 | 13 | 1 | | | |
| Kingsdown..... | 6 | 6 | 11 | 14 | 12 | 7 |
| Sandwich..... | 10 | 0 | 0 | | | |
| Deptford..... | 18 | 18 | 2 | | | |
| Ladies' Branch..... | 20 | 9 | 2 | 33 | 10 | 6 |
| Dover..... | 37 | 1 | 0 | | | |
| Ladies' Association..... | 40 | 0 | 0 | 69 | 15 | 2 |
| Faversham..... | 25 | 0 | 0 | 24 | 4 | 4 |
| Folkestone..... | 41 | 6 | 1 | | | |
| Grove House Juv. As. | 7 | 7 | 10 | | | |
| Sandgate..... | 7 | 15 | 8 | 15 | 0 | 0 |
| Uphill..... | 9 | 3 | 2 | | | |
| Gravesend..... | 10 | 0 | 0 | | | |
| Ladies' Branch..... | 45 | 0 | 0 | 54 | 16 | 8 |
| Greenwich..... | 86 | 12 | 6 | | | |
| Coll. at St. Mark's | | | | 87 | 9 | 8 |
| Presbyterian Church | 13 | 7 | 6 | | | |
| Horne Bay..... | 10 | 0 | 0 | 7 | 17 | 10 |
| Lee..... | 100 | 0 | 0 | 24 | 1 | 4 |
| Lewisham..... | 5 | 0 | 0 | 39 | 5 | 1 |
| Maidstone..... | 45 | 13 | 10 | 50 | 0 | 0 |
| Rainham..... | 34 | 19 | 0 | 4 | 19 | 8 |
| Rochester..... | 40 | 0 | 0 | 18 | 6 | 8 |
| Sevenoaks & Westerham | 15 | 0 | 0 | | | |
| Legacy of the late Miss | | | | | | |
| Ann Edwards..... | 19 | 19 | 0 | | | |
| Ditto, Miss Jane | | | | | | |
| Edwards..... | 19 | 19 | 0 | | | |
| Sevenoaks Ladies' As. | 11 | 10 | 0 | | | |
| Do. Gentlemen's do. | 10 | 0 | 0 | 10 | 8 | 7 |
| Rivulet Soc of Young | | | | | | |
| Ladies at Miss Mar- | | | | | | |
| tin's school..... | 13 | 0 | 0 | | | |
| Ightham..... | 1 | 13 | 0 | | | |
| Sundridge..... | 4 | 8 | 3 | | | |
| Westerham..... | 15 | 9 | 4 | | | |
| Sheppey, Isle of..... | 1 | 5 | 0 | 18 | 19 | 4 |
| Sheerness Ladies..... | 13 | 0 | 6 | | | |
| Sittingbourne, &c..... | 19 | 7 | 7 | 0 | 17 | 4 |
| Staplehurst..... | 22 | 0 | 0 | 20 | 0 | 0 |
| Swanscombe, &c..... | | | | 7 | 10 | 0 |
| Sydenham..... | 123 | 6 | 5 | 30 | 4 | 2 |
| Thanet, Isle of..... | 31 | 5 | 4 | | | |
| Minster (two years)..... | 27 | 15 | 7 | 96 | 17 | 1 |
| Margate Ladies..... | 40 | 0 | 0 | | | |
| Ramsgate Ladies' Br. | 40 | 0 | 0 | | | |
| Tunbridge & Tunbridge | | | | | | |
| Wells..... | 27 | 8 | 7 | | | |
| Tunbridge Wells La- | | | | | | |
| diess' Association..... | 142 | 8 | 7 | | | |
| Tunbridge Town La- | | | | | | |
| diess' Association..... | 24 | 8 | 9 | | | |
| Brenchley..... | 27 | 10 | 3 | | | |
| Fordcombe..... | 10 | 16 | 6 | 132 | 18 | 4 |
| Frant..... | 21 | 9 | 6 | | | |
| Hadlow..... | 7 | 12 | 2 | | | |
| Horsmonden..... | 5 | 11 | 0 | | | |
| Lamberhurst..... | 6 | 6 | 8 | | | |
| Peabury..... | 40 | 7 | 7 | | | |
| Rotherfield..... | 9 | 10 | 0 | | | |
| Ticehurst..... | 2 | 19 | 1 | | | |
| Tidebrook..... | 10 | 0 | 1 | | | |
| Carried forward | 2800 | 16 | 1 | 943 | 16 | 0 |

| KENT continued. | Free Contri- butions. | | | Purchase Account. | | |
|---------------------------|--------------------------|----|----|----------------------|----|----|
| | £ | s. | d. | £ | s. | d. |
| Brought forward .. | 2000 | 16 | 1 | 948 | 14 | 0 |
| Tunbridge, &c. continued. | | | | | | |
| Southborough | 27 | 5 | 0 | | | |
| Ladies' Association .. | 16 | 17 | 0 | | | |
| St. Peter's Church, | | | | | | |
| Collection | 26 | 3 | 6 | | | |
| St. Thomas's Ch. do. | 10 | 0 | 0 | | | |
| Wadhurst | 9 | 11 | 1 | | | |
| Ditto, three boxes. | 3 | 7 | 0 | | | |
| Weald of Kent | 40 | 0 | 0 | | | |
| Cranbrook Ladies' As. | 14 | 0 | 0 | 27 | 12 | 4 |
| Sissinghurst | 5 | 0 | 0 | | | |
| Tenterden | 10 | 6 | 9 | | | |
| Woolwich & Plumstead | 17 | 0 | 0 | 65 | 5 | 5 |
| Woolwich Ladies' As. | 13 | 0 | 0 | | | |
| | 2,193 | 6 | 5 | 1,041 | 11 | 9 |
| LANCASHIRE | | | | | | |
| Aahton-under-Lyno | 88 | 8 | 6 | 29 | 13 | 4 |
| Bacup | 100 | 0 | 0 | | | |
| Tunstead Branch | 20 | 0 | 0 | 60 | 3 | 6 |
| Barrow-in-Furness | 14 | 0 | 0 | 13 | 7 | 9 |
| Blackburn | | | | | | |
| Ladies' Association .. | 5 | 0 | 0 | 418 | 18 | 1 |
| Bolton | 135 | 8 | 4 | 64 | 2 | 8 |
| Burnley | 53 | 0 | 0 | | | |
| Legacy of the late Mrs. | | | | | | |
| Sarah Eagin | 5 | 0 | 0 | 97 | 11 | 11 |
| Fence Branch | 5 | 6 | 7 | | | |
| Marsden ditto | 10 | 0 | 0 | | | |
| Bury | 85 | 0 | 0 | | | |
| Ladies' Association .. | 18 | 0 | 0 | 40 | 18 | 2 |
| Radcliffe Branch | 23 | 0 | 0 | | | |
| Cartmel | 45 | 3 | 0 | 4 | 8 | 8 |
| Clitheroe | | | | | | |
| Chatburn Branch | 5 | 18 | 0 | | | |
| Colne | 44 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 17 | 2 |
| Haalingden | 60 | 0 | 0 | 84 | 2 | 10 |
| Heywood | 30 | 0 | 0 | | | |
| Lancaster | 52 | 1 | 8 | | | |
| Ladies' Association .. | 61 | 0 | 0 | | | |
| Carnforth | 1 | 6 | 0 | | | |
| Galgate | 0 | 18 | 0 | | | |
| Garstang | 10 | 5 | 0 | 88 | 6 | 10 |
| Glasseon | 1 | 16 | 4 | | | |
| Movocambe | 10 | 0 | 0 | | | |
| Skerton | 5 | 5 | 0 | | | |
| Yealand | 7 | 8 | 0 | | | |
| Liverpool | 755 | 19 | 8 | | | |
| Bootle Ladies | 1 | 11 | 6 | | | |
| Liscard & Egremont. | 31 | 6 | 2 | | | |
| New Brighton, &c. .. | 43 | 7 | 7 | | | |
| Oxton & Cloughton .. | 41 | 2 | 11 | | | |
| Richmond Chapel .. | 6 | 9 | 6 | | | |
| Seaforth | 25 | 11 | 2 | | | |
| Wavertree | 40 | 8 | 3 | 1136 | 15 | 6 |
| Livrl. Welsh Branch | 430 | 0 | 0 | | | |
| Chorley Branch | 18 | 10 | 2 | | | |
| Ormskirk ditto | 31 | 12 | 7 | | | |
| Prescot ditto | 17 | 17 | 4 | | | |
| Rock Ferry ditto | 54 | 1 | 9 | | | |
| St. Helen's ditto | 10 | 16 | 2 | | | |
| Southport ditto | 121 | 5 | 3 | | | |
| Manchester and Salford | 290 | 15 | 10 | | | |
| Legacy of the late H. | | | | | | |
| Houlsworth, Esq. | 299 | 10 | 0 | 1694 | 8 | 2 |
| Ladies' Branch | 50 | 0 | 0 | | | |
| Cambrian ditto | 120 | 0 | 0 | | | |
| Carried forward .. | 3217 | 10 | 3 | 3683 | 14 | 7 |

| LANCASHIRE continued. | Free Contri- butions. | | | Purchase Account. | | |
|---|--------------------------|----|----|----------------------|----|----|
| | £ | s. | d. | £ | s. | d. |
| Brought forward .. | 3217 | 10 | 3 | 3683 | 14 | 7 |
| Manchester, &c. continued. | | | | | | |
| W. P. for Havre Mari- time Exhibition .. | 0 | 10 | 0 | | | |
| Buerton | 1 | 11 | 9 | | | |
| Edale | 6 | 7 | 9 | | | |
| Hazle Grove | 8 | 13 | 8 | | | |
| Longsight and St. Ste- phen's | 2 | 0 | 5 | | | |
| Mellor | 4 | 9 | 0 | | | |
| St. Bartholomew's, | | | | | | |
| Salford | 0 | 12 | 0 | | | |
| St. John's, Miles Plat- ting | 4 | 15 | 0 | | | |
| St. Paul's, Brunswick- street | 17 | 12 | 7 | | | |
| St. Paul's, Turner-st. | 14 | 6 | 11 | | | |
| Whaley Bridge | 19 | 9 | 4 | | | |
| Accrington Branch .. | 50 | 0 | 0 | | | |
| Bollington ditto .. | 1 | 9 | 4 | | | |
| Cheadle ditto | 13 | 12 | 4 | | | |
| Denton ditto | 12 | 7 | 6 | | | |
| Didsbury ditto | 24 | 19 | 8 | | | |
| Eccles ditto | 37 | 1 | 1 | | | |
| Fairfield & Droylesden | 12 | 0 | 0 | | | |
| Glossop Branch | 12 | 17 | 0 | | | |
| Hyde ditto | 19 | 13 | 0 | | | |
| Lymm ditto | 27 | 14 | 4 | | | |
| Mossley ditto | 11 | 12 | 6 | | | |
| New Mills ditto | 12 | 17 | 6 | | | |
| Padiham ditto | 6 | 9 | 0 | | | |
| Patricroft & Barton do | 24 | 17 | 5 | | | |
| Prestwich Branch .. | 7 | 5 | 6 | | | |
| Sale and Aahton ditto | 80 | 8 | 7 | | | |
| Stalybridge ditto .. | 23 | 0 | 0 | | | |
| Stretford ditto | 70 | 4 | 3 | | | |
| Tyldesley & Astley do. | 4 | 14 | 0 | | | |
| Wilmslow & Alderley | 97 | 12 | 0 | | | |
| Oldham | 70 | 0 | 0 | 86 | 12 | 5 |
| Preston | 19 | 0 | 3 | | | |
| Ladies' Association .. | 60 | 0 | 0 | | | |
| Blackpool | 4 | 12 | 0 | | | |
| Bretherton | 4 | 12 | 8 | | | |
| Hooles, &c. | 2 | 5 | 3 | | | |
| Kirkham | 17 | 14 | 4 | | | |
| Longton | 5 | 4 | 0 | | | |
| Lytham | 27 | 14 | 6 | 109 | 1 | 9 |
| Ladies' Association | 7 | 16 | 5 | | | |
| Tarleton | 5 | 15 | 0 | | | |
| Withnell | 8 | 18 | 6 | | | |
| Preston Church of England Branch .. | 31 | 11 | 11 | | | |
| Ladies' Association | 31 | 10 | 4 | | | |
| Rawtenstall | 30 | 0 | 0 | 25 | 16 | 6 |
| Rochdale | 75 | 0 | 0 | | | |
| Ladies' Association | 40 | 19 | 9 | 53 | 8 | 3 |
| Ulverston, &c. | 55 | 6 | 1 | | | |
| Ladies' Association .. | 16 | 0 | 0 | 24 | 11 | 4 |
| Warrington | 50 | 0 | 0 | 39 | 15 | 7 |
| | 4,417 | 14 | 8 | 4,023 | 0 | 5 |
| LEICESTERSHIRE | | | | | | |
| Leicester | 30 | 0 | 0 | | | |
| Don., A Free Offering | 10 | 0 | 0 | | | |
| Don., Rev. Ed. Davys | 10 | 0 | 0 | 569 | 8 | 7 |
| Legacy of the late Miss Neale (£50, less duty) | 45 | 0 | 0 | | | |
| Carried forward .. | 95 | 0 | 0 | 569 | 8 | 7 |

| | Free Contributions. | | | Purchase Account. | | | |
|----------------------------|---------------------|----|----|-------------------|-----|----|---|
| LEICESTERSHIRE continued. | | | | | | | |
| | £ | s. | d. | £ | s. | d. | |
| Brought forward .. | 95 | 0 | 0 | 569 | 8 | 7 | |
| Leicester, continued. | | | | | | | |
| Sileby | 1 | 15 | 4 | } | | | |
| Syston | 12 | 5 | 6 | | | | |
| Thrussington | 8 | 2 | 2 | | | | |
| Ashby-de-la-Zouch Br. | 48 | 0 | 0 | | | | |
| Hinckley Branch | 43 | 11 | 4 | | | | |
| Sheepee | 4 | 9 | 6 | } | | | |
| Loughborough Br. | 105 | 0 | 0 | | | | |
| Ratcliffe | 2 | 10 | 0 | | | | |
| Seagrave | 7 | 8 | 2 | | | | |
| Lutterworth Branch | 46 | 14 | 2 | | | | |
| Market Bosworth do. | 50 | 0 | 0 | } | | | |
| Market Harboro' do. | 45 | 0 | 0 | | | | |
| Rothley Branch | 6 | 16 | 2 | | | | |
| Juvenile Assocn. | 3 | 0 | 0 | | | | |
| Mount Sorrel | 9 | 0 | 10 | | | | |
| Bottesford | 13 | 19 | 4 | } | 5 | 8 | 0 |
| Melton Mowbray | 10 | 0 | 7 | | | | |
| Ladies' Association .. | 6 | 0 | 7 | | | | |
| Burton Lazars | 2 | 12 | 10 | | | | |
| Great Dalby | 3 | 15 | 8 | | | | |
| Harby | 5 | 16 | 6 | } | 29 | 7 | 5 |
| Knossington | 5 | 0 | 2 | | | | |
| Long Clawson | 9 | 15 | 0 | | | | |
| Nether Broughton .. | 8 | 6 | 2 | | | | |
| Old Dalby | 18 | 0 | 0 | | | | |
| | 571 | 19 | 7 | | 604 | 4 | 0 |

LINCOLNSHIRE.

| | | | | | | |
|----------------------------|-----|----|----|-----|----|----|
| Alford | 59 | 1 | 10 | 25 | 10 | 11 |
| Barton-on-Humber | 153 | 11 | 1 | 30 | 19 | 2 |
| Boston | 160 | 12 | 1 | 91 | 16 | 8 |
| Bourn | 20 | 0 | 0 | 21 | 17 | 8 |
| Village Associations | 8 | 5 | 6 | 32 | 9 | 8 |
| Brigg | 128 | 17 | 6 | | | |
| Deeping St. James | 15 | 0 | 0 | | | |
| Maxey | 3 | 15 | 0 | | | |
| Gainborough | | | | | | |
| Ladies' Association | 8 | 0 | 0 | | | |
| Beckingham | 3 | 0 | 0 | | | |
| Butterwick | 0 | 10 | 6 | 28 | 3 | 9 |
| Cabourne | 4 | 0 | 0 | | | |
| Ferry | 0 | 9 | 8 | | | |
| Marton | 5 | 0 | 0 | | | |
| Stow | 1 | 12 | 7 | | | |
| Upton | 1 | 0 | 0 | | | |
| Grantham | 50 | 0 | 0 | 21 | 19 | 9 |
| Grimsby | 75 | 0 | 0 | 40 | 14 | 6 |
| Holbeach and Fleet | 42 | 0 | 0 | 7 | 15 | 8 |
| Horncastle | 13 | 15 | 10 | 56 | 0 | 7 |
| Kirton in Lindsey | 5 | 0 | 0 | | | |
| Ladies' Association | 5 | 0 | 0 | | | |
| Ashby, &c. | 4 | 5 | 0 | | | |
| Brumby | 1 | 12 | 6 | | | |
| Croby | 1 | 12 | 0 | | | |
| East Butterwick | 1 | 14 | 6 | 21 | 15 | 3 |
| Frodingham, &c. | 4 | 13 | 9 | | | |
| Do. after Sermons | 6 | 11 | 3 | | | |
| Gunhouse | 1 | 4 | 0 | | | |
| Messingham | 9 | 0 | 0 | | | |
| Scunthorpe | 5 | 16 | 6 | | | |
| Willoughton | 4 | 5 | 5 | | | |
| Lincoln | 15 | 18 | 10 | | | |
| Ladies' Association | 36 | 10 | 6 | 140 | 2 | 6 |
| Bardney | 8 | 18 | 4 | | | |
| Bassingham | 7 | 18 | 7 | | | |
| Carried forward .. | 878 | 7 | 9 | 619 | 4 | 10 |

| | Free Contributions. | | | Purchase Account. | | |
|---|---------------------|----|----|-------------------|----|----|
| LINCOLNSHIRE continued. | | | | | | |
| | £ | s. | d. | £ | s. | d. |
| Brought forward .. | 878 | 7 | 9 | 519 | 4 | 10 |
| Lincoln continued. | | | | | | |
| Bracebridge | 2 | 8 | 3 | } | | |
| Branston | 25 | 16 | 0 | | | |
| Canwick | 1 | 18 | 0 | | | |
| Dunston | 4 | 9 | 1 | | | |
| Fulbeck, Welbourn, and Leadenham .. | 20 | 6 | 1 | | | |
| Navenby, Wellingore, Boothby, & Coleby .. | 24 | 8 | 5 | | | |
| Nocton | 9 | 3 | 4 | | | |
| Normanby | 8 | 12 | 10 | | | |
| Owmby and Cammeringham | 17 | 4 | 6 | | | |
| Waddington & Harroton | 2 | 2 | 0 | | | |
| Wragby (1868) | 5 | 13 | 1 | } | | |
| Do. (1869) | 2 | 8 | 9 | | | |
| Louth | 123 | 11 | 3 | | | |
| Don., F. S. A. | 100 | 0 | 0 | | | |
| Ladies' Association .. | 5 | 0 | 0 | | | |
| Donnington | 1 | 6 | 0 | | | |
| North Somercotes .. | 7 | 2 | 0 | | | |
| Jubilee Contributions:— | | | | | | |
| Hymman Allenby, Esq. | 5 | 0 | 0 | } | 70 | 7 |
| Henry Mason, Esq. | 5 | 0 | 0 | | | |
| S. J. Welfitt, Esq. | 1 | 1 | 0 | | | |
| Coll. at Ann. Meeting .. | 54 | 19 | 5 | | | |
| Coll. at Holy Trinity Church | 60 | 16 | 10 | | | |
| Do. Indep. Chapel | 7 | 15 | 2 | | | |
| Do. Wesleyan do. | 6 | 0 | 0 | | | |
| Do. Free Meth. do. | 8 | 2 | 6 | | | |
| Do. Prim. Meth. do. | 1 | 10 | 0 | | | |
| Market Rasen | 7 | 12 | 7 | | | |
| Binbrook | 6 | 0 | 0 | | | |
| Faldingworth | 1 | 0 | 0 | | | |
| Legaby | 3 | 17 | 4 | } | 32 | 0 |
| Osgodby | 1 | 12 | 3 | | | |
| Owersby | 6 | 0 | 10 | | | |
| Tealby | 4 | 0 | 0 | | | |
| Toft Newton | 8 | 9 | 0 | | | |
| Torrington | 2 | 12 | 2 | | | |
| Sleaford | | | | | | |
| Ladies' Association .. | 10 | 0 | 0 | | | |
| Ancaster | 7 | 0 | 0 | | | |
| Aswarby | 2 | 3 | 3 | | | |
| Billingborough | 4 | 3 | 6 | | | |
| Dorrington | 5 | 0 | 0 | | | |
| Ewerby and Ewerby Thorpe | 11 | 15 | 0 | | | |
| Heckington | 6 | 0 | 0 | } | 86 | 13 |
| Metheringham and Blankney | 25 | 0 | 6 | | | |
| North Kyme | 1 | 4 | 0 | | | |
| Osbourne | 4 | 0 | 0 | | | |
| Rowston and Kirkby Green | 1 | 12 | 6 | | | |
| South Kyme | 1 | 0 | 0 | | | |
| Swarby | 1 | 5 | 6 | | | |
| Spalding | 25 | 0 | 0 | } | 36 | 12 |
| Donington | 1 | 6 | 3 | | | |
| Spilsby | 36 | 7 | 0 | | | |
| Ladies' Association .. | 14 | 0 | 0 | } | 34 | 6 |
| Burgh | 6 | 0 | 0 | | | |
| Wainfleet Branch | 11 | 18 | 4 | | | |
| Stamford | 66 | 8 | 10 | | | |
| Barnack, Ufford, &c. | 8 | 1 | 0 | } | 31 | 18 |
| Castle Bytham | 1 | 14 | 6 | | | |
| Duddington | 0 | 12 | 0 | | | |
| Carried forward .. | 1660 | 18 | 1 | 811 | 3 | 5 |

| | Free Contributions. | | | Purchase Account. | | |
|-------------------------|---------------------|----|----|-------------------|----|----|
| LINCOLNSHIRE continued. | £ | s. | d. | £ | s. | d. |
| Brought forward | 1660 | 18 | 1 | 811 | 3 | 5 |
| Stamford, continued. | | | | | | |
| Easton | 2 | 7 | 3 | | | |
| Gilnton | 4 | 7 | 5 | | | |
| Kings' Cliffe | 7 | 3 | 10 | | | |
| Tinwell | 3 | 18 | 0 | | | |
| Wansford | 4 | 1 | 0 | | | |
| Wittering | 7 | 0 | 2 | | | |
| | 1689 | 15 | 9 | 811 | 3 | 5 |

| LONDON. | £ | s. | d. | £ | s. | d. |
|--|------|----|----|------|----|----|
| Bayswater | 112 | 15 | 4 | | | |
| Moiety of Coll. at St. Matthew's Church after Sermon by Ven. Archdeacon Hunter | 23 | 10 | 0 | 96 | 14 | 7 |
| Bethnal Green | | | | 96 | 0 | 3 |
| Bloomsbury, &c. | 32 | 3 | 0 | 199 | 8 | 3 |
| Bow & Bromley | 9 | 11 | 9 | | | |
| Bow & Br. Ladies' Assn. | 30 | 7 | 1 | 42 | 18 | 5 |
| Tredegar-square do. | 23 | 1 | 2 | | | |
| Broadwall | | | | 87 | 13 | 8 |
| Chelsea | 70 | 0 | 0 | 47 | 19 | 2 |
| Clapton | 80 | 0 | 0 | | | |
| Don., in remembrance of the late Mrs. Rutt | 20 | 0 | 0 | 35 | 5 | 11 |
| Clerkenwell | | | | 49 | 10 | 2 |
| Cripplegate | | | | 18 | 10 | 0 |
| Dogs, Isle of | | | | 13 | 13 | 5 |
| Episcopal Jews Chapel | 14 | 8 | 0 | | | |
| Grosvenor Square | | | | | | |
| Stoke House Assn. | 3 | 5 | 0 | | | |
| Hackney | 30 | 0 | 0 | 100 | 9 | 9 |
| Haggerstone Ladies | | | | 44 | 8 | 4 |
| Hammersmith | 35 | 12 | 7 | 19 | 17 | 7 |
| Homerton & S. Hackney | | | | 0 | 12 | 0 |
| Hoxton Ladies | 12 | 0 | 0 | 88 | 6 | 9 |
| Islington | 220 | 0 | 0 | 314 | 4 | 7 |
| Jewin Crescent, Welsh | 89 | 0 | 0 | | | |
| Kensington | 128 | 0 | 3 | 82 | 13 | 8 |
| Kent Road Ladies | 11 | 15 | 1 | 21 | 1 | 0 |
| Kentish Town | | | | 73 | 16 | 7 |
| Kingsland, Dalston, &c. | 25 | 0 | 0 | 22 | 14 | 8 |
| Lambeth | 226 | 1 | 3 | | | |
| Don., The late Mr. Green | 1 | 0 | 0 | | | |
| Legacy of the late Richard Trist, Esq. per W. Sheerman, Esq. | 10 | 16 | 0 | 88 | 8 | 7 |
| St. Thomas Assn. | 3 | 8 | 9 | | | |
| Limehouse & Ratcliffe | 10 | 0 | 0 | 85 | 10 | 5 |
| London, City of, Ladies | 8 | 1 | 6 | | | |
| London, Central City of, Ladies | 3 | 7 | 7 | 41 | 19 | 1 |
| Finsbury Ladies | | | | | | |
| London, Eastern Central City of | | | | 51 | 4 | 6 |
| London, West City | 15 | 14 | 0 | 29 | 12 | 3 |
| London, North-West | 30 | 0 | 0 | 212 | 2 | 4 |
| London, Tower of, and East City | 5 | 0 | 0 | 42 | 6 | 4 |
| Lower Bermondsey | | | | 39 | 8 | 8 |
| Metropolitan Tabernacle | 5 | 0 | 0 | 48 | 12 | 5 |
| Newington | 52 | 19 | 5 | 125 | 11 | 0 |
| North Pancras | 6 | 8 | 3 | 53 | 7 | 8 |
| Notting Hill, &c. | 32 | 6 | 5 | 52 | 18 | 5 |
| Carried forward | 1329 | 6 | 5 | 2231 | 0 | 5 |

* The sum of £20 has been received from Homerton too late for the year's account.

| LONDON continued. | £ | s. | d. | £ | s. | d. |
|--|-------|----|----|-------|----|----|
| Brought forward | 1329 | 6 | 5 | 2231 | 0 | 5 |
| Paddington | | | | 83 | 12 | 10 |
| Pimlico | 21 | 0 | 0 | | | |
| Eaton Chapel | 18 | 0 | 0 | 85 | 15 | 0 |
| Coll. at St. Peter's Chapel | 3 | 12 | 6 | | | |
| Poplar Ladies | 28 | 0 | 0 | 50 | 6 | 4 |
| Queen Square | | | | 20 | 19 | 4 |
| Regent's Park, &c. | | | | 72 | 15 | 8 |
| Parrot Box | 0 | 5 | 2 | | | |
| Rotherhithe | | | | 58 | 8 | 6 |
| Sloane St., &c., Ladies | 35 | 0 | 0 | 95 | 10 | 3 |
| South Kensington, &c. | 65 | 0 | 0 | 81 | 3 | 4 |
| Southwark | 38 | 5 | 2 | 65 | 11 | 1 |
| St. George's East | | | | 34 | 15 | 4 |
| St. George's Ladies, Southwark | | | | 187 | 14 | 9 |
| St. James's and Soho | 2 | 1 | 0 | 54 | 9 | 5 |
| St. John's Wood | 108 | 8 | 0 | 55 | 9 | 1 |
| St. Mary's, Bryanston Square | 111 | 18 | 8 | | | |
| Stepney | 9 | 5 | 0 | | | |
| Wychiffe | 1 | 11 | 6 | 75 | 8 | 3 |
| Stoke Newington | 30 | 14 | 4 | 37 | 3 | 9 |
| Strand, &c. | 4 | 0 | 3 | | | |
| Adelphi | 12 | 11 | 0 | | | |
| Surrey Chapel | 45 | 0 | 0 | | | |
| Trinity Ground (2 years) | 48 | 3 | 6 | | | |
| Upper Holloway | 25 | 16 | 10 | | | |
| Coll. at St. Mary's, Hornsey Rise, after Sermon by Rev. J. H. Hill | 8 | 6 | 2 | 71 | 15 | 5 |
| Westminster, City of, Ladies | 83 | 2 | 0 | 27 | 18 | 7 |
| Whitechapel | | | | 198 | 8 | 9 |
| | 1,979 | 7 | 6 | 3,483 | 6 | 1 |

MAN, ISLE OF.

| | | | | | | |
|-----------------|-----|---|---|-----|----|---|
| Auxiliary | 100 | 0 | 0 | 228 | 18 | 8 |
|-----------------|-----|---|---|-----|----|---|

MIDDLESEX.

| | | | | | | |
|---|-----|----|----|-----|----|---|
| Acton | 26 | 0 | 0 | 10 | 18 | 6 |
| Brentford Ladies | 24 | 0 | 0 | | | |
| Ealing Ladies | 15 | 0 | 0 | 28 | 2 | 3 |
| Edmonton Ladies | 29 | 1 | 4 | 6 | 17 | 7 |
| Finchley Ladies | 44 | 13 | 6 | 3 | 9 | 2 |
| Coll. at Iron Church | 2 | 9 | 11 | | | |
| Hampstead | 75 | 0 | 0 | 39 | 5 | 2 |
| Harrow | 62 | 18 | 8 | 1 | 16 | 0 |
| Highgate | 17 | 7 | 9 | | | |
| Hornsey Brauch | 9 | 12 | 6 | | | |
| Coll. at Hornsey Ch. Do. after Sermon by Rev. Mr. Bickersteth | 8 | 16 | 0 | 8 | 17 | 2 |
| Hounslow, &c. | 40 | 0 | 0 | | | |
| Isleworth | 33 | 0 | 0 | 6 | 17 | 5 |
| Kilburn | 32 | 0 | 0 | 46 | 4 | 0 |
| Southgate | 28 | 0 | 3 | 4 | 5 | 3 |
| Staines | 30 | 0 | 0 | 13 | 10 | 0 |
| Teddington Ladies | 24 | 17 | 7 | 6 | 6 | 0 |
| Tottenham Ladies | 30 | 0 | 0 | 23 | 12 | 7 |
| Twickenham Ladies | 22 | 10 | 0 | 4 | 10 | 0 |
| Uxbridge | 19 | 5 | 11 | | | |
| Ladies' Association | 12 | 0 | 0 | 29 | 16 | 5 |
| Hayes ditto | 8 | 2 | 8 | | | |
| Wood Green | 2 | 0 | 0 | 5 | 0 | 0 |
| | 603 | 5 | 8 | 239 | 7 | 6 |

| | Free Contri- butions. | Purchase Account. |
|------------------------|--------------------------|----------------------|
| MONMOUTHSHIRE. | | |
| Abercarne | £ s. d. 3 19 6 | £ s. d. 5 11 0 |
| Abergavenny Ladies .. | 18 0 0 | 28 7 11 |
| Abersychan | 5 15 4 | 29 15 2 |
| Beaufort | 10 0 0 | 6 0 0 |
| Bedwellty, &c. | 15 0 0 | .. .. |
| Blaenavon | 9 0 0 | 25 17 7 |
| Cwm Bran | 7 4 10 | 4 0 0 |
| Ebbw Vale | 10 0 0 | 21 6 9 |
| Monmouth | 28 0 0 | 17 8 6 |
| Ladies' Association .. | 20 0 0 | .. .. |
| Mynyddyslwyn | 5 0 0 | .. .. |
| Nantyglo | 5 0 0 | 2 3 6 |
| Newport | 30 0 0 | 44 0 4 |
| New Tredegar | 2 0 0 | 5 8 0 |
| Pontypool | 50 0 0 | 17 4 4 |
| Rumney | 20 0 0 | 15 6 4 |
| Sirhowy | 5 18 6 | 1 12 6 |
| St. Melon's | 5 17 8 | .. .. |
| Tredegar | 11 10 8 | .. .. |
| Trelyn | 2 8 11 | 6 10 6 |
| | <u>256 15 0</u> | <u>280 7 5</u> |

NORFOLK.

| | | |
|-----------------|-----------|---------|
| Auxiliary | 1870 11 3 | 448 6 9 |
|-----------------|-----------|---------|

NORTHAMPTONSHIRE.

| | | |
|---------------------------------------|-----------------|----------------|
| County Society | 20 0 0 | } 264 14 8 |
| Don., J. S. Lovell, Esq. | 1 1 0 | |
| Northampton Ladies' Association | 15 0 0 | |
| Cold Ashby | 8 17 0 | |
| Ecton | 4 0 0 | |
| Thornby | 0 10 0 | |
| Towcester Ladies | 16 7 2 | |
| Welford | 1 18 6 | |
| Creaton Branch | 2 6 8 | |
| Spratton | 19 15 4 | |
| Kettering Branch .. | 25 0 0 | } 72 7 8 |
| Thrapston ditto | 35 0 0 | |
| Wellingborough ditto | 36 3 6 | |
| Oundle | 42 1 9 | |
| Polebrook | 2 17 1 | |
| Peterborough | 51 5 0 | |
| Alwalton | 1 18 4 | |
| Paston | 33 15 0 | |
| Rothwell | 10 0 0 | |
| | <u>327 15 4</u> | <u>537 2 4</u> |

NORTHUMBERLAND.

| | | |
|--|-----------|----------------|
| Newcastle-on-Tyne | 74 8 10 | } 706 8 4 |
| Ladies' Branch | 50 0 0 | |
| Don., R. S. F. for mercies received | 20 0 0 | |
| Acomb | 0 12 10 | |
| Alnendale Town | 12 8 0 | |
| Allenheads | 5 8 8 | |
| Alnwick | 25 12 6 | |
| Alston | 10 0 0 | |
| Amble | 0 15 8 | |
| Bedlington | 0 6 4 | |
| Bellingham | 1 2 0 | |
| Carried forward | 201 14 10 | <u>706 8 4</u> |

NORTHUMBERLAND continued.

| | | |
|--|----------------------|--------------------|
| Brought forward | £ s. d. 201 14 10 | £ s. d. 706 8 4 |
| Newcastle-on-Tyne, contd. | | |
| Bolesay | 1 8 2 | } 78 11 10 |
| Bentinck | 0 6 2 | |
| Birtley | 0 9 0 | |
| Blackhall Mill | 0 11 7 | |
| Blaydon | 7 8 7 | |
| Blyth | 14 0 0 | |
| Branding Place | 0 11 0 | |
| Bulman's Village | 1 9 0 | |
| Cambo | 0 3 4 | |
| Castle Eden Colliery .. | 0 3 10 | |
| Chester-le-Street | 4 18 8 | } 23 8 4 |
| Consett | 13 7 3 | |
| Cramlington Colliery .. | 0 6 0 | |
| Denton | 1 3 9 | |
| Dudley | 0 3 10 | |
| Earsdon | 2 2 6 | |
| Easington Lane | 0 8 8 | |
| Felton | 4 5 0 | |
| Frosterley | 2 7 6 | |
| Glanton and Branton .. | 12 10 8 | |
| Heddon-on-the-Wall .. | 5 13 6 | } 12 2 9 |
| High House | 5 12 0 | |
| Kenton and Fawdon .. | 1 2 9 | |
| Lintz Colliery | 0 10 1 | |
| Long Framlington .. | 0 5 9 | |
| Milburn | 1 14 8 | |
| Morpeth | 11 10 8 | |
| Nenthead | 10 18 4 | |
| Newbiggin by the Sea .. | 2 9 11 | |
| Newburn | 0 11 6 | |
| New Hartley | 0 6 2 | } 33 8 4 |
| Ponteland | 10 13 8 | |
| Ramshaw | 0 6 3 | |
| Riding Mill | 3 9 4 | |
| Rookhope | 0 8 6 | |
| Rothbury | 1 12 3 | |
| Ryton & Crawcrook .. | 59 11 1 | |
| Shotley Bridge | 14 15 11 | |
| Spital Tongues | 1 8 2 | |
| St. Lawrence | 0 7 0 | |
| Swalwell | 0 19 0 | } 12 2 9 |
| Trimdon Grange | 0 4 11 | |
| Tow Law | 0 12 3 | |
| Usworth | 0 8 0 | |
| Walker | 0 14 0 | |
| Wallsend | 11 5 2 | |
| Wearhead | 1 8 1 | |
| West Allen | 8 15 7 | |
| West Cramlington .. | 4 2 0 | |
| Westgate | 2 17 5 | |
| Whalton | 2 13 0 | } 33 8 4 |
| Whickham | 4 13 2 | |
| Widdrington | 8 8 8 | |
| Winlaton | 0 15 7 | |
| Wark | 0 3 1 | |
| Wolsingham | 17 0 9 | |
| Woodburn & Ridsdale .. | 0 19 0 | |
| Wooler | 4 6 0 | |
| North Shields, &c. | 45 0 0 | |
| Ladies' Branch | 5 0 0 | } 12 2 9 |
| Mrs. Morrison's Box .. | 2 12 3 | |
| Tynemouth Village .. | 5 15 4 | |
| Tindale Ward | 22 6 6 | |
| Don., Miss King | 20 0 0 | |
| Hexham Juvenile As- sociation | 2 8 10 | |
| Kirkheaton | 0 18 9 | |
| Berwick-on-Tweed | 82 7 8 | |
| | <u>609 14 11</u> | <u>830 11 3</u> |

| | Free Contributions. | | | Purchase Account. | | |
|---|---------------------|----|----|-------------------|----|----|
| NOTTINGHAMSHIRE. | | | | | | |
| | £ | s. | d. | £ | s. | d. |
| County Society..... | 66 | 8 | 3 | | | |
| Legacy of the late John Streets, Esq., £30 (less duty)..... | 27 | 0 | 0 | | | |
| Box at Messrs. Copestake's Warehouse..... | 0 | 17 | 7 | | | |
| Box, Miss E. Sykes..... | 0 | 15 | 3 | | | |
| Nottingham Ladies' Br | 64 | 0 | 0 | | | |
| Beeston and Chilwell | 10 | 0 | 0 | | | |
| Bramcote | 20 | 14 | 8 | | | |
| Bulwell | 9 | 10 | 0 | | | |
| Burton Joyce and Bulcote | 7 | 11 | 3 | | | |
| Carrington | 12 | 12 | 5 | | | |
| Cinder Hill | 3 | 17 | 6 | | | |
| East Bridgford | 12 | 9 | 3 | | | |
| Eastwood | 44 | 0 | 0 | | | |
| Granby and Sutton .. | 4 | 18 | 0 | | | |
| Greasley & Newthorpe | 27 | 10 | 0 | | | |
| Gunthorpe | 1 | 0 | 6 | 421 | 15 | 5 |
| Hucknall Torkard .. | 7 | 12 | 4 | | | |
| Kimberley | 6 | 14 | 9 | | | |
| Lenton | 33 | 7 | 0 | | | |
| New Basford | 1 | 0 | 0 | | | |
| New Radford | 4 | 0 | 0 | | | |
| Nuttall | 73 | 8 | 2 | | | |
| Old Basford | 8 | 5 | 9 | | | |
| Ruddington | 14 | 5 | 1 | | | |
| Selston | 6 | 15 | 8 | | | |
| Stapleford | 2 | 0 | 0 | | | |
| Wilford | 15 | 8 | 0 | | | |
| Bingham Branch | 7 | 0 | 0 | | | |
| Sneinton, &c. ditto.. | 11 | 0 | 0 | | | |
| Southwell ditto..... | 63 | 1 | 2 | | | |
| Bleasby | 4 | 18 | 0 | | | |
| Farnsfield | 12 | 0 | 0 | | | |
| Hockerton | 2 | 14 | 4 | | | |
| Morton | 1 | 15 | 3 | | | |
| Upton | 9 | 0 | 10 | | | |
| East Retford | 28 | 3 | 1 | | | |
| Bothamsall | 1 | 16 | 8 | | | |
| Clarlborough | 11 | 10 | 5 | | | |
| Misterton and West-Stockwith | 10 | 0 | 0 | 36 | 14 | 9 |
| Rampton | 8 | 2 | 10 | | | |
| Ditto (H. Eyre, Esq.) | 5 | 0 | 0 | | | |
| Mansfield | 15 | 0 | 0 | | | |
| Blidworth | 1 | 10 | 0 | | | |
| Cuckney | 4 | 17 | 6 | | | |
| Eakring | 0 | 14 | 5 | | | |
| Kirkby in Ashfield .. | 2 | 17 | 0 | 12 | 16 | 7 |
| Mansfield Woodhouse | 9 | 18 | 5 | | | |
| Pleasley Vale | 3 | 4 | 6 | | | |
| Shirebrook | 4 | 10 | 0 | | | |
| Tevernall | 3 | 2 | 8 | | | |
| Tibshelf | 7 | 1 | 9 | | | |
| Newark | 1 | 15 | 3 | | | |
| Donations— | | | | | | |
| Duke of Portland .. | 5 | 5 | 0 | | | |
| Mr. W. Hall, Kneesall | 0 | 10 | 6 | | | |
| Mr. Dennison | 2 | 2 | 0 | | | |
| Ladies' Association .. | 80 | 0 | 0 | | | |
| Twig Society, No. 1 .. | 1 | 11 | 11 | 90 | 9 | 6 |
| Ditto No. 2 | 1 | 1 | 0 | | | |
| Balderton | 3 | 10 | 0 | | | |
| Barnby | 3 | 2 | 8 | | | |
| Brandon | 3 | 2 | 0 | | | |
| Brant Broughton | 14 | 0 | 0 | | | |
| Claypole | 15 | 7 | 6 | | | |
| Carried forward .. | 784 | 8 | 1 | 561 | 16 | 3 |

| | Free Contributions. | | | Purchase Account. | | | |
|--------------------------------------|---------------------|----|----|-------------------|-----|------|------|
| NOTTINGHAMSHIRE continued. | | | | | | | |
| | £ | s. | d. | £ | s. | d. | |
| Brought forward .. | 784 | 8 | 1 | 561 | 16 | 3 | |
| Newark, continued. | | | | | | | |
| Coddington | 3 | 0 | 0 | } | | | |
| Cromwell | 5 | 2 | 6 | | | | |
| Hawton | 26 | 13 | 9 | | | | |
| Long Bennington | 2 | 11 | 0 | | | | |
| South Muskham | 3 | 16 | 2 | | | | |
| Collingham and Langford Branch | 27 | 1 | 3 | } | | | |
| Tuxford | 7 | 0 | 0 | | | | |
| Worksop | 39 | 0 | 0 | } | .. | .. | |
| Donation— | | | | | | | |
| G. S. Foljambe, Esq. | 5 | 5 | 0 | | | | |
| Anston | 13 | 19 | 4 | | } | 33 | 19 0 |
| Carlton | 40 | 0 | 0 | | | | |
| Olverton | 4 | 4 | 9 | | | | |
| | 962 | 1 | 10 | | 595 | 15 3 | |

| OXFORDSHIRE. | | | | | | |
|---------------------------|-----|----|----|-----|----|----|
| | £ | s. | d. | £ | s. | d. |
| County Society..... | 63 | 14 | 9 | | | |
| Oxford Ladies' Asso. | 29 | 11 | 0 | 112 | 15 | 1 |
| University Asson. | 53 | 1 | 0 | | | |
| Banbury..... | 20 | 0 | 0 | | | |
| Ladies' Association..... | 42 | 0 | 0 | 105 | 5 | 1 |
| Don., J. Biddle, Esq..... | 50 | 0 | 0 | | | |
| Chipping Norton..... | 20 | 0 | 0 | 9 | 9 | 5 |
| Deddington..... | 50 | 0 | 0 | 1 | 10 | 0 |
| Henley..... | 60 | 0 | 0 | 6 | 8 | 8 |
| Thame..... | 30 | 0 | 0 | 11 | 2 | 10 |
| Watlington..... | 4 | 14 | 8 | 4 | 0 | 0 |
| Witney..... | 12 | 0 | 7 | 3 | 14 | 6 |
| Ladies' Association..... | 4 | 10 | 0 | | | |
| Woodstock..... | 5 | 0 | 0 | 7 | 7 | 8 |
| | 444 | 12 | 0 | 261 | 13 | 0 |

| RUTLANDSHIRE. | | | | | | |
|---------------------|-----|----|----|----|----|----|
| | £ | s. | d. | £ | s. | d. |
| County Society..... | 160 | 0 | 0 | 20 | 4 | 8 |

| SHROPSHIRE. | | | | | | |
|---------------------------|-----|----|----|-----|----|----|
| | £ | s. | d. | £ | s. | d. |
| Bridgenorth..... | 30 | 0 | 0 | 7 | 4 | 0 |
| Ludlow..... | 35 | 0 | 0 | 35 | 0 | 8 |
| Madeley and Ironbridge .. | 40 | 5 | 8 | 29 | 8 | 0 |
| Brosley..... | 12 | 19 | 1 | | | |
| Market Drayton..... | 25 | 0 | 0 | 15 | 4 | 3 |
| Newport..... | 31 | 4 | 5 | 18 | 11 | 7 |
| Hinstock, &c., Branch .. | 28 | 13 | 5 | | | |
| Oswestry..... | 30 | 0 | 0 | | | |
| Knockin..... | 6 | 4 | 1 | | | |
| Llanyblodwel..... | 17 | 11 | 2 | 57 | 5 | 11 |
| Oswestry Welsh Br..... | 30 | 0 | 0 | | | |
| Lodge Branch, (2 yrs.) .. | 50 | 0 | 0 | | | |
| Shifnal..... | 18 | 4 | 0 | 17 | 1 | 5 |
| Shrewsbury (2 years) .. | 446 | 6 | 5 | | | |
| Hodnet..... | 32 | 0 | 0 | 226 | 4 | 9 |
| Prees..... | 4 | 14 | 0 | | | |
| Messrs. S. & R. Hares .. | 1 | 0 | 0 | | | |
| Wellington..... | | | | 43 | 8 | 8 |
| Wem..... | 15 | 0 | 0 | 7 | 8 | 2 |
| Whitchurch..... | 26 | 1 | 0 | 7 | 19 | 0 |
| | 880 | 2 | 8 | 464 | 16 | 5 |

| | Free Contributions. | | | Purchase Account. | | |
|--|---------------------|----|----|-------------------|----|----|
| SOMERSETSHIRE. | £ | s. | d. | £ | s. | d. |
| Bath | 227 | 2 | 1 | | | |
| Ladies' Branch | 115 | 1 | 2 | | | |
| Batheaston | 14 | 17 | 0 | | | |
| Box | 4 | 5 | 4 | | | |
| Englishcombe | 1 | 7 | 3 | | | |
| Freshford | 2 | 16 | 8 | 157 | 14 | 4 |
| Kensington Chapel .. | 1 | 16 | 0 | | | |
| Monkton Combe | 8 | 13 | 10 | | | |
| Weston | 2 | 6 | 9 | | | |
| Corsham Branch | 18 | 14 | 9 | | | |
| Midsomer Norton do. | 18 | 2 | 2 | | | |
| Bridgewater | 8 | 0 | 0 | | | |
| Ladies' Association .. | 17 | 0 | 0 | | | |
| Cannington | 5 | 18 | 0 | | | |
| Mark | 2 | 12 | 8 | 73 | 4 | 0 |
| North Petherton | 10 | 0 | 0 | | | |
| Polden Hill | 7 | 10 | 4 | | | |
| Stowey | 5 | 3 | 3 | | | |
| Bristol | 496 | 2 | 10 | 1,011 | 5 | 11 |
| Bruton | 12 | 13 | 4 | | | |
| Burnham | 19 | 18 | 6 | | | |
| Berrow | 1 | 10 | 0 | | | |
| Charl | 3 | 11 | 3 | 20 | 19 | 2 |
| Cheddar | 6 | 15 | 8 | | | |
| Crewkerne | 9 | 12 | 0 | | | |
| Frome | 42 | 17 | 9 | 34 | 10 | 7 |
| Glastonbury and Street | 55 | 0 | 0 | 14 | 8 | 8 |
| Shepton Mallet | 25 | 3 | 2 | | | |
| Croscombe | 1 | 16 | 10 | 19 | 11 | 8 |
| South Petherton | 11 | 1 | 4 | 8 | 2 | 8 |
| Taunton—Legacy of the late Mrs. S. Millett | 50 | 0 | 0 | 144 | 16 | 0 |
| Taunton & Associates | 143 | 0 | 0 | | | |
| Wellington | 23 | 1 | 4 | 26 | 14 | 9 |
| Ladies' Association .. | 25 | 0 | 0 | | | |
| Wells | 19 | 14 | 6 | 8 | 0 | 0 |
| Weston-super-Mare | | | | | | |
| Ladies' Association .. | 69 | 1 | 6 | | | |
| Axbridge | 10 | 17 | 9 | 54 | 13 | 8 |
| Banwell | 20 | 10 | 0 | | | |
| Lympsham | 18 | 2 | 4 | | | |
| Worle | 6 | 4 | 2 | | | |
| Wincanton | 7 | 10 | 0 | 16 | 11 | 5 |
| Castle Cary | 3 | 17 | 0 | | | |
| Wroughton | 14 | 7 | 11 | | | |
| Yeoil | 23 | 14 | 8 | 27 | 5 | 5 |
| Ladies' Association .. | 24 | 5 | 4 | | | |
| | 1,616 | 16 | 5 | 1,622 | 13 | 9 |

STAFFORDSHIRE.

| | | | | | | |
|------------------------|-----|----|----|-----|----|---|
| County Society | 55 | 1 | 3 | | | |
| Stafford Ladies' Asso. | 25 | 0 | 0 | | | |
| Colwich & Haywood .. | 4 | 0 | 0 | | | |
| Sandon | 9 | 0 | 0 | 55 | 1 | 4 |
| Rugeley Branch | 16 | 14 | 7 | | | |
| Stone and Barlaston | | | | | | |
| Ladies' Association .. | 5 | 16 | 8 | | | |
| Uttoxeter Ladies | 1 | 9 | 9 | | | |
| Bilston | | | | | | |
| Ladies' Association .. | 5 | 0 | 0 | 17 | 1 | 7 |
| Bradley | 3 | 3 | 6 | | | |
| Burslem | 60 | 0 | 0 | 41 | 13 | 1 |
| Burton-on-Trent | 20 | 2 | 10 | | | |
| North Ladies' Assocn. | 26 | 17 | 8 | 69 | 19 | 8 |
| South Ladies' ditto .. | 81 | 18 | 11 | | | |
| Carried forward .. | 254 | 7 | 2 | 183 | 15 | 8 |

STAFFORDSHIRE continued.

| | | | | | | |
|---|-------|----|----|-----|----|----|
| Brought forward .. | 254 | 7 | 2 | 183 | 15 | 8 |
| Burton-on-Trent, contd. | | | | | | |
| Barton-under-Needwood | 63 | 5 | 3 | | | |
| Croxall | 2 | 10 | 3 | | | |
| Newhall | 1 | 3 | 6 | | | |
| Newton Solney | 6 | 5 | 9 | | | |
| Bushbury | 21 | 0 | 1 | | | |
| Cheadle | 32 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 13 | 0 |
| Chorlton | 3 | 10 | 6 | | | |
| Darlaston | 20 | 2 | 9 | | | |
| Hanley | 10 | 0 | 0 | | | |
| Stoke-upon-Trent Br. | 15 | 9 | 0 | 115 | 4 | 2 |
| Fenton | 3 | 8 | 0 | | | |
| Hill Top | 37 | 11 | 10 | 111 | 5 | 4 |
| Land End and Longton | | | | 24 | 10 | 8 |
| Leek and Moorlands .. | 80 | 0 | 0 | | | |
| Lichfield | 37 | 0 | 0 | | | |
| Ladies' Association .. | 15 | 0 | 0 | 10 | 6 | 3 |
| Brereton Branch | 19 | 10 | 0 | | | |
| Newcastle-under-Lyme | 29 | 15 | 3 | 39 | 9 | 10 |
| Tunstall | 8 | 0 | 0 | 16 | 8 | 1 |
| Tutbury | 18 | 0 | 0 | | | |
| Walsall | 45 | 0 | 0 | 100 | 0 | 0 |
| Wednesbury | 38 | 2 | 9 | 19 | 1 | 0 |
| West Smethwick and Spon Lane | 55 | 0 | 0 | | | |
| Weston, Betley, and Barthomley | 17 | 1 | 3 | | | |
| Willenhall | 42 | 0 | 1 | 0 | 13 | 0 |
| Wolverhampton | 95 | 0 | 0 | | | |
| Legacy of the late J.B. Whitehouse, Esq. | 100 | 0 | 0 | 94 | 19 | 2 |
| Freewill Offerings at St. Paul's Church .. | 8 | 6 | 2 | | | |
| Brewood Branch | 6 | 9 | 0 | | | |
| | 1,084 | 13 | 7 | 716 | 4 | 2 |

SUFFOLK.

| | | | | | | |
|--------------------------------|-----|----|----|-----|----|----|
| East Suffolk | 337 | 17 | 5 | | | |
| Lowestoft Branch .. | 33 | 15 | 11 | 344 | 3 | 4 |
| Wickham Market Br. | 30 | 0 | 0 | | | |
| Woodbridge Branch .. | 60 | 0 | 0 | | | |
| West Suffolk | 70 | 0 | 0 | | | |
| Clare Branch | 12 | 0 | 0 | | | |
| Sudbury ditto | 32 | 14 | 2 | | | |
| Lavenham | 12 | 2 | 1 | | | |
| Thetford Branch | 9 | 14 | 5 | 146 | 9 | 6 |
| Don, Prince Duleep Singh | 50 | 0 | 0 | | | |
| Don, W. Angerstein, Esq. | 10 | 0 | 0 | | | |
| | 658 | 4 | 0 | 490 | 12 | 10 |

SURREY.

| | | | | | | |
|------------------------|-----|----|---|-----|----|---|
| Anerley | 16 | 10 | 0 | 0 | 12 | 0 |
| Angell Town | 23 | 0 | 0 | 12 | 13 | 6 |
| Battersea Ladies | | | | 23 | 0 | 1 |
| Brixton and Stockwell | 141 | 6 | 8 | 44 | 12 | 8 |
| Camberwell | 75 | 0 | 0 | 86 | 10 | 0 |
| Carshalton | 9 | 6 | 6 | | | |
| Chobham | 11 | 2 | 0 | | | |
| Carried forward .. | 276 | 5 | 2 | 177 | 8 | 3 |

| | Free Contributions. | | | Purchase Account. | | |
|---|---------------------|----|----|-------------------|----|----|
| SURREY continued. | | | | | | |
| | £ | s. | d. | £ | s. | d. |
| Brought forward .. | 276 | 5 | 2 | 177 | 8 | 3 |
| Clapham | 49 | 12 | 10 | | | |
| Ladies' Association .. | 145 | 5 | 0 | | | |
| Coll. aft. two sermons at St. James's Ch., per Rev. A. C. Price | 54 | 2 | 8 | 28 | 11 | 0 |
| Croydon | 43 | 15 | 0 | | | |
| Ladies' Association .. | 52 | 16 | 9 | 51 | 9 | 5 |
| Dorking | 20 | 0 | 0 | 16 | 15 | 11 |
| Dulwich & Herne Hill. | 16 | 0 | 0 | 2 | 8 | 4 |
| Epsom | 29 | 18 | 9 | | | |
| Coll. aft. sermons, per Rev. B. B. Bockett | 19 | 13 | 0 | 7 | 5 | 7 |
| Farnham | 20 | 0 | 6 | | | |
| Ladies' Association .. | 41 | 2 | 0 | | | |
| Beasley | 17 | 5 | 0 | | | |
| Binstead | 9 | 19 | 0 | 40 | 13 | 7 |
| Crandall | 8 | 2 | 6 | | | |
| Elstead | 2 | 8 | 0 | | | |
| Kingsley | 8 | 12 | 6 | | | |
| Scale | 2 | 15 | 0 | | | |
| Godalming | 25 | 0 | 0 | 7 | 19 | 8 |
| Guildford | 35 | 0 | 0 | 25 | 15 | 8 |
| Ladies' Association .. | 34 | 7 | 3 | | | |
| Haslemere | 13 | 4 | 10 | 2 | 1 | 5 |
| Kington-on-Thames .. | 20 | 0 | 0 | 116 | 14 | 6 |
| Ladies' Association .. | 60 | 0 | 0 | | | |
| Ingfield | 14 | 4 | 2 | | | |
| Mitcham | 26 | 15 | 5 | 14 | 2 | 4 |
| Norwood Ladies | 28 | 10 | 0 | 30 | 15 | 9 |
| Peckham Ladies | 50 | 0 | 0 | 30 | 8 | 0 |
| Peckham, East | 7 | 17 | 8 | 10 | 10 | 3 |
| Penge | 36 | 18 | 7 | 6 | 4 | 2 |
| Red Hill | 60 | 0 | 0 | 26 | 2 | 6 |
| Reigate Ladies | 75 | 9 | 0 | 7 | 10 | 3 |
| Richmond | 46 | 13 | 3 | | | |
| Ladies' Association .. | 60 | 0 | 0 | 52 | 19 | 2 |
| Kew Ladies (2 years) | 23 | 14 | 9 | | | |
| Streatham, Balham, &c., Ladies | 87 | 9 | 6 | 2 | 13 | 7 |
| St. George's, Battersea | | | | 9 | 4 | 3 |
| Sutton | 22 | 4 | 10 | 8 | 16 | 1 |
| Wandsworth Ladies .. | 100 | 0 | 0 | 21 | 17 | 10 |
| | 1,644 | 2 | 11 | 698 | 7 | 6 |

| SUSSEX. | | | | | | |
|------------------------------------|-----|----|---|-----|----|----|
| East Sussex | 180 | 0 | 0 | | | |
| H. V. R. (for France). | 0 | 10 | 0 | | | |
| Brighton Ladies' Asso. | 250 | 0 | 0 | | | |
| Lewes Ladies' ditto .. | 25 | 0 | 0 | | | |
| Alfriston | 8 | 15 | 6 | | | |
| Crawley | 27 | 0 | 0 | | | |
| Laughton | 2 | 13 | 0 | 402 | 3 | 8 |
| Harvest Thank Of- ferings | 8 | 12 | 6 | | | |
| Newhaven | 7 | 7 | 7 | | | |
| Seaford—Blossom Soc. | 6 | 3 | 9 | | | |
| Shoreham Branch | 10 | 0 | 0 | | | |
| Southwick ditto | 5 | 0 | 0 | | | |
| Central Sussex | 51 | 6 | 4 | 18 | 0 | 0 |
| West Sussex | 50 | 0 | 0 | 26 | 14 | 0 |
| Eastbourne | 50 | 0 | 0 | 17 | 1 | 1 |
| East Grinstead | 25 | 0 | 0 | 24 | 5 | 0 |
| Hastings | 212 | 15 | 2 | 168 | 7 | 0 |
| St. Leonards | 13 | 15 | 0 | | | |
| Littlehampton | 18 | 7 | 9 | 5 | 13 | 11 |
| Carried forward .. | 952 | 6 | 7 | 662 | 4 | 8 |

| | Free Contributions. | | | Purchase Account. | | |
|--------------------|---------------------|----|----|-------------------|----|----|
| SUSSEX continued. | | | | | | |
| | £ | s. | d. | £ | s. | d. |
| Brought forward .. | 952 | 6 | 7 | 662 | 4 | 8 |
| Petworth | 7 | 8 | 8 | 9 | 12 | 0 |
| Uckfield | 45 | 0 | 0 | 5 | 14 | 3 |
| Worthing | 17 | 3 | 9 | 36 | 0 | 9 |
| | 1,021 | 14 | 0 | 713 | 11 | 8 |

| WARWICKSHIRE. | | | | | | |
|--|-----|----|----|-------|----|----|
| County Society | 20 | 0 | 0 | | | |
| Warwick Ladies' As. | 18 | 18 | 10 | 24 | 5 | 10 |
| Henley-in-Arden Br. | 20 | 0 | 0 | | | |
| Atherstone Ladies .. | 31 | 0 | 0 | 4 | 17 | 6 |
| Birmingham | 450 | 0 | 0 | 1,031 | 0 | 10 |
| Coventry | 17 | 8 | 10 | 53 | 12 | 1 |
| Leamington | 169 | 0 | 0 | | | |
| Don., Mrs. Murocott, a Memorial of the late Miss Murocott, per Rev. T. Bromley .. | 100 | 0 | 0 | 62 | 3 | 6 |
| Kenilworth | 6 | 1 | 7 | | | |
| Rugby | 105 | 0 | 0 | 26 | 0 | 5 |
| Stratford-on-Avon .. | 8 | 6 | 6 | | | |
| Lavington House Ju- venile Association .. | 12 | 0 | 0 | 26 | 13 | 3 |
| Long Marston | 6 | 19 | 10 | | | |
| Alcester | 12 | 6 | 5 | | | |
| Exhall & Wixford .. | 2 | 2 | 6 | | | |
| | 979 | 4 | 6 | 1,228 | 13 | 5 |

| WESTMORELAND. | | | | | | |
|--|-----|----|----|-----|----|---|
| Kendal | 5 | 2 | 8 | | | |
| Ladies' Association .. | 28 | 0 | 0 | | | |
| Legacy of the late Mrs. Le Breton | 12 | 12 | 0 | | | |
| Ambleside | 35 | 0 | 0 | | | |
| Arnsdale | 5 | 1 | 8 | | | |
| Bowness | 16 | 9 | 6 | | | |
| Brathay | 3 | 5 | 6 | | | |
| Brough | 2 | 5 | 9 | | | |
| Burneside | 10 | 7 | 2 | | | |
| Burton | 11 | 19 | 0 | | | |
| Casterton | 13 | 13 | 0 | | | |
| Crook | 1 | 4 | 2 | | | |
| Gatebeck | 7 | 10 | 11 | | | |
| Grayrigg | 8 | 7 | 0 | | | |
| Hawkahead | 4 | 3 | 0 | | | |
| Kent Mere | 0 | 10 | 0 | 122 | 16 | 4 |
| Kirkby Stephen | 23 | 10 | 10 | | | |
| Langdale | 1 | 1 | 3 | | | |
| Meal Bank | 3 | 15 | 4 | | | |
| Milnthorpe | 21 | 0 | 0 | | | |
| Orton | 12 | 6 | 0 | | | |
| Sedbergh | 20 | 0 | 0 | | | |
| Shap | 0 | 15 | 0 | | | |
| Silverdale | 22 | 13 | 11 | | | |
| Staveley | 3 | 8 | 4 | | | |
| Tebay | 1 | 0 | 6 | | | |
| Troutbeck | 1 | 11 | 0 | | | |
| Warcop | 5 | 17 | 11 | | | |
| Windermere | 21 | 16 | 6 | | | |
| Appleby Branch | 18 | 15 | 0 | | | |
| Temple Sowerby | 6 | 15 | 0 | | | |
| Kirkby Lonsdale Br. | 10 | 17 | 4 | | | |
| | 335 | 14 | 8 | 122 | 16 | 4 |

| WILTSHIRE. | Free Contributions. | Purchase Account |
|---|---------------------|------------------|
| £ s. d. | £ s. d. | |
| County Society | 25 10 0 | |
| Devizes Ladies' Asso. | 11 0 0 | |
| Alcannings | 8 8 6 | |
| Avebury | 7 0 8 | |
| Market Lavington .. | 4 5 0 | |
| Wootton Bassett | 8 13 6 | |
| Bradford-on-Avon Br. (2 years) | 33 17 11 | 78 5 7 |
| Higworth Branch | 17 5 11 | |
| Melksham ditto | 31 13 2 | |
| Vale of Pewsey ditto .. | 53 0 0 | |
| Shrewton | 10 6 9 | |
| Westbury Branch | 14 0 0 | |
| Brinkworth | 14 10 0 | |
| Thank Offering for Harvest | 2 1 0 | |
| Calne | 24 0 0 | 24 12 9 |
| Ladies' Association .. | 16 0 0 | |
| Chippenham | 57 0 0 | 25 17 7 |
| Cricklade | 4 0 0 | 6 1 0 |
| Marlborough | 25 16 11 | 10 4 5 |
| Mere | 22 6 11 | 41 0 0 |
| Ladies' Association .. | 6 0 0 | |
| Salisbury, &c. | 74 1 9 | 64 19 10 |
| Swindon | 47 0 0 | 41 6 5 |
| Trowbridge | 50 0 0 | 37 14 3 |
| Warminster | 55 0 0 | 6 18 0 |
| | <u>597 17 7</u> | <u>326 19 10</u> |

| WORCESTERSHIRE. | Free Contributions. | Purchase Account |
|--|---------------------|------------------|
| £ s. d. | £ s. d. | |
| County Society | 72 4 2 | |
| Legacy of the late Mrs. Maria Dineley (£300 less duty) | 270 0 0 | |
| Worcester Ladies' As. | 13 16 7 | 224 9 8 |
| Birta Morton | 5 18 8 | |
| Tenbury | 6 1 5 | |
| Bewdley Branch | 35 0 0 | |
| Bromsgrove ditto | 58 1 11 | |
| Bromyard ditto | 14 15 3 | |
| Malvern ditto | 74 12 5 | |
| Stourport ditto | 33 7 3 | |
| Ladies' Association .. | 14 3 2 | |
| Cookley | 17 5 0 | 0 16 0 |
| Dudley* ..... | .. .. | .. .. |
| Evesham | 28 10 0 | |
| Ladies' Association .. | 2 19 3 | |
| Juvenile ditto | 2 10 8 | |
| Bidford | 9 6 5 | 29 9 1 |
| Blockley | 3 5 0 | |
| Broadway | 10 4 0 | |
| Pershore | 2 0 1 | |
| Salford | 9 6 8 | |
| Kidderminster | 20 0 0 | 15 13 6 |
| Redditch | 29 0 4 | 30 8 10 |
| Stourbridge | 20 0 0 | 35 8 1 |
| | <u>752 8 3</u> | <u>335 19 2</u> |

| YORKSHIRE. | Free Contributions. | Purchase Account |
|-------------------------|---------------------|------------------|
| £ s. d. | £ s. d. | |
| York | 126 14 6 | |
| Ladies' Association .. | 21 18 11 | |
| Elvington Church Box .. | 0 17 9 | 287 2 9 |
| Kirby Moorside | 10 0 0 | |
| Maasham | 8 10 0 | |
| Carried forward .. | 163 1 2 | 287 2 9 |

* The sum of £50 9s. 6d. has been received from Dudley too late for the year's account.

| YORKSHIRE continued. | Free Contributions. | Purchase Account |
|--|---------------------|------------------|
| £ s. d. | £ s. d. | |
| Brought forward .. | 163 1 2 | 237 2 9 |
| York, continued. | | |
| Raskelf | 1 12 11 | |
| Castle Howard Branch .. | 31 5 0 | |
| Easingwold ditto | 16 0 0 | |
| Ladies' Association .. | 5 5 1 | |
| Helmsley Branch | 10 0 0 | |
| Malton ditto | 60 0 5 | |
| Mrs. Hall's School | 2 13 6 | |
| Pocklington Branch | 22 5 10 | |
| Tadcaster ditto | 19 6 4 | |
| Selby | 94 19 3 | |
| Barnsley | 110 0 0 | 51 1 8 |
| High Hoyland | 1 10 6 | |
| Beverley | 26 0 0 | 6 19 2 |
| Bingley | 5 18 0 | |
| Boroughbridge | 50 0 0 | 6 10 9 |
| Bradford | 80 13 10 | |
| Ladies' Branch | 40 2 0 | 100 0 0 |
| Rawdon and Teadon .. | 14 18 0 | |
| Bridlington ..... | .. .. |  |
| Bridlington Quay La- dies | 20 0 0 | 3 1 0 |
| Nafferton Ladies' Ass. | 3 0 0 | |
| Brighouse | 40 0 0 | 12 19 7 |
| Castleford | 1 15 2 | |
| Altofts | 1 12 3 | 1 0 0 |
| Methley | 5 0 0 | |
| Chapelton | 21 19 6 | 20 15 9 |
| Cleckheaton | 40 0 0 | 32 8 9 |
| Cleveland | 8 10 0 | |
| Guisborough Ladies' Association | 5 18 6 | |
| Ayton Branch | 7 0 0 | |
| Ladies' Association .. | 8 8 6 | 56 19 6 |
| Hutton Rudby | 5 0 0 | |
| Castleton Branch | 12 0 0 | |
| Farnedale, &c., do. | 9 0 0 | |
| Rosedale do. (2 years) .. | 3 0 0 | |
| Cottingham | 28 11 6 | |
| Proceeds of Bible Basket | 20 0 0 | |
| Dewsbury (2 years) | 125 12 3 | 81 5 11 |
| Doncaster | 12 12 7 | |
| Ladies' Association .. | 10 0 0 | |
| Juvenile ditto | 5 4 10 | |
| Miss Shillito's Board- ing School Juv. As. | 4 20 8 | |
| Conisborough | 6 10 0 | 65 0 0 |
| Marr Ladies' Asso. | 24 14 1 | |
| Thorne | 10 0 0 | |
| Tickhill | 26 5 6 | |
| Bawtry Branch | 26 2 2 | |
| Blyth | 27 6 8 | |
| Gringley | 6 13 6 | |
| Driffield ..... | .. .. | 12 7 5 |
| Ladies' Association .. | 21 11 2 | |
| Goolse ..... | .. .. |  |
| Ladies' Association .. | 25 0 0 | |
| Adlingfleet | 1 12 9 | |
| Airmyn | 10 12 4 | 22 2 0 |
| Garthorpe & Fockerby .. | 4 13 6 | |
| Luddington | 3 16 4 | |
| Rawcliffe | 5 16 6 | |
| Whitgift | 2 11 0 | |
| Haltwhistle | 182 12 7 | |
| Ladies' Branch | 30 11 10 | |
| Cragg Vale | 2 16 5 | |
| Elland Ladies' Asso. | 4 13 11 | 217 10 5 |
| Hebden Bridge Ladies .. | 5 4 6 | |
| Sowerby Bridge | 25 10 2 | |
| St. Mary's, Sowerby .. | 2 18 3 | |
| New House Estate | 111 0 6 | |
| Carried forward .. | 1736 19 9 | 927 4 8 |

| | Free Contri- butions. | Purchase Account. |
|--|--------------------------|----------------------|
| YORKSHIRE continued. | | |
| Brought forward | £ s. d. 1726 19 9 | £ s. d. 927 4 8 |
| Harrogate | 64 13 8 | } 27 5 2 |
| Spoforth | 10 2 11 | |
| Thornthwaite & Darley .. | 9 0 0 | |
| Headingley | 66 14 2 | |
| Holmfirth | 21 18 1 | |
| Howden | 19 11 11 | } |
| Ladies' Association .. | 8 0 0 | |
| Juvenile ditto | 8 5 0 | |
| Huddersfield | 44 18 4 | } 246 16 6 |
| Ladies' Branch | 50 6 9 | |
| Almondbury | 11 4 7 | |
| Farnley Tyas | 11 11 8 | } |
| Helm | 11 3 4 | |
| Hepworth | 4 13 1 | |
| Kirkburton | 2 1 0 | } |
| Lockwood | 7 16 6 | |
| Marsden | 2 9 6 | |
| Meltham Mills | 6 8 0 | } |
| Mirfield Ladies | 10 0 0 | |
| Scammonden | 2 6 11 | |
| Slaithwaite | 7 10 1 | } |
| South Crosland | 10 9 6 | |
| Wilehaw | 10 2 0 | |
| Woodhouse | 2 2 0 | } |
| Saddleworth Branch .. | 60 0 0 | |
| Hull ..... | .. .. . |  |
| Legacy of the late Miss Polly Smith | 10 0 0 | } 363 1 4 |
| Ladies' Branch and Associations | 138 6 6 | |
| North Cave | 11 13 0 | |
| Keighley | 50 0 0 | } 108 4 6 |
| Oakworth | 11 5 7 | |
| Knareborough ..... | .. .. . |  |
| Ladies' Association .. | 21 0 3 | } 2 2 6 |
| Belle Vue Juv. Asso., Miss Lambert's Young Ladies | 6 0 0 | |
| Prospect House Juv. Asso., Miss Thack- ray's Young Ladies .. | 13 7 6 | |
| Leeds | 366 8 2 | } 750 13 10 |
| Hartwith and Dacre .. | 20 0 0 | |
| Boston Spa Branch .. | 42 0 0 | |
| Riverdale House Juv. Association | 13 0 0 | } |
| Bramhall College Juv. Association | 10 1 9 | |
| Market Weighton | 19 12 0 | |
| Northallerton | 30 16 0 | } 1 14 6 |
| Pickering | 80 0 0 | |
| Pontefract | 65 3 9 | |
| Ackworth Ladies' Ass. Do. School Juv. Association | 16 0 0 | } 20 17 9 |
| Badsworth | 10 13 9 | |
| Carried forward | 3085 18 7 | 2464 0 5 |

| | Free Contri- butions. | Purchase Account. |
|--|--------------------------|----------------------|
| YORKSHIRE continued. | | |
| Brought forward | £ s. d. 3085 13 7 | £ s. d. 2464 0 5 |
| Pontefract, continued. | | |
| Hemsworth | 7 8 9 | } 10 14 11 |
| Knottingley | 20 0 0 | |
| Richmond Ladies | 15 15 5 | |
| Ripon | 14 6 0 | } 19 10 11 |
| Ladies' Association .. | 20 15 0 | |
| Leyburn | 9 1 9 | |
| Pateley Bridge Branch .. | 21 0 0 | } 41 16 6 |
| Rotherham | 53 14 4 | |
| Hawmarsh | 8 0 0 | |
| Wickersley | 9 3 4 | } |
| Sandal and Walton | 29 4 2 | |
| Scarborough | 65 0 0 | |
| Legacy of the late Mrs. Ann Thompson | 19 19 0 | } 158 9 0 |
| Filey | 12 2 6 | |
| Selby, <i>see York.</i> | .. .. . |  |
| Settle | 70 0 0 | } 11 6 2 |
| Legacy of the late J. Procter, Esq. (£50, less duty) | 45 0 0 | |
| Bentham and Burton .. | 20 0 0 | |
| Sheffield | 429 11 11 | } 350 17 9 |
| Legacy of the late Miss M. A. Wilson .. | 50 0 0 | |
| Attercliffe & Darnall .. | 8 16 4 | |
| Norton | 12 4 8 | } |
| Oughtibridge | 3 13 0 | |
| Wadeley | 7 15 8 | |
| Woodhouse | 6 10 0 | } 18 9 4 |
| Handsworth Branch .. | 6 10 0 | |
| Skipton | 83 10 8 | |
| Donation, John Lam- bert, Esq. | 10 0 0 | } 8 16 2 |
| Airton | 5 0 0 | |
| Grassington | 4 2 0 | |
| Kirkby Malhamdale .. | 14 0 0 | } |
| Snaith | 21 12 7 | |
| Drax | 13 5 0 | |
| Stokesley | 9 3 7 | } 17 10 0 |
| Thirsk | 59 4 8 | |
| Legacy of the late Thos. Buckle, Esq. .. | 19 19 0 | |
| Juvenile Association .. | 0 15 4 | } 85 3 8 |
| Wakefield | 100 0 0 | |
| Wath-upon-Donne | 8 2 8 | |
| Wensleydale | | } 5 0 0 |
| Askrigg | 4 17 6 | |
| Redmire, &c. | 4 5 0 | |
| Hawes Branch | 20 0 0 | } |
| Middleham ditto | 6 17 6 | |
| Whitby* ..... | .. .. . |  |
| | 4,381 5 6 | 3,218 1 10 |

* The sum of £92 13s. 11d. has been re-
ceived from Whitby too late for the year's
account.

WALES.

| | Free Contri- butions. | | | Purchase Account. | | |
|--------------------------|--------------------------|----|----|----------------------|----|----|
| ANGLESEA. | £ | s. | d. | £ | s. | d. |
| County Society | 440 | 13 | 1 | | | |
| Amlwch Branch | 37 | 13 | 1 | 162 | 11 | 5 |
| Holyhead ditto | 88 | 14 | 7 | | | |
| Beaumaris (2 years)..... | 72 | 17 | 0 | 9 | 3 | 11 |
| Llanerchymedd | 60 | 0 | 0 | 20 | 0 | 0 |
| | 699 | 17 | 9 | 191 | 15 | 4 |

| BRECKNOCKSHIRE. | | | | | | |
|------------------------|-----|----|----|----|----|----|
| Brecon: Coll. by Mrs. | | | | | | |
| Sherwood from Ju- | | | | | | |
| venile Fund .. | 5 | 7 | 9 | 20 | 4 | 9 |
| Ladies' Association .. | 26 | 10 | 0 | | | |
| Brynmaur | | | | 6 | 6 | 0 |
| Builth | 6 | 10 | 6 | | | |
| Clydach | 7 | 5 | 0 | 0 | 1 | 8 |
| Crickhowell | 12 | 11 | 2 | | | |
| Hay | | | | | | |
| Ladies' Association .. | 7 | 0 | 0 | 12 | 14 | 7 |
| Glasbury Ladies' ditto | 10 | 0 | 0 | | | |
| Llangammarch | 37 | 13 | 5 | 11 | 9 | 10 |
| Merthyr Cynog | 7 | 14 | 5 | | | |
| Talgarth | 16 | 18 | 0 | 3 | 2 | 8 |
| Bronllys | 1 | 7 | 8 | | | |
| Ystradgynlais | 18 | 5 | 4 | | | |
| | 157 | 2 | 10 | 53 | 19 | 1 |

| CARDIGANSHIRE. | | | | | | |
|-------------------------|-----|----|---|-----|----|----|
| Aberayron | 114 | 0 | 0 | 30 | 6 | 11 |
| Aberystwith | 350 | 0 | 0 | 78 | 5 | 8 |
| Blaenanneroh | 13 | 0 | 0 | | | |
| Cardigan | 18 | 0 | 0 | 22 | 18 | 2 |
| Lampeter | 15 | 0 | 0 | 5 | 5 | 0 |
| Llandysall | 25 | 0 | 0 | 19 | 13 | 0 |
| Llechryd | 42 | 0 | 0 | 6 | 13 | 8 |
| New Quay | 40 | 0 | 0 | | | |
| Capel-y-Wig Branch .. | 13 | 11 | 0 | 7 | 4 | 4 |
| Penmorfa | 37 | 0 | 0 | 4 | 17 | 3 |
| Tan-y-groes Branch .. | 15 | 0 | 0 | | | |
| Pensarn | 11 | 10 | 0 | | | |
| Vale of Troed-yr-aur .. | 43 | 0 | 0 | 2 | 15 | 0 |
| | 737 | 1 | 0 | 180 | 19 | 0 |

| CARMARTHENSHIRE. | | | | | | |
|-------------------------|----|----|----|----|----|---|
| Brynamman | 4 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 14 | 0 |
| Cwmllynfell | 2 | 0 | 0 | | | |
| Carmarthen | 18 | 9 | 11 | | | |
| Llanarthney Branch .. | 14 | 0 | 0 | | | |
| Llanegwad ditto | 12 | 0 | 0 | | | |
| Conwil Chapel | 1 | 15 | 8 | | | |
| Cwmbach ditto | 2 | 8 | 1 | | | |
| Llanymtre ditto | 1 | 6 | 4 | 53 | 1 | 4 |
| Llanstephan, Bethol. | 0 | 13 | 8 | | | |
| Ditto Stryrna | 0 | 15 | 7 | | | |
| Ditto Church | 1 | 13 | 0 | | | |
| Panteg Ind. Chapel .. | 0 | 15 | 0 | | | |
| Peniel ditto | 1 | 10 | 0 | | | |
| Rock Chapel, Trelech .. | 5 | 0 | 0 | | | |
| Carried forward .. | 66 | 7 | 8 | 53 | 15 | 4 |

| CARMARTHENSHIRE continued | | | | | | |
|---------------------------|-----|----|----|-----|----|---|
| Brought forward .. | 66 | 7 | 8 | 53 | 15 | 4 |
| Cwmamman | 3 | 10 | 0 | 4 | 18 | 6 |
| Kidwelly | 15 | 0 | 0 | 14 | 10 | 2 |
| Llandeilo and Bettws .. | 11 | 14 | 0 | | | |
| Llandilo | | | | 19 | 13 | 9 |
| Llandover | 14 | 0 | 0 | | | |
| Llanddeusant Branch .. | 17 | 18 | 0 | 10 | 0 | 0 |
| Llanelly | 15 | 0 | 0 | 21 | 1 | 3 |
| Llannon | 2 | 12 | 1 | | | |
| Llangadock | 2 | 5 | 10 | | | |
| Llansawel and Cayo .. | | | | | | |
| Ffald-y-brenin | 1 | 5 | 0 | | | |
| Newcastle Emlyn | 6 | 0 | 0 | 3 | 10 | 0 |
| St. Clears | 20 | 0 | 0 | | | |
| Whitland | 30 | 0 | 0 | | | |
| | 205 | 12 | 2 | 127 | 9 | 0 |

| CARNARVONSHIRE. | | | | | | |
|------------------------|-------|----|---|-----|----|---|
| Bangor | 181 | 6 | 7 | 34 | 17 | 6 |
| Beddgelert | 19 | 2 | 0 | 8 | 18 | 0 |
| Bethesda | 100 | 0 | 0 | 33 | 13 | 2 |
| Bettws-y-Coed | 21 | 10 | 0 | 2 | 10 | 0 |
| Capel Curig | 6 | 5 | 2 | 6 | 0 | 6 |
| Carnarvon | 400 | 0 | 0 | 140 | 0 | 0 |
| Conway | 24 | 0 | 0 | 3 | 10 | 0 |
| Cricieth | 14 | 11 | 0 | 2 | 17 | 0 |
| Dinorwic and Deiniolen | 15 | 0 | 0 | 30 | 14 | 3 |
| Dolyddelen* | | | | | | |
| Dwygyfylchi | 30 | 0 | 0 | 4 | 0 | 4 |
| Llandudno | 58 | 17 | 0 | 13 | 9 | 0 |
| Llangybi (2 years) .. | 90 | 0 | 0 | 12 | 4 | 0 |
| Llochwedd Isaf | 32 | 0 | 0 | 4 | 0 | 0 |
| Nanthoran | 40 | 2 | 7 | 26 | 0 | 0 |
| Nevin | 54 | 7 | 1 | 15 | 19 | 0 |
| Penmachno | 10 | 0 | 0 | | | |
| Yspytty | 13 | 10 | 0 | | | |
| Pwllheli | 65 | 0 | 0 | 29 | 16 | 1 |
| Trefriw | 15 | 15 | 0 | 4 | 5 | 0 |
| Tregarth | 6 | 4 | 0 | 7 | 17 | 6 |
| Tremadoc | 77 | 19 | 4 | 29 | 12 | 8 |
| Tymawrt | | | | | | |
| | 1,375 | 9 | 9 | 410 | 4 | 0 |

| DENBIGHSHIRE. | | | | | | |
|------------------------|-----|----|---|----|----|----|
| Abergele | 42 | 5 | 6 | 2 | 10 | 0 |
| Bettws-yn-Rhos | 10 | 0 | 0 | 3 | 19 | 9 |
| Blaenau Llangerniew .. | 6 | 0 | 0 | 3 | 15 | 8 |
| Brymbo and Broughton | 70 | 0 | 0 | 4 | 14 | 2 |
| Bryn Eglwys | 10 | 5 | 5 | 4 | 13 | 6 |
| Chirk | 13 | 0 | 0 | | | |
| Colwyn | 6 | 0 | 0 | | | |
| Denbigh | 44 | 1 | 0 | | | |
| Llanegwyfan | 3 | 0 | 0 | 26 | 6 | 9 |
| Henllan Branch | 23 | 17 | 0 | | | |
| Llanefydd ditto | 12 | 11 | 0 | | | |
| Carried forward .. | 239 | 1 | 3 | 45 | 18 | 10 |

* The sum of £18 has been received from Dolyddelen too late for the year's account.

† The sum of £30 17s. 4d. has been received from Tymawrt too late for the year's account.

| | Free Contri- butions. | Purchase Account. |
|--|--------------------------|----------------------|
| DENBIGHSHIRE continued. | | |
| Brought forward.. | 239 1 8 | 45 18 10 |
| Dyffryn Llandyrnog .. | 5 0 0 | .. .. |
| Eglwys Fach | 10 0 0 | 3 9 9 |
| Holt | 2 4 0 | .. .. |
| Llanarmon Dyffryn | 15 0 0 | 8 10 0 |
| Ceiriog | 15 15 0 | 7 15 0 |
| Llanarmon-yn-Ial (2 years) | 2 17 0 | .. .. |
| Llanfair Talhaiarn .. | 3 3 0 | 2 19 6 |
| Don., B.W. Wynne, Esq. | 40 0 0 | 23 3 6 |
| Llangullen | 2 10 0 | .. .. |
| Llanrhaidr Dyffryn | 14 0 0 | .. .. |
| Clwyd | 45 0 0 | 20 10 0 |
| Llanrhaidr yn Moch- nant ..... | .. .. | 8 4 6 |
| Llanrwst | 9 19 2 | 0 8 0 |
| Llansantffraid Glyn | 20 0 0 | 5 0 0 |
| Ceiriog | 14 0 0 | 10 10 0 |
| Llansilin | 6 10 0 | 6 11 3 |
| Minera, Adwy, &c. | 20 0 0 | 16 8 10 |
| Mochdre ..... | .. .. | 7 3 11 |
| Pontcysyllte | 11 3 4 | .. .. |
| Rhosilanerchrugog | 25 0 0 | 34 4 3 |
| Rhosymedre, &c. | 11 12 3 | .. .. |
| Rhuabon | 75 6 8 | .. .. |
| Ruthin | 20 0 0 | 29 18 8 |
| Gollifor | 7 17 0 | .. .. |
| Wrexham | 5 10 0 | .. .. |
| Legacy of the late Miss Ann Price ..... | .. .. | .. .. |
| Ladies' Association .. | .. .. | .. .. |
| Rhoestyllan, &c. .... | .. .. | .. .. |
| | 621 7 8 | 225 16 0 |

FLINTSHIRE.

| | | |
|-------------------------|----------|---------|
| Bagillt (2 years) | 23 0 0 | 6 9 6 |
| Bodfari, &c. | 10 0 0 | 4 9 4 |
| Caerwys | 30 9 4 | 5 3 0 |
| Dyserth | 7 0 0 | 7 2 8 |
| Flint | 15 0 0 | .. .. |
| Holywell | 25 0 0 | 14 14 8 |
| Hope and Caergwiley .. | 12 15 0 | .. .. |
| Leeswood | 10 10 0 | 3 5 9 |
| Llanasa | 8 0 0 | 2 6 6 |
| Meliden | 3 0 0 | 1 6 10 |
| Mold | 40 0 0 | 9 15 0 |
| Cilcain | 9 1 6 | .. .. |
| Mostyn | 19 10 0 | .. .. |
| Nerquis | 6 0 0 | .. .. |
| Newmarket | 2 4 0 | .. .. |
| Cwm | 8 10 6 | .. .. |
| Gwaenogor | 0 15 0 | 4 4 6 |
| Plas Captain | 0 18 9 | .. .. |
| Trelogan | 3 7 11 | .. .. |
| Rhosemor | 18 10 0 | 3 15 0 |
| Rhuddlan | 11 0 0 | 6 10 0 |
| Rhyl | 40 0 0 | .. .. |
| St. Asaph | 40 0 0 | 10 0 0 |
| Tryddyn | 8 18 7 | .. .. |
| | 348 10 7 | 79 2 4 |

GLAMORGANSHIRE.

| | | |
|----------------------|---------|----------|
| Aberdare | 30 0 0 | 30 10 4 |
| Bridgend | 30 0 0 | 30 16 11 |
| Carried forward | 100 0 0 | 61 7 8 |

| | Free Contri- butions. | Purchase Account. |
|----------------------------------|--------------------------|----------------------|
| GLAMORGANSHIRE continued. | | |
| Brought forward .. | 100 0 0 | 61 7 3 |
| Briton Ferry | 10 10 7 | .. .. |
| Cardiff | 100 0 0 | .. .. |
| Welsh Branch | 22 11 6 | 87 9 1 |
| Cowbridge | 24 0 0 | .. .. |
| Penmark | 2 2 7 | 4 17 1 |
| Cwmavon | 25 0 0 | .. .. |
| Cymmer ..... | .. .. | 8 11 6 |
| Dowlais | 20 0 0 | 25 5 4 |
| Glyn Noath | 9 0 0 | .. .. |
| Hirwaen | 6 0 3 | 4 1 9 |
| Lantwit Major | 6 10 0 | .. .. |
| Llantrissant | 10 0 0 | .. .. |
| Ton-yr-efall | 8 19 4 | 5 18 2 |
| Dinas Cymmer | 2 0 0 | .. .. |
| Glynogwr | 0 11 0 | .. .. |
| Llanvabon ..... | .. .. | 4 19 0 |
| Loughor | 0 17 10 | 0 10 5 |
| Margam | 4 13 0 | .. .. |
| Taibach | 9 11 7 | 5 10 1 |
| Merthyr Tydvil | 32 0 0 | 18 6 8 |
| Coed-y-cymmer | 5 18 10 | .. .. |
| Mill Street (Aberdare) .. | 35 0 0 | 7 1 1 |
| Morriston | 10 0 0 | .. .. |
| Mountain Ash | 8 0 0 | 7 13 5 |
| Neath* ..... | .. .. | .. .. |
| Penclawdd | 3 0 0 | .. .. |
| Pontypridd | 17 0 0 | 19 7 4 |
| Swansea | 25 10 0 | .. .. |
| Ladies' Association .. | 12 0 0 | 135 0 0 |
| Kilvey | 32 0 0 | .. .. |
| Swansea Welsh Br. | 39 4 7 | .. .. |
| Treforest | 4 8 4 | .. .. |
| Treherbert | 2 0 0 | 8 13 6 |
| Treorchy | 2 0 0 | 10 0 0 |
| Ystalyfera | 20 0 0 | .. .. |
| | 605 9 5 | 414 11 3 |

MERIONETHSHIRE.

| | | |
|--|----------|---------|
| Aberdovey | 7 18 4 | 15 6 8 |
| J. Foulkes, Esq. | 10 0 0 | .. .. |
| Bala | 120 0 0 | 50 0 0 |
| Barmouth | 40 0 0 | 20 16 0 |
| Blaenau Festiniog | 300 0 0 | 39 5 0 |
| Corris and Aberllefenni. | 40 0 0 | 32 14 0 |
| Corwen | 20 0 0 | .. .. |
| Cynwyd | 7 4 6 | 2 10 9 |
| Dinas Mowddwy | 40 0 0 | 8 0 0 |
| Dolgelley | 124 13 4 | 13 13 8 |
| Dyffryn, Gwynfryn, &c. | 93 15 9 | 4 2 11 |
| Festiniog (2 years) | 40 0 0 | 32 19 5 |
| Gwyddelwern | 12 19 4 | 8 16 6 |
| Llandrillo | 18 0 0 | 4 3 0 |
| Llanfrothen and Croesor | 14 10 0 | 7 0 7 |
| Llansantffraid, Glyndy- frdwy, &c. | 11 15 4 | 3 4 8 |
| Maentwrog | 13 3 1 | 5 4 6 |
| Penrhyn | 14 5 0 | 7 0 0 |
| Talsarnau | 30 0 0 | 3 5 5 |
| Towyn | 80 0 0 | 12 6 6 |
| Trawafynydd | 16 0 0 | 2 13 0 |
| | 954 4 8 | 273 2 3 |

* The sum of £81 3s. 5d. has been received from Neath too late for the year's account.

| MONTGOMERYSHIRE. | | | | PEMBROKESHIRE. | | | |
|----------------------|-----|--------------------------|----------------------|-------------------------|----|--------------------------|----------------------|
| | | Free Contri- butions. | Purchase Account. | | | Free Contri- butions. | Purchase Account. |
| | | £ s. d. | £ s. d. | | | £ s. d. | £ s. d. |
| Berriew | 24 | 0 | 0 | 5 | 12 | 0 | |
| Cemmaes | 12 | 0 | 0 | 2 | 11 | 0 | |
| Hirnant & Pen-y-bont | | | | | | | |
| Fawr | 6 | 14 | 2 | 3 | 10 | 6 | |
| Llanbrynmair | 19 | 15 | 0 | 11 | 9 | 0 | |
| Llandysilio | 2 | 0 | 0 | | | | |
| Llanfair | 35 | 16 | 8 | 15 | 3 | 4 | |
| Llanfechan | 7 | 16 | 0 | 5 | 4 | 8 | |
| Llanfyllin | 14 | 0 | 0 | 9 | 19 | 9 | |
| Llangadfan, &c. | 15 | 13 | 4 | 5 | 14 | 8 | |
| Llangynog | 4 | 0 | 0 | 2 | 5 | 6 | |
| Llanidloes | 70 | 0 | 0 | | | | |
| Carno | 11 | 14 | 4 | 23 | 5 | 2 | |
| Llansantffraid-yn- | | | | | | | |
| Mechain | 13 | 0 | 0 | | | | |
| Llanwddyn | 6 | 0 | 0 | | | | |
| Machynlleth | 106 | 5 | 0 | 9 | 10 | 9 | |
| Meivod | 10 | 0 | 0 | | | | |
| Newtown | 28 | 3 | 0 | | | | |
| Bottws | 10 | 0 | 0 | | | | |
| Caerws | 8 | 0 | 0 | | | | |
| Tregynon | 15 | 0 | 0 | 20 | 18 | 11 | |
| Aberhavesp Branch.. | 6 | 0 | 0 | | | | |
| Maughtre ditto | 4 | 10 | 0 | | | | |
| Welshpool | | | | 8 | 11 | 11 | |
| Montgomery Branch. | 3 | 11 | 3 | | | | |
| | 433 | 18 | 9 | 118 | 17 | 2 | |
| | | | | | | | |
| | | | | RADNORSHIRE. | | | |
| | | | | Dissert & Llandrindod | | | |
| | | | | (2 years) | | | |
| | | | | Knighton | | | |
| | | | | L'ansantffraid & Colwin | | | |
| | | | | Penybont | | | |
| | | | | Prestelgn | | | |
| | | | | Rhayader | | | |
| | | | | | | | |
| | | | | 366 | | 1 | 4 |
| | | | | 196 | | 2 | 3 |

IRELAND.

Tramore 45 2 9

SCOTLAND.

| | | £ s. d. | £ s. d. | | | £ s. d. | £ s. d. |
|------------------------|--|---------|---------|-------------------------|--|---------|---------|
| Aberdeen | | 30 | 0 | Brought forward .. | | 79 | 4 |
| Huntley | | 8 | 13 | Glasgow, per Mr. J. | | | 26 |
| Inverurie | | 30 | 0 | McCallum, continued. | | | 10 |
| Edinburgh Ladies' Br.. | | 7 | 10 | Crum, Mrs. J. Busby. | | 2 | 2 |
| Thank - offering for | | | | Gartshore Bible Class | | 0 | 7 |
| temporal blessing, | | | | Kerr, Miss, Woodside | | | |
| E. J. L. | | 1 | 0 | Terrace | | 2 | 0 |
| Price of Hive of Bees, | | | | Maclean, Mr. William | | 1 | 0 |
| E. J. L. | | 1 | 0 | Splers, Mrs., Culcreuch | | 3 | 0 |
| Glasgow, per Mr. J. | | | | Watson, James, Esq., | | | |
| McCallum:— | | | | St. Vincent Place .. | | 2 | 0 |
| Blyth, Mrs., Kew | | | | Forres | | 16 | 0 |
| Terrace | | 1 | 0 | | | | |
| Carried forward .. | | 79 | 4 | | | 106 | 13 |
| | | | 3 | | | | 26 |

EUROPE.

| | | £ s. d. | £ s. d. |
|-----------------|--|---------|---------|
| Boulogne | | 13 | 0 |
| Cannes | | | 15 |
| Florence | | 23 | 13 |
| Frankfort | | 11 | 14 |
| | | 53 | 9 |
| | | | 15 |

COLONIES, &c. &c.

| | Free Contri- butions. | Purchase Account. |
|---|--------------------------|----------------------|
| NORTH AMERICA. | | |
| | £ s. d. | £ s. d. |
| Nova Scotia | 200 0 0 | 12 0 0 |
| Yarmouth | 21 12 0 | .. .. . |
| Ladies' Branch ..... | .. .. . | .. .. . |
| Pictou* ..... | .. .. . | .. .. . |
| New Glasgow | 53 14 0 | 5 15 0 |
| New Brunswick(2 years)† | 725 2 11 | 484 17 1 |
| Fredericton | 100 0 0 | .. .. . |
| Miramichi Ladies† ..... | .. .. . | .. .. . |
| Prince Edward Island‡ ..... | .. .. . | .. .. . |
| New Glasgow Br. .. | 12 2 5 | .. .. . |
| Brackley Point, by Mr. J. McCallum:— Don: Henry Secord .. | 0 3 4 | .. .. . |
| Legacy of the late Mr. Wm. Gregor | 10 0 0 | .. .. . |
| Bedeque: Rev. R. S. Patterson .. | 2 19 0 | 45 8 0 |
| Brackley Point Sec- tion of Rev. J. Allen's Congrega- tion | 2 11 1 | .. .. . |
| Casumpec:— Rev. A. Fraser | 2 13 5 | .. .. . |
| Prince Town:— Rev. R. Laird | 6 11 1 | .. .. . |
| St John's and New- foundland ..... | .. .. . | 99 15 7 |
| | 1187 8 3 | 647 10 8 |

| | | |
|---------------------------------------|----------|-----------|
| CANADA. | | |
| | £ s. d. | £ s. d. |
| Quebec ..... | .. .. . | 27 0 0 |
| Montreal | 100 0 0 | 900 0 0 |
| Brockville Branch .. | 10 0 0 | .. .. . |
| Ottawa ..... | .. .. . | 242 12 2 |
| Upper Canada | 199 1 9 | .. .. . |
| A Friend | 0 4 2 | .. .. . |
| Mrs. Dr. Hodder, Toronto | 0 4 1 | .. .. . |
| Acton | 4 19 9 | .. .. . |
| Aurora | 8 6 11 | .. .. . |
| Baltimore | 4 1 10 | .. .. . |
| Barrie | 4 19 9 | .. .. . |
| Bartonville(for Spain) | 2 9 10 | 1792 18 6 |
| Bayfield | 13 14 7 | .. .. . |
| Beachville | 1 12 2 | .. .. . |
| Beaverton | 8 4 8 | .. .. . |
| Belleville | 41 3 9 | .. .. . |
| Berlin | 2 1 2 | .. .. . |
| Beverley | 4 0 10 | .. .. . |
| Binbrook | 8 5 0 | .. .. . |
| Blandford, North (for Spain) | 8 6 4 | .. .. . |
| Carried forward .. | 421 16 7 | 2962 10 8 |

* The sum of £80 has been received from Pictou too late for the year's account.

† The sum of £30 has been received from the Miramichi Ladies' Society too late for the year's account.

‡ The sum of £50 has been received from Prince Edward Island too late for the year's account.

| | Free Contri- butions. | Purchase Account. |
|---------------------------------------|--------------------------|----------------------|
| CANADA continued. | | |
| | £ s. d. | £ s. d. |
| Brought forward .. | 421 16 7 | 2962 10 8 |
| Upper Canada contd. | .. .. . | .. .. . |
| Blythe | 4 2 5 | .. .. . |
| Bobcaygeon | 8 2 4 | .. .. . |
| Bowmanville | 8 4 11 | .. .. . |
| Bradford | 9 14 1 | .. .. . |
| Brantford | 101 16 0 | .. .. . |
| Ditto (for Spain).. | 124 14 2 | .. .. . |
| Bridgewater | 1 12 11 | .. .. . |
| Brucefield | 6 4 8 | .. .. . |
| Burford | 8 1 9 | .. .. . |
| Caledon | 8 1 5 | .. .. . |
| Caledonia | 17 5 10 | .. .. . |
| Campbell's Cross .. | 6 5 5 | .. .. . |
| Cannington | 4 9 7 | .. .. . |
| Ditto (for Spain) .. | 4 3 2 | .. .. . |
| Cartwright | 12 7 10 | .. .. . |
| Cavanville | 4 4 6 | .. .. . |
| Cayuga, South | 4 1 10 | .. .. . |
| Cheltenham | 7 15 9 | .. .. . |
| Chippawa | 0 16 4 | .. .. . |
| Do. (for the Jews) .. | 0 8 2 | .. .. . |
| Claremont | 10 7 9 | .. .. . |
| Clifton | 9 4 2 | .. .. . |
| Clinton | 40 6 2 | .. .. . |
| Cobourg | 46 6 7 | .. .. . |
| Cold Springs | 2 18 6 | .. .. . |
| Collingwood | 4 1 10 | .. .. . |
| Columbus | 13 1 11 | .. .. . |
| Copetown | 6 4 2 | .. .. . |
| Cumminsville | 4 2 5 | .. .. . |
| Derry West | 13 9 1 | .. .. . |
| Drayton | 8 1 1 | .. .. . |
| Drummondville .. | 6 2 10 | .. .. . |
| Do. B. Chadwick, Esq. | 2 0 10 | .. .. . |
| Dumbarton | 4 12 8 | .. .. . |
| Dundas | 16 7 11 | .. .. . |
| Durham | 4 1 6 | .. .. . |
| Easthope, North .. | 11 14 10 | .. .. . |
| Ditto, Presbyterian Church | 8 4 10 | .. .. . |
| Ebenezer | 4 3 2 | .. .. . |
| Egmondville | 2 9 5 | .. .. . |
| Elmville | 3 1 9 | .. .. . |
| Elora | 25 14 11 | .. .. . |
| Embro | 8 4 11 | .. .. . |
| Emily | 3 2 4 | .. .. . |
| Eramosa | 17 8 1 | .. .. . |
| Erin | 4 1 6 | .. .. . |
| Etobicoke, North .. | 16 6 7 | .. .. . |
| Etobicoke, South .. | 5 5 5 | .. .. . |
| Exeter | 5 11 4 | .. .. . |
| Fenella | 5 13 7 | .. .. . |
| Fergus | 20 11 10 | .. .. . |
| Fullarton | 12 7 4 | .. .. . |
| Galt | 36 14 8 | .. .. . |
| Georgetown | 10 0 0 | .. .. . |
| Glenford | 2 18 5 | .. .. . |
| Glenvale | 1 4 9 | .. .. . |
| Grafton | 14 2 6 | .. .. . |
| Grantham and St. Catharine's | 15 5 3 | .. .. . |
| Grimsby (for Spain).. | 4 15 7 | .. .. . |
| Carried forward .. | 1170 2 1 | 2962 10 8 |

| | Free Contributions. | | Purchase Account. | |
|--|---------------------|-------|-------------------|-------|
| CANADA continued. | £ | s. d. | £ | s. d. |
| Brought forward .. | 1170 | 2 1 | 2962 | 10 8 |
| Upper Canada continued. | | | | |
| Guelph | 80 | 17 10 | | |
| Hagersville | 8 | 11 7 | | |
| Hamilton | 40 | 0 0 | | |
| Hanover | 5 | 2 4 | | |
| Hillsburg | 5 | 1 5 | | |
| Hope | 14 | 18 10 | | |
| Hullett | 4 | 2 5 | | |
| Ingersoll | 20 | 11 11 | | |
| Innisfil | 5 | 13 0 | | |
| Kendal | 4 | 8 7 | | |
| Kincardine | 6 | 4 9 | | |
| Lakefield | 17 | 11 4 | | |
| Lakeside | 4 | 1 6 | | |
| Lloydtown | 1 | 18 2 | | |
| Madoc | 3 | 14 2 | | |
| Malton | 6 | 0 4 | | |
| Manchester | 10 | 15 9 | | |
| Manvers | 5 | 2 6 | | |
| Markham (for Spain) .. | 5 | 2 6 | | |
| Marmora | 1 | 16 7 | | |
| Millbank | 3 | 1 11 | | |
| Millbrook (Cavan) .. | 6 | 2 2 | | |
| Milton | 49 | 7 4 | | |
| Monaghan, South | 12 | 9 5 | | |
| Mono Centre | 4 | 5 6 | | |
| Do. (for China) | 1 | 12 8 | | |
| Mount Forest | 3 | 1 10 | | |
| Mt. Pleasant (Cavan) .. | 2 | 8 11 | | |
| Nairn | 5 | 1 8 | | |
| Nanticoke | 4 | 8 7 | | |
| Napanee | 3 | 1 9 | | |
| Nassagaweya | 4 | 2 5 | | |
| Nelson (Legacy of the late Mr. W. Wood) .. | 20 | 8 9 | | |
| Nelson (Middle Road) .. | 4 | 6 6 | | |
| Newburgh | 1 | 12 11 | | |
| Newcastle | 4 | 2 5 | | |
| Newtonville | 7 | 8 3 | | |
| Oakville | 4 | 8 2 | | |
| Oneida | 4 | 2 5 | | |
| Ontario (for Spain) .. | 2 | 11 11 | | |
| Orillia | 13 | 7 8 | | |
| Oro | 3 | 1 5 | | |
| Orono | 5 | 12 3 | | |
| Oshawa | 10 | 12 9 | | |
| Paris | 9 | 1 4 | | |
| Percy | 3 | 2 4 | | |
| Pickering, Central .. | 5 | 3 10 | | |
| Port Dalhousie | 1 | 6 8 | | |
| Prince Albert | 9 | 5 5 | | |
| Princeton | 6 | 9 9 | | |
| Puelinck, East | 7 | 11 7 | | |
| Do. (for Spain) | 6 | 18 0 | | |
| Richmond Hill | 10 | 4 6 | | |
| Rockwood & Everton .. | 20 | 11 11 | | |
| Scarborough | 20 | 12 6 | | |
| Selkirk | 3 | 17 7 | | |
| Shakespeare | 4 | 2 5 | | |
| Smithville | 3 | 1 5 | | |
| St. Catherine's | 12 | 9 5 | | |
| St. George | 6 | 18 0 | | |
| Do. (for Spain) | 13 | 17 8 | | |
| St. Helen's | 2 | 9 6 | | |
| St. Mary's | 10 | 5 11 | | |
| Stirling | 1 | 12 11 | | |
| Stratford | 20 | 15 7 | | |
| Thornhill | 20 | 7 9 | | |
| Carried forward .. | 1747 | 2 4 | 2962 | 10 8 |

| | Free Contributions. | | Purchase Account. | |
|--|---------------------|-------|-------------------|-------|
| CANADA continued. | £ | s. d. | £ | s. d. |
| Brought forward .. | 1747 | 2 4 | 2962 | 10 8 |
| Upper Canada continued. | | | | |
| Thorold | 5 | 2 4 | | |
| Tilsenburg | 2 | 1 7 | | |
| Tiverton | 11 | 4 0 | | |
| Uxbridge | 8 | 6 4 | | |
| Walkerton | 4 | 5 7 | | |
| Waterloo | 1 | 8 9 | | |
| Do. (The Mennonite Brethren) | 9 | 3 9 | | |
| Wellington Square .. | 10 | 5 11 | | |
| Whitby | 14 | 11 0 | | |
| Winterbourne | 4 | 17 8 | | |
| Woodstock | 15 | 7 11 | | |
| Do. (for Spain) | 6 | 4 9 | | |
| Woodville | 7 | 16 1 | | |
| York Church | 1 | 12 7 | | |
| Zion | 3 | 2 4 | | |
| Zorra, East | 3 | 13 4 | | |
| London:—Adelaide .. | 6 | 13 9 | | |
| Adelaide, Legacy of the late Mr. T. James .. | 1 | 12 11 | | |
| Amherstburg | 7 | 13 8 | | |
| Do. (for Abyssinia) .. | 1 | 18 10 | | |
| Do. (for Italy) | 1 | 18 10 | | |
| Appin | 8 | 3 10 | | |
| Bothwell | 7 | 19 11 | | |
| Chatham | 31 | 6 8 | | |
| Crinan | 4 | 18 2 | | |
| Delaware | 10 | 11 11 | | |
| Fingal | 2 | 1 2 | | |
| Florence | 4 | 0 4 | | |
| Iona, 1847-8 | 5 | 3 0 | | |
| Do., 1868-9 | 3 | 19 1 | | |
| Lambeth | 10 | 13 8 | | |
| London, North-west .. | 9 | 13 6 | | |
| London, Township .. | 4 | 16 9 | | |
| Melbourne | 11 | 7 2 | | |
| McGillivray, West .. | 2 | 11 5 | | |
| Mora | 7 | 9 4 | | |
| Morpeth | 2 | 17 11 | | |
| Mosa | 7 | 8 4 | | |
| Mount Brydges | 3 | 8 3 | | |
| Nairn, Fraser McDonald .. | 3 | 18 8 | | |
| North Plympton | 10 | 3 6 | | |
| Ridgetown | 3 | 17 8 | | |
| Sarnia | 20 | 8 8 | | |
| St. John's | 2 | 7 3 | | |
| Strathburn | 15 | 13 6 | | |
| Strathroy | 6 | 3 8 | | |
| Thamesford | 19 | 11 10 | | |
| Thamesville | 1 | 19 4 | | |
| Wardville | 5 | 18 8 | | |
| Warwick | 3 | 11 0 | | |
| Watford | 1 | 19 4 | | |
| Westminster, East .. | 15 | 14 0 | | |
| Widder | 4 | 0 3 | | |
| Williams | 12 | 2 0 | | |
| | 2,141 | 13 2 | 2,962 | 10 8 |

WEST INDIES, &c.

| | | | | |
|---------------------|-----|------|-----|------|
| Jamaica:— | | | | |
| Kingston | 148 | 10 0 | | |
| Clarendon | 8 | 0 0 | | |
| St. Elizabeth | 4 | 12 0 | | |
| Hanover | 16 | 0 0 | | |
| Carried forward .. | 12 | 12 0 | 185 | 18 0 |

| | Free Contributions. | | | Purchase Account. | | |
|------------------------------|---------------------|----|----|-------------------|----|----|
| WEST INDIES, &c., continued. | | | | | | |
| | £ | s. | d. | £ | s. | d. |
| Brought forward .. | 12 | 12 | 0 | 185 | 18 | 0 |
| Jamaica continued. | | | | | | |
| Manchester | | | | 26 | 0 | 0 |
| St. Ann's | | | | 10 | 0 | 0 |
| St. Mary's | 30 | 0 | 0 | 10 | 0 | 0 |
| Trelawney | | | | 45 | 0 | 0 |
| Westmoreland Mountains | 6 | 0 | 0 | 19 | 0 | 0 |
| Antigua | | | | 8 | 0 | 0 |
| Barbadoes | 55 | 0 | 0 | 120 | 0 | 0 |
| Dominica | 12 | 0 | 0 | 8 | 0 | 0 |
| St. Christopher's | 2 | 15 | 0 | 23 | 0 | 3 |
| St. Croix | | | | 7 | 8 | 5 |
| St. Thomas | | | | 44 | 0 | 0 |
| St. Vincent | 12 | 0 | 0 | | | |
| Tobago | | | | 16 | 7 | 2 |
| Trinidad | | | | 55 | 0 | 0 |
| Berblce | | | | 25 | 16 | 5 |
| British Guiana (2 years) | 15 | 0 | 0 | 87 | 19 | 6 |
| | 145 | 7 | 0 | 701 | 9 | 9 |

| ASIA. | | | | | | |
|---------------|--|--|--|----|----|---|
| Colombo | | | | 70 | 10 | 8 |
| Jaffna | | | | 15 | 12 | 5 |
| | | | | 87 | 8 | 1 |

| AUSTRALIA, &c. | | | | | | |
|------------------------------|-----|---|---|------|----|---|
| New South Wales* | | | | 860 | 0 | 0 |
| Hunter River | 200 | 0 | 0 | 54 | 0 | 0 |
| Newcastle | 90 | 0 | 0 | 20 | 0 | 0 |
| Cumberland | 53 | 0 | 0 | | | |
| Liverpool Branch | 30 | 0 | 0 | | | |
| Queensland:— | | | | | | |
| Brisbane | 50 | 0 | 0 | 40 | 13 | 0 |
| Ipswich | 40 | 0 | 0 | 5 | 0 | 0 |
| Victoria, at Melbourne | | | | | | |
| Prahran | 20 | 0 | 0 | 810 | 0 | 0 |
| Warrnambool ditto | 20 | 0 | 0 | | | |
| Castlemaine | | | | 84 | 10 | 0 |
| Carried forward .. | 505 | 0 | 0 | 1764 | 3 | 0 |

* The sum of £500 Free has been received from the New South Wales Auxiliary too late for the year's account.

| | Free Contributions. | | | Purchase Account. | | |
|--|---------------------|----|----|-------------------|----|----|
| AUSTRALIA, &c., continued. | | | | | | |
| | £ | s. | d. | £ | s. | d. |
| Brought forward .. | 505 | 0 | 0 | 1764 | 3 | 0 |
| Portland | | 0 | 0 | | | |
| Geelong | 100 | 0 | 0 | | | |
| Ballarat | 75 | 0 | 0 | 276 | 12 | 5 |
| Beudigo | 5 | 0 | 0 | 29 | 8 | 9 |
| South Australian, at Adelaide | 650 | 0 | 0 | 550 | 0 | 0 |
| Mount Barker | | | | 30 | 0 | 0 |
| Tasmania, Hobart Twn. | 300 | 0 | 0 | | | |
| Don. Henry Hopkins, Esq., for Abyssinia | 100 | 0 | 0 | 100 | 0 | 0 |
| Cornwall, at Launceston .. | | | | 100 | 0 | 0 |
| | 1,735 | 0 | 0 | 2,840 | 4 | 2 |

| NEW ZEALAND, &c. | | | | | | |
|--|-----|----|---|-----|----|---|
| Auckland | 53 | 15 | 2 | 75 | 0 | 0 |
| Canterbury, at Christ- church | 50 | 0 | 0 | 140 | 0 | 0 |
| Nelson | | | | 72 | 5 | 6 |
| Otago | | | | 27 | 9 | 3 |
| New Hebrides | 84 | 12 | 0 | | | |
| | 138 | 7 | 2 | 314 | 14 | 9 |

| AFRICA, &c. | | | | | | |
|---|-----|----|---|-----|----|---|
| South African, at Cape Town | 250 | 0 | 0 | 450 | 0 | 0 |
| British Kaffrarian | 96 | 9 | 6 | | | |
| Graham's Town | | | | 90 | 0 | 0 |
| Port Elizabeth | | | | 90 | 0 | 0 |
| Natal | 20 | 0 | 0 | 40 | 0 | 0 |
| D'Urban | 50 | 0 | 0 | 10 | 0 | 0 |
| Sierra Leone | 72 | 6 | 0 | 104 | 1 | 6 |
| Contributions by Wes- leyan Friends, per Rev. B. Tregaskis— | | | | | | |
| Freetown Circuit | 24 | 7 | 0 | | | |
| Hastings ditto | 4 | 1 | 6 | | | |
| Wellington ditto | 4 | 11 | 1 | | | |
| Wilberforce ditto | 2 | 8 | 0 | | | |
| York ditto | 1 | 6 | 1 | | | |
| Lagos | 10 | 15 | 0 | 13 | 15 | 0 |
| | 536 | 4 | 2 | 797 | 16 | 6 |

* The sum of £30 has been received from Portland too late for the year's account.

ABSTRACT OF THE CASH ACCOUNT

RECEIVED.

FOR THE GENERAL PURPOSES OF THE SOCIETY, viz.—

| | £ | s. | d. | £ | s. | d. |
|--|--------|----|----|--------|----|----|
| Annual Subscriptions | 2,631 | 15 | 0 | | | |
| Donations | 8,073 | 14 | 7 | | | |
| Value of a Donation in Stock transferred to the Society | 470 | 0 | 0 | | | |
| | | | | 8,543 | 14 | 7 |
| Legacies | 25,165 | 6 | 6 | | | |
| Value of Legacies in Stock trans- ferred to the Society | 4,197 | 4 | 6 | | | |
| | | | | 29,362 | 11 | 0 |
| Collections | 263 | 11 | 3 | | | |
| Dividends on Stock, Interest on Exchequer Bills, &c. | 1,864 | 10 | 3 | | | |
| John Hill's Charity, one year's dividend | 6 | 6 | 9 | | | |
| Elizabeth Gattey's Charity, ditto | 27 | 19 | 3 | | | |
| John Brook's Charity, ditto | 2 | 15 | 0 | | | |
| George Wilson's Charity, ditto | 2 | 18 | 8 | | | |
| Rev. E. Morgan's Charity, ditto | 3 | 0 | 0 | | | |
| R. Thompson's Charity, ditto | 50 | 0 | 0 | | | |
| Free Contributions from Auxiliary Societies | 55,401 | 13 | 7 | | | |
| Total applicable to the General Pur- poses of the Society | | | | 98,160 | 15 | 4 |

Carried forward £98,160 15 4

PAID.

| | £ | s. | d. | £ | s. | d. |
|---|-------|----|----|----------|----|----|
| GREAT BRITAIN AND IRELAND —For Bibles and Testaments in the Languages of (including the expenses of Packages, &c., charged to Auxiliary Societies) | . | . | . | 59,711 | 3 | 0 |
| OTHER EUROPEAN LANGUAGES —For Bibles and Testaments in, printed in London, including Editorial services on the Russ, and Spanish Editions | 8,088 | 11 | 1 | | | |
| ASIA, AFRICA, AND AMERICA —For Bibles and Testaments in the Languages of, printed in London | 3,705 | 9 | 2 | | | |
| To Rev. R. B. Girdlestone, Editorial Superintendent | 400 | 0 | 0 | | | |
| | | | | 12,194 | 0 | 3 |
| Travelling expenses of the Assistant Foreign Secretary, deputed to visit the Society's Agencies in Norway, &c. | . | . | . | 42 | 1 | 6 |
| PARIS —For Bibles and Testaments printed at | 2,001 | 5 | 2 | | | |
| For Rent and charges of Dépôts, including Carriage, Freight, and Insurance | 1,610 | 8 | 11 | | | |
| For Salaries and expenses of Colporteurs | 3,178 | 19 | 7 | | | |
| To M. de Pressensé, Agent | 300 | 0 | 0 | | | |
| | | | | 7,090 | 13 | 8 |
| For Bibles in the French language printed and bound by Mrs. Berger-Levrault and Son, at Strasburg | . | . | . | 1,495 | 7 | 8 |
| To Mr. G. T. Edwards and the Rev. Dr. Gill, Travelling expenses attending Bible meetings in France | . | . | . | 58 | 10 | 8 |
| BRUSSELS —For Bibles and Testaments printed at | 1,966 | 9 | 8 | | | |
| For Rent and other charges of the Dépôt | 280 | 1 | 6 | | | |
| For Salaries and expenses of Colporteurs | 370 | 8 | 6 | | | |
| To Mr. W. H. Kirkpatrick, Agent | 200 | 0 | 0 | | | |
| To ditto, Travelling expenses | 1 | 0 | 0 | | | |
| | | | | 2,817 | 19 | 8 |
| AMSTERDAM —For Bibles and Tests. printed at | 1,585 | 13 | 11 | | | |
| For Rent and other charges of the Dépôt | 377 | 6 | 2 | | | |
| For Salaries and expenses of Colporteurs | 382 | 14 | 9 | | | |
| To Mr. L. Van der Bom, Agent | 150 | 0 | 0 | | | |
| To ditto, Travelling expenses | 13 | 3 | 4 | | | |
| | | | | 2,508 | 18 | 2 |
| FRANKFORT —For Bibles and Testaments printed at Frankfort and Cologne | 9,098 | 15 | 11 | | | |
| For Rent and charges of Dépôts | 831 | 13 | 3 | | | |
| For Salaries and expenses of Colporteurs | 815 | 7 | 11 | | | |
| To the Rev. G. P. Davies, Agent | 300 | 0 | 0 | | | |
| To ditto, Travelling expenses | 70 | 13 | 4 | | | |
| | | | | 11,116 | 10 | 5 |
| COLOGNE —For Rent and other charges of Dépôts | 804 | 17 | 9 | | | |
| For Salaries and expenses of Colporteurs | 1,018 | 6 | 4 | | | |
| To the Rev. G. P. Davies, for Special Services | 50 | 0 | 0 | | | |
| | | | | 1,873 | 4 | 1 |
| BERLIN —For Bibles and Testaments printed at | 4,079 | 8 | 9 | | | |
| For Rent and other charges of Dépôts | 864 | 19 | 9 | | | |
| For Salaries and expenses of Colporteurs | 1,116 | 6 | 0 | | | |
| To the Rev. Dr. Simon, Agent | 300 | 0 | 0 | | | |
| To ditto, Travelling expenses | 32 | 10 | 5 | | | |
| | | | | 6,393 | 4 | 11 |
| Carried forward | | | | £105,301 | 14 | 0 |

RECEIVED.

Brought forward . . . £ 98,160 s. 15 d. 4

For BIBLES AND TESTAMENTS, ABSTRACTS,
MONTHLY REPORTERS, &c. from the follow-
ing sources, viz.—

| | | | |
|---|--------|----|----|
| Auxiliary Societies (including £804 6s. 0d. for | £ | s. | d. |
| Monthly Reporters, Abstracts, &c.) . . . | 40,878 | 12 | 11 |
| Subscribers | 2,156 | 3 | 1 |
| Sunday School Union | 409 | 8 | 7 |
| Hibernian Bible Society | 2,202 | 16 | 4 |
| Association for Supplying Foreign Sailors . . . | 274 | 5 | 9 |
| River Colportage Committee | 87 | 17 | 7 |
| Religious Book Society | 709 | 18 | 3 |
| National Bible Society of Scotland | 71 | 12 | 9 |
| Various other Societies | 618 | 13 | 1 |
| Paris Dépôt | 2,461 | 7 | 11 |
| Brussels Dépôt | 303 | 17 | 7 |
| Amsterdam Dépôt | 1,165 | 12 | 2 |
| Frankfort Dépôt | 3,687 | 9 | 11 |
| Cologne Dépôt | 2,875 | 18 | 11 |
| Berlin Dépôt | 3,355 | 13 | 11 |
| Vienna Dépôt | 5,060 | 4 | 8 |
| Copenhagen Agency | 753 | 14 | 7 |
| Norway | 771 | 4 | 7 |
| Iceland | 120 | 0 | 0 |
| Stockholm Agency | 2,471 | 5 | 7 |
| Russia | 2,662 | 5 | 4 |
| Spain and Portugal | 190 | 6 | 2 |
| Italy | 827 | 4 | 3 |
| Turkey | 1,273 | 0 | 1 |
| China, &c. | 206 | 17 | 2 |
| South Seas | 680 | 16 | 4 |
| Africa | 81 | 0 | 7 |
| South America | 840 | 15 | 5 |
| West Indies, &c. | 59 | 17 | 7 |
| Mexico | 261 | 13 | 4 |
| American Bible Society | 437 | 15 | 6 |
| Pennsylvania Bible Society | 228 | 9 | 11 |
| Sundries | 142 | 9 | 11 |

78,328 9

Carried forward . . . £176,489 5

| PAID. | | £ | s. | d. | £ | s. | d. |
|--|--|-------|----|----|----------|----|----|
| Brought forward | | . | . | . | 105,301 | 14 | 0 |
| VIENNA—For Bibles and Testaments printed at . | | 8,864 | 16 | 5 | | | |
| For Rent and other charges of Dépôts . . | | 3,992 | 16 | 3 | | | |
| For Salaries and expenses of Colporteurs . . | | 1,081 | 3 | 8 | | | |
| To Mr. E. Millard, Agent | | 300 | 0 | 0 | | | |
| To ditto, Extra allowance during his residence in Vienna | | 100 | 0 | 0 | | | |
| To ditto, Travelling expenses | | 71 | 7 | 9 | | | |
| | | | | | 14,410 | 4 | 1 |
| COPENHAGEN—For Bibles and Testaments printed at | | 762 | 5 | 2 | | | |
| For Rent and other charges of the Dépôt . . | | 161 | 7 | 4 | | | |
| For Salaries and expenses of Colporteurs . . | | 42 | 15 | 6 | | | |
| To Rev. J. Plenge, for services | | 125 | 0 | 0 | | | |
| To ditto, Travelling expenses | | 7 | 6 | 8 | | | |
| | | | | | 1,093 | 14 | 8 |
| CHRISTIANIA—For Bibles and Testaments printed and bound in Norway | | 2,641 | 11 | 1 | | | |
| For Rent and other charges of Dépôts . . | | 42 | 17 | 9 | | | |
| For Salaries and expenses of Colporteurs . . | | 161 | 19 | 2 | | | |
| | | | | | 2,846 | 8 | 0 |
| STOCKHOLM—For Bibles and Testaments printed for the Agency at | | 2,375 | 5 | 7 | | | |
| For Rent and other charges of the Dépôt . . | | 232 | 6 | 2 | | | |
| To the Agency at Stockholm, for superintending the Society's concerns, including the services of a Clerk | | 200 | 0 | 0 | | | |
| | | | | | 2,857 | 11 | 9 |
| ST. PETERSBURG—For Bibles and Testaments printed for the Agency at | | 2,717 | 8 | 0 | | | |
| For Rent and other charges of the Dépôt . . | | 621 | 2 | 4 | | | |
| For Salaries and expenses of Colporteurs . . | | 88 | 9 | 10 | | | |
| To Mr. A. Eck, Agent | | 300 | 0 | 0 | | | |
| To ditto, Travelling expenses | | 38 | 5 | 6 | | | |
| For Expenses of Agency in South Russia . . | | 336 | 2 | 4 | | | |
| | | | | | 4,101 | 8 | 0 |
| LISBON—For Bibles and Testaments printed at . . | | 1,726 | 17 | 6 | | | |
| For Rent and other charges of the Dépôt . . | | 327 | 19 | 6 | | | |
| For Salaries and expenses of Colporteurs, including legal expenses connected with their arrest and liberation on several occasions | | 640 | 17 | 8 | | | |
| To the Rev. F. H. Roughton, Agent (three-quarters of a year) | | 225 | 0 | 0 | | | |
| To ditto, Travelling expenses | | 41 | 3 | 11 | | | |
| | | | | | 2,961 | 18 | 7 |
| ITALY, &c.—For Rent, charges, and expenses of Dépôts in Italy, Malta, &c., together with Custom-house Duties, Freight, &c. | | 979 | 14 | 2 | | | |
| For Salaries and expenses of Colporteurs . . | | 1,234 | 19 | 8 | | | |
| To Mr Thomas Bruce, Agent | | 300 | 0 | 0 | | | |
| To ditto, Travelling expenses | | 22 | 8 | 1 | | | |
| | | | | | 2,537 | | 11 |
| Carried forward | | . | . | . | £136,115 | 1 | 0 |
| | | | | | H 2 | | |



| | PAID. | £ | s. | d. | £ | s. | d. |
|---|-------|-------|----|----|----------|----|----|
| Brought forward | | . | . | . | 136,115 | 1 | 0 |
| TURKEY —For Bibles and Testaments printed in, including Editorial services on the Turkish, Græco-Turkish, Albanian, Rouman, and Bulgarian editions | | | | | | | |
| To the American Bible Society for Scriptures in the Slavic and Bulgarian languages | | 1,932 | 8 | 7 | | | |
| For Rent and charges of Dépôts | | 367 | 15 | 6 | | | |
| For Salaries and expenses of Colporteurs | | 773 | 1 | 4 | | | |
| To Rev. Dr. A. Thomson, Agent | | 1,215 | 4 | 6 | | | |
| To ditto, Rent of House, one year | | 400 | 0 | 0 | | | |
| To the Dépôt Keeper, Salary | | 100 | 0 | 0 | | | |
| To the American Mission Press at Beyrout, for printing Arabic Scriptures, preparing Electrotrope Plates, and expenses of Dépôt | | 250 | 0 | 0 | | | |
| | | 439 | 9 | 3 | | | |
| | | | | | 5,477 | 19 | 2 |
| SOUTH AMERICA —To Mr. R. Corfield, late Agent (half-year) | | | | | | | |
| To ditto, passage home from Buenos Ayres | | 200 | 0 | 0 | | | |
| To ditto, Gratuity on his retirement | | 77 | 3 | 10 | | | |
| To ditto, Gratuity on his retirement | | 100 | 0 | 0 | | | |
| For Rent and charges of Dépôts, Freight and Custom-house Duties | | 233 | 2 | 5 | | | |
| For Salaries and expenses of Colporteurs | | 356 | 1 | 9 | | | |
| To the Rev. R. Holden for services | | 384 | 3 | 4 | | | |
| To ditto, Travelling Expenses | | 83 | 17 | 2 | | | |
| For Rent and charges of Dépôts, &c. | | 306 | 14 | 2 | | | |
| For Salaries and expenses of Colporteurs | | 989 | 0 | 3 | | | |
| | | | | | 2,730 | 2 | 11 |
| MEXICO —To Mr. J. W. Butler, Agent | | | | | | | |
| To ditto, Travelling expenses | | 120 | 0 | 0 | | | |
| For Revision of St. Luke in the Mexican language | | 66 | 7 | 0 | | | |
| For Rent and charges of Dépôts, Freight, and Custom House duties | | 10 | 0 | 0 | | | |
| For Salaries and expenses of Colporteurs | | 276 | 14 | 11 | | | |
| | | 172 | 1 | 4 | | | |
| | | | | | 645 | 3 | 3 |
| WEST INDIES —To the Rev. W. T. Bowen, late Agent | | | | | | | |
| To ditto, Travelling expenses | | 104 | 3 | 4 | | | |
| | | 115 | 1 | 0 | | | |
| | | | | | 219 | 4 | 4 |
| AUSTRALIA —To the Rev. Dr. Tucker, Agent | | | | | | | |
| To ditto, Travelling expenses | | 600 | 0 | 0 | | | |
| | | 130 | 11 | 8 | | | |
| | | | | | 730 | 11 | 8 |
| INDIA —To the Calcutta Auxiliary Society in aid of Colportage | | | | | | | |
| To the North India Auxiliary Society at Allahabad, in aid of Colportage | | | | | 500 | 0 | 0 |
| To ditto, on account of printing Gospels in the Hindui language | | 650 | 0 | 0 | | | |
| For 1631 Reams of Paper sent to Allahabad for the purpose of printing the Holy Scriptures, with Shipping Charges thereon | | 417 | 10 | 0 | | | |
| | | 849 | 7 | 6 | | | |
| | | | | | 1,916 | 17 | 6 |
| To the Madras Auxiliary Society in aid of general operations | | | | | | | |
| To ditto, on account of Revision of the Tamil Old Testament | | 900 | 0 | 0 | | | |
| To ditto, on account of Colportage | | 790 | 0 | 0 | | | |
| | | 1,910 | 0 | 0 | | | |
| Carried forward | | 3,600 | 0 | 0 | | | |
| Carried forward | | | | | £148,334 | 19 | 10 |



[The text in this section is extremely faint and illegible. It appears to be a list or a series of entries, possibly related to a book or a document.]

| | PAID. | £ | s. | d. |
|---|-----------------------|----------|----|----|
| | Brought forward . . . | 148,334 | 19 | 10 |
| INDIA (<i>Continued</i>)— | | | | |
| Brought forward . . . | 3,600 | 0 | 0 | |
| To the Madras Auxiliary, for Salary of Secretary (11 months) . . . | 440 | 0 | 0 | |
| For 1600 Reams of Paper sent to Madras, for the purpose of printing the Holy Scriptures, with Shipping Charges thereon . . . | 1,109 | 6 | 9 | |
| For Binding Materials sent to Madras . . . | 19 | 17 | 8 | |
| | | 5,169 | 4 | 5 |
| To the Bombay Auxiliary Society in aid of general operations . . . | 390 | 0 | 0 | |
| For 500 Reams of Paper sent to Bombay, for the purpose of printing the Holy Scriptures, with Shipping Charges thereon . . . | 261 | 3 | 3 | |
| | | 651 | 3 | 3 |
| To the Punjab Auxiliary Society at Lahore, in aid of general operations . . . | | 141 | 5 | 8 |
| To the Colombo Auxiliary Society, cost of printing an Edition of 5000 New Testaments in the Singhalese language . . . | 183 | 17 | 5 | |
| For 200 Reams of Paper sent to Colombo, for the purpose of printing the Holy Scriptures, with Shipping Charges thereon . . . | 95 | 12 | 8 | |
| | | 279 | 10 | 1 |
| To the Jaffna Auxiliary Society, in aid of Colportage . . . | | 100 | 0 | 0 |
| To the Rev. B. P. Keasberry, in aid of printing and binding the Holy Scriptures in the Malay language . . . | | 204 | 1 | 0 |
| To the Rev. Dr. Steel, expense of printing and binding 500 copies of the Book of Genesis in the Erromangan language . . . | | 44 | 0 | 0 |
| For 100 Reams of Paper sent to Sydney, for the purpose of printing the Holy Scriptures in the Mare language, with Shipping Charges thereon . . . | | 52 | 11 | 5 |
| For 100 Reams of Paper sent to Sydney, for the purpose of printing the Holy Scriptures in the Rotuman language, with Shipping Charges thereon . . . | | 56 | 7 | 6 |
| To the Wesleyan Missionary Society, cost of Binding Materials for Rotuman Scriptures . . . | | 65 | 5 | 10 |
| To the London Missionary Society for transport of Malagasse Scriptures from Tamatave to the Capital of Madagascar . . . | | 38 | 1 | 2 |
| To the Basle Missionary Society, for services of their Missionaries in preparing the Scriptures in the Ga language . . . | | 250 | 0 | 0 |
| To the Paris Missionary Society, cost of printing and binding 5,000 copies of the New Testament in the Sesuto language . . . | | 336 | 10 | 0 |
| For printing and binding 5,000 portions of the Scriptures in the Timne language . . . | | 111 | 4 | 0 |
| To the Rev. A. Ben Oliei, in aid of Colportage operations in Morocco . . . | | 30 | 0 | 0 |
| To the Auxiliary Societies of Toronto and Ottawa, in aid of the expenses of Travelling Agents and Colporteurs . . . | | 250 | 0 | 0 |
| To Auxiliary Societies, &c. in England, in aid of Local Agents and Colporteurs, including the Colportage on the River Thames . . . | | 695 | 14 | 9 |
| For Freight, Carriage, Packing Cases, and Shipping Charges on Grants of Bibles and Testaments . . . | | 866 | 3 | 5 |
| For 16,421 Copies of the Sixty-fourth Annual Report, with Appendix . . . | | 817 | 0 | 2 |
| For 1,051,750 Monthly Reporters, and 35,000 Abstracts of Report* . . . | | 835 | 6 | 10 |
| For 6,000 Brief Views, 13,250 Welsh Annual Abstracts, and Books, Papers, and Collecting Cards, for the use of Auxiliary Societies, &c.* . . . | | 497 | 13 | 0 |
| Insurance from Fire . . . | | 67 | 10 | 0 |
| | | £159,893 | 12 | 4 |
| Carried forward . . . | | | | |

* The sum of £804 6s. 0d. has been received from Auxiliary Societies, during the year, in return for Monthly Reporters, Abstracts, and Brief Views, and forms part of the receipts. See page 114.

PAID.

| | | £ | s. | d. |
|---|------------|----------|----|----|
| Brought forward | . | 159,893 | 12 | 4 |
| Expenses of the Depository, including the salaries of Clerks, Warehousemen, and Porters | 1,356 10 7 | | | |
| Salary of the Depository | 350 0 0 | | | |
| | | 1,706 | 10 | 7 |
| Rev. C. Jackson, Secretary | . | 500 | 0 | 0 |
| Rev. S. B. Bergne, Secretary | . | 500 | 0 | 0 |
| The Accountant and Assistant Secretary | . | 350 | 0 | 0 |
| The Assistant Foreign Secretary | . | 350 | 0 | 0 |
| Rev. Dr. Phillips, District Secretary for Wales, &c. | 380 0 0 | | | |
| Rev. Philip Kent, ditto for the Metropolitan Counties | 350 0 0 | | | |
| Mr. G. T. Edwards, ditto for the Northern Counties | 340 0 0 | | | |
| Rev. J. A. Page, ditto for Yorkshire | 340 0 0 | | | |
| Rev. J. P. Hewlett, ditto for the Western Counties (half-year) | 160 0 0 | | | |
| Ditto, ditto for the Metropolis (half-year) | 200 0 0 | | | |
| Mr. Charles Swallow, ditto for the Manchester and Liverpool District | 320 0 0 | | | |
| Rev. W. Spencer, ditto for the Eastern Counties, &c. | 300 0 0 | | | |
| Rev. G. T. Birch, ditto for Midland Counties | 300 0 0 | | | |
| Rev. W. J. Edmonds, ditto for Western Counties (three months) | 75 0 0 | | | |
| Rev. George Robbins, ditto for Metropolitan Counties (two months) | 50 0 0 | | | |
| Rev. Dr. Gill, for services in visiting Auxiliary Societies, Schools, &c. | 300 0 0 | | | |
| Rev. W. D. Lewis, for services in visiting Auxiliary Societies in Wales | 160 0 0 | | | |
| Rev. R. G. Milne, for similar services in England | 50 0 0 | | | |
| Rev. W. P. Tiddy, late District Secretary (six months) | 150 0 0 | | | |
| Vote of Committee to ditto (six months) | 50 0 0 | | | |
| Rev. J. H. Hill, late District Secretary (six months) | 150 0 0 | | | |
| Travelling Expenses of 139 Visitors, 2 Secretaries, and 12 District Secretaries, in forming, aiding, and visiting Auxiliary and Branch Societies and Asso- ciations in England and Wales | 1,486 10 8 | | | |
| | | 5,161 | 10 | 8 |
| For Books purchased for the Library | . | 4 | 17 | 6 |
| Stationery, Stamps, and Books, for the various Offices | . | 211 | 19 | 3 |
| Taxes for the Society's House and Warehouse, and Property Tax | . | 409 | 0 | 2 |
| Coals, Candles, Gas, and Fire-wood, for the House and Warehouse | . | 102 | 10 | 11 |
| For Redemption of Land Tax, Compensations, and Expenses, temporarily charged to the account of the New Premises, and now transferred by order of the Committee. (See page 123) | . | 2,134 | 2 | 1 |
| For four packing Tables with lifts for the Warehouse | . | 175 | 12 | 3 |
| For Furniture and Fittings for House and Warehouse | . | 468 | 18 | 10 |
| Use of Exeter Hall for the Annual Meeting, Advertising, and other incidental expenses | . | 87 | 11 | 0 |
| Poundage on collecting Annual Subscriptions | . | 132 | 4 | 8 |
| Salaries of Clerks in the Foreign Office, and in the Secretaries' and Accountant's Departments | . | 787 | 0 | 0 |
| Postages, Foreign and Domestic | . | 362 | 3 | 4 |
| General Disbursements, including wages of Messenger and Servants | . | 204 | 19 | 6 |
| PAYMENTS ON GENERAL ACCOUNT, carried forward | . | £173,542 | 13 | 1 |



PAID.

| | £ | s. | d. |
|--|-----------------|----------|----------|
| Brought forward | 173,542 | 13 | 1 |
| Payments on Account of the Jubilee Fund—(See Account A, page 127.) | | | |
| For Bibles and Testaments, voted for the Bible and Domestic Female Mission; the proceeds of which have been employed in aid of the expenses of Female Colportage | 819 | 12 | 10 |
| For Grants in aid of Colportage in various parts of the kingdom | 207 | 1 | 1 |
| For Salaries and expenses of Colporteurs employed in the Metropolis | 383 | 16 | 2 |
| For Fittings for the Library | 496 | 15 | 11 |
| | <u>1,907</u> | 6 | 0 |
| Payments on Account of the Chinese New Testament Fund—(See Account B, page 127.) | | | |
| To the Corresponding Committee at Shanghai, in aid of printing the Chinese Scriptures, Colportage, &c. | 600 | 0 | 0 |
| To the Corresponding Committee at Hong Kong, for the like purposes | 1,000 | 0 | 0 |
| To the Corresponding Committee at Peking, in aid of General expenses | 302 | 1 | 6 |
| To the Corresponding Committee at Canton, for the like purpose | 25 | 0 | 0 |
| To Mr. A. Wylie, Agent in China | 300 | 0 | 0 |
| To ditto, for Travelling expenses and Colportage | 209 | 17 | 10 |
| | <u>2,436</u> | 19 | 4 |
| Payments on Account of the Special Fund for Spain—(See Account C, page 127.) | | | |
| For expenses and other charges of Depôts to Christmas last, including expenses of Colportage | 146 | 6 | 4 |
| To Rev. J. G. Curie, for services to Christmas last | 59 | 0 | 0 |
| To ditto, Travelling expenses . . . ditto | 27 | 2 | 0 |
| For Advertisements, Circulars, &c. | 29 | 3 | 7 |
| | <u>252</u> | 11 | 11 |
| Payments on Account of the Building Fund—(See Account F, page 127.) | | | |
| To Messrs. Rider & Son, further payments on account of works, as per contract | 9,000 | 0 | 0 |
| For Contracts for Warming Apparatus and Lifts for House and Warehouse | 1,052 | 15 | 1 |
| For Fittings in Committee Room, Open Depôt, and Warehouse | 613 | 12 | 0 |
| To Architect, on account of Commission, and Salary of the Clerk of the Works | 672 | 5 | 10 |
| Balance of expenses of Removal of Stock to New Premises | 31 | 7 | 8 |
| Balance of Rent, Taxes, and expenses of Temporary Offices, and Removal to New Premises | 134 | 6 | 3 |
| For Printing, Advertisements, and Sundry expenses | 27 | 7 | 4 |
| | <u>11,531</u> | 14 | 2 |
| Less for the following items temporarily charged to this Account in former Reports, and now transferred by order of the Committee, viz.:— | | | |
| Redemption of Land Tax . . . £605 17 0 | | | |
| Compensations to Owners of neighbouring property 587 5 0 | | | |
| Expenses of ceremony of laying the foundation stone 941 0 1 | | | |
| | <u>2,134</u> | 2 | 1 |
| | <u>9,397</u> | 12 | 1 |
| TOTAL NET PAYMENTS, carried forward | £187,537 | 2 | 5 |

ABSTRACT OF THE CASH ACCOUNT

| RECEIVED. | | £ | s. | d. |
|--|-----------------|-----------------|----|----|
| | Brought forward | 187,952 | 9 | 9 |
| Sale of Exchequer Bills | | 7,054 | 10 | 0 |
| Benevolent Fund, Contributions during the year | | | | |
| (Capital Account D, page 126) | | 22 | 0 | 6 |
| Balance of Benevolent Fund (Current Account E, | | | | |
| page 127), March 31, 1869 | | 149 | 2 | 6 |
| Balance in hand March 31, 1868 : | | | | |
| Cash in the hands of Agents and others | | 5,325 | 5 | 0 |
| Cash at the Bankers | | 3,133 | 3 | 2 |
| Bills after date and not due, in the hands of the | | | | |
| Bankers | | 13,177 | 6 | 1 |
| | | <u>£216,813</u> | | |
| | | <u>17</u> | | |
| | | <u>0</u> | | |

The Engagements of the Society at home and abroad, on the 31st March, were estimated at £76,235 14s. 9d., and now amount to £98,651 18s. 2d.

WILLIAM HITCHIN,
Accountant.

| PAID. | | £ | s. | d. |
|--|---|---------|-----------------|-------------|
| Brought forward | . | 187,537 | 2 | 5 |
| Donation in Stock transferred to the Society (see page 112) | . | 470 | 0 | 0 |
| Legacies in Stock ditto (see page 112) | . | 4,197 | 4 | 6 |
| Balance of Benevolent Fund (Current Account, E, page 126), | | | | |
| March 31, 1868 | . | 54 | 4 | 6 |
| Balance in hand on the 31st March, 1869 : | | | | |
| Cash in the hands of Foreign Agents and Correspondents | . | 6,259 | 19 | 3 |
| Less for Sundry Payments made in advance | . | 1,063 | 13 | 5 |
| | | | 5,196 | 5 10 |
| Cash at the Bankers | . | 3,905 | 6 | 9 |
| Bills, after date, and not due, in the hands of the Bankers. | . | 15,453 | 13 | 0 |
| | | | <u>£216,813</u> | <u>17 0</u> |

We, the Auditors, have examined the above Account, together with the Vouchers for the several payments, and do find it correct, with a balance at the Bankers' of £3,905 6s. 9d. in Cash, and £15,453 13s. 0d. in Short Bills; and that the Society possessed at the closing of the said Account the following items :—

| | |
|--|--------------------------------------|
| £55,804 13s. 9d. New Three per Cents. | { On account of the General Fund. |
| £29,039 17s. 4d. Three per Cents. Reduced. | |

On Account of Special Funds, &c.

£10,000 New Three per Cents. on account of the Chinese New Testament Fund.
 £13,000 New Three per Cents. on account of the Benevolent Fund (Capital Account).
 £500 New Three per Cents. on account of the Benevolent Fund (Current Account).
 £1,666 13s. 4d. Three per Cent. Consols, on account of Thompson's Charity.
 £1,719 11s. 6d. New Two-and-a-Half per Cents. appropriated to the purposes of Hill's, Gattley's, Brook's, Wilson's, and Morgan's Charities.
 £2,000 East Indian Railway Consolidated Stock, the interest to be applied for the extension of Colportage in India.

We have also examined the Accounts of the Special Funds annexed hereunto, and do find them correct: the balance of the Chinese New Testament Fund [B] being £8,213 2s. 4d., and of the Spain Fund £3,392 8s. 5d. The Capital Account of the Benevolent Fund [D] being invested in £13,000 0s. 0d. New Three per Cents., with a balance in hand of £238 4s. 3d., and the Current Account of the Benevolent Fund [E] being invested in £500 New Three per Cents., with a balance in hand of £149 2s. 6d. The balance in hand of the Building Fund [F] being £892 3s. 3d. all which balances are included in the assets above described.

Witness our hands this 29th day of April, 1869.

RICH. R. ROBERTS.
 GEORGE F. WHITE.
 JOHN SNELL.
 S. W. SILVER.

| <i>Dr.</i> | | JUBILEE | |
|----------------|----------------------|---------------|------------|
| | | £ | s. d. |
| 1868—March 31. | To Balance | 1,907 | 6 0 |
| | | <u>£1,907</u> | <u>6 0</u> |

| | | CHINESE NEW | |
|----------------|---|----------------|-------------|
| 1868—March 31. | To Balance | 9,149 | 11 1 |
| 1869—March 31. | To Contributions | £6 | 8 10 |
| „ | To Legacy of the late Mr. John Dinham of Exeter (additional) | 1,194 | 1 9 |
| „ | To Dividends on New 3 per Cents. Stock | 300 | 0 0 |
| | | <u>1,500</u> | <u>10 7</u> |
| | | <u>£10,650</u> | <u>1 8</u> |

| | | SPAIN | |
|----------------|--|---------------|------------|
| 1869—March 31. | To Contributions, as per Cash Account. | 3,645 | 0 4 |
| | | <u>£3,645</u> | <u>0 4</u> |

| | | BENEVOLENT FUND, | |
|---|---|------------------|------------|
| 1868—March 31. | To Balance | 216 | 3 9 |
| 1869—March 31. | To Contributions, as per Cash Account | 22 | 0 6 |
| | | <u>£238</u> | <u>4 3</u> |
| STOCK.—New 3 per Cents. as per last Account | | <u>£13,000</u> | <u>0 0</u> |

| | | BENEVOLENT FUND, | |
|---------------------------------|---|------------------|------------|
| 1868—March 31. | To Balance | 54 | 4 6 |
| 1869—March 31. | To Dividends on £13,000 New 3 per Cents | 390 | 0 0 |
| | To ditto on £500 ditto | 15 | 0 0 |
| | | <u>£459</u> | <u>4 6</u> |
| STOCK.—New 3 per Cents. | | <u>£500</u> | <u>0 0</u> |

| | | BUILDING | |
|----------------|---|----------------|-------------|
| 1868—March 31. | To Balance | 3,972 | 1 7 |
| 1869—March 31. | To Contributions, as per Cash Account | 6,317 | 13 9 |
| | | <u>£10,289</u> | <u>15 4</u> |

| FUND. | [A] | Cr. |
|--|-----|-------------------|
| | | £ s. d. |
| 1869—March 31. By sundry payments, as per Cash Account | | 1,907 6 0 |
| | | <u>£1,907 6 0</u> |

| TESTAMENT FUND. | [B] | |
|--|-----|--------------------|
| 1869—March 31. By sundry payments, as per Cash Account | | 2,426 19 4 |
| „ By Balance | | 8,213 2 4 |
| | | <u>£10,650 1 8</u> |

| FUND. | [C] | |
|---|-----|-------------------|
| 1869—March 31. By sundry payments, as per Cash Account. | | 252 11 11 |
| „ By Balance | | 3,392 8 6 |
| | | <u>£3,645 0 4</u> |

The Society is under engagements to the extent of £5,956 8s. 4d
for Scriptures printing at Madrid.

| CAPITAL ACCOUNT. | [D] | |
|---------------------------|-----|-----------------|
| 1869—March 31. By Balance | | 238 4 3 |
| | | <u>£238 4 3</u> |

| CURRENT ACCOUNT. | [E] | |
|--|-----|-----------------|
| 1869—March 31. By Grant to the Rev. I. Lowndes | | 125 0 0 |
| „ By Grants to a late Warehouseman, a Clerk, and a Porter | | 54 12 0 |
| „ By Grants to Colporteurs and Widows of Colporteurs, at Home and Abroad | | 130 10 0 |
| „ By Balance | | 149 2 6 |
| | | <u>£459 4 6</u> |

| FUND. | [F] | |
|--|-----|---------------------|
| 1869—March 31. By sundry payments, as per Cash Account | | 9,397 12 1 |
| „ By Balance | | 892 3 3 |
| | | <u>£10,289 15 4</u> |

LEGACIES,

The Receipt of which is included in the Cash Account, deducting the Duty and Charges thereon.

| | £ | s. | d. |
|---|------|----|----|
| Abbott, John, Esq., late of Belchford, Lincolnshire (<i>less duty</i>) | 357 | 17 | 0 |
| Allen, John, Esq., late of Matlock Bath | 15 | 0 | 0 |
| Audus, James, Esq., late of Selby, Yorkshire (<i>duty free</i>) | 100 | 0 | 0 |
| Allport, Miss Anne, late of Birkenhead (<i>on account of residue</i>) | 324 | 1 | 0 |
| Astle, Ambrose, Esq., late of Newcastle-under-Lyme | 10 | 0 | 0 |
| Bateman, Miss Maria, late of Torquay (<i>less duty</i>) | 50 | 0 | 0 |
| Batterbury, Miss Caroline, late of Bath | 10 | 0 | 0 |
| Betts, William, Esq., late of Sandown, Kent (<i>duty free</i>) | 250 | 0 | 0 |
| Blackburn, Miss Hannah, late of Harrogate (<i>duty free</i>) | 100 | 0 | 0 |
| Blundell, Henry, Esq., late of Balham (3 per cent. reduced Stock, <i>less duty</i>) | 500 | 0 | 0 |
| Blyth, Mrs. Elizabeth, late of Terling, Essex (<i>less duty</i>) | 700 | 0 | 0 |
| Bordman, Mrs. Esther, late of Liscard, Chester (<i>duty free</i>) | 200 | 0 | 0 |
| Booth, Mrs. Mary Ann, late of Bishop's Waltham (New 3 per cent. Stock, <i>less duty</i>) | 3000 | 0 | 0 |
| Bradshaw, John, Esq., late of Antigua (<i>further payment on account</i>) | 72 | 11 | 7 |
| Briggs, Miss Elizabeth, late of Loughborough | 5 | 0 | 0 |
| Brooke, Samuel B., Esq., late of Malmesbury (<i>duty free</i>) | 100 | 0 | 0 |
| Butcher, Jeremiah, Esq., late of Norwich (<i>less duty</i>) | 100 | 0 | 0 |
| Coombs, William, Esq., late of St. Budeaux, Devon | 20 | 0 | 0 |
| Cother, Miss Jane, late of Neithrop, Banbury | 19 | 19 | 0 |
| Coulter, Joseph, Esq., late of Newnham, Kent (<i>share of residue</i>) | 114 | 16 | 0 |
| Cox, Mr. T. (<i>Annuity, one year, less duty</i>) | 20 | 0 | 0 |
| Crawford, James, Esq., late of Glasgow | 10 | 0 | 0 |
| Crevar, James, Esq., late of Pictou, Nova Scotia (<i>portion of residue</i>) | 1772 | 2 | 6 |
| Crowther, Mrs. Jane, late of Stanton St. Bernard, Wilts (<i>duty free</i>) | 50 | 0 | 0 |
| David, Mrs. Mary Ann, late of Godalming | 10 | 0 | 0 |
| Dimsdale, Miss Ann, late of French Hay, per Messrs. Hughes, Masterman, and Co. (<i>less duty</i>) | 100 | 5 | 9 |
| Ditto (<i>further payment from Court of Chancery</i>) | 587 | 14 | 9 |
| Dixon, Mrs. Tau, late of Darlington (<i>less duty</i>) | 50 | 0 | 0 |
| Dixon, Thomas, Esq., late of Little Gonerby, Grantham | 19 | 19 | 0 |
| Dodds, J., Esq., late of Bishop Auckland | 19 | 19 | 0 |
| Donaldson, Hugh, Esq., late of Liverpool (<i>less duty</i>) | 100 | 0 | 0 |
| Easton, Robert H., Esq., late of Melrose (N.B.) | 32 | 8 | 6 |
| Ellis, Hannibal, Esq., late of Phillack, Cornwall (<i>duty free</i>) | 50 | 0 | 0 |
| Essex, Mrs. Marian E., late of Humshaugh (<i>duty free</i>) | 50 | 0 | 0 |
| Evans, Miss Maria A., late of Gloucester (<i>duty free</i>) | 500 | 0 | 0 |
| Fallows, James, Esq., late of Manchester (<i>duty free</i>) | 500 | 0 | 0 |
| Farmer, Mrs. Sarah, late of Gunnersbury (<i>duty free</i>) | 500 | 0 | 0 |
| Fisher, Abraham, Esq., late of Seatoller, Cumberland (<i>with interest, less duty</i>) | 500 | 0 | 0 |
| Flavell, Miss Mary, late of Pulley, Shrewsbury (<i>duty free</i>) | 1000 | 0 | 0 |
| Gorham, J., Esq., late of Liverpool, N.S. (<i>Annuity</i>) | 20 | 0 | 0 |
| Gosling, John, Esq., late of Sawston, Cambridge (<i>less duty</i>) | 50 | 0 | 0 |
| Grantham, Mrs. Lucy, late of Brighton (<i>duty free</i>) | 300 | 0 | 0 |
| Grant, William, Esq., late of St. John's Wood-road (<i>duty free</i>) | 50 | 0 | 0 |
| Hamuett, Miss Martha, late of Lymm, Cheshire, (<i>duty free</i>) | 100 | 0 | 0 |
| Harrison, Miss Hannah, late of Derby | 10 | 0 | 0 |
| Hawes, John, Esq., late of Colchester (<i>duty free</i>) | 50 | 0 | 0 |
| Hicks, Mrs. Sarah M., late of Cottingham (<i>less duty</i>) | 100 | 0 | 0 |
| Hill, Thomas, Esq., late of Surbiton (<i>further payment</i>) | 2875 | 12 | 2 |

| | £ | s. | d. |
|--|------|----|----|
| Hill, Miss F. E., late of Knightsbridge (<i>with interest, less duty and expenses</i>) | 50 | 0 | 0 |
| Holmes, Miss Elizabeth, late of Swineshead, Lincolnshire (<i>duty free</i>) | 100 | 0 | 0 |
| Hosken, Richard, Esq., late of Penryn, Cornwall (<i>duty free</i>) | 150 | 0 | 0 |
| Howells, Thomas, Esq., late of Highfield, Shrewsbury (<i>duty free</i>) | 150 | 0 | 0 |
| Hudson, Miss Ann, late of Beverley (<i>duty free</i>) | 50 | 0 | 0 |
| Hutchison, Mrs. Martha, late of Fincham, Norfolk (<i>less duty</i>) | 100 | 0 | 0 |
| Jacomb, Thomas, Esq., late of Notting-hill (<i>duty free</i>) | 100 | 0 | 0 |
| Jannings, Miss Sophia, late of Pakenham | 10 | 0 | 0 |
| Jex-Blake, Thomas, Esq., late of Brighton (<i>duty free</i>) | 200 | 0 | 0 |
| Johns, Edward B., Esq., late of Bishop Stortford | 11 | 5 | 0 |
| Kerry, Thomas, Esq., late of Wetherden, Suffolk (<i>less duty and expenses</i>) | 700 | 0 | 0 |
| Lawrance, Mr. Samuel (<i>Annuity, one year</i>) | 8 | 6 | 8 |
| Lawson, Miss Jane, late of Yealand Conyers, Lancaster (<i>less duty</i>) | 300 | 0 | 0 |
| Luffern, Mrs., late of Belfast (<i>less duty</i>) | 20 | 0 | 0 |
| Mathie, Robert, Esq., late of Leith (<i>less duty and expenses</i>) | 90 | 0 | 0 |
| Maugham, Thomas, Esq., late of Lee | 19 | 19 | 0 |
| Maxwell, Miss H. (<i>Annuity, one year</i>) | 32 | 5 | 10 |
| McCreight, Rev. A., late of Belturbet, Cavan (<i>less duty</i>) | 100 | 0 | 0 |
| McDowell, J. D., Esq., late of Falmouth | 19 | 0 | 0 |
| Naylor, William, Esq., late of Twickenham (<i>duty free</i>) | 500 | 0 | 0 |
| Newsome, Miss Eliza, late of Clapham (<i>duty free</i>) | 50 | 0 | 0 |
| Nurse, Mrs. Elizabeth, late of Ashby Parva, Leicester | 10 | 0 | 0 |
| Oakman, Mrs. Catherine, late of Norton, Isle of Wight | 10 | 0 | 0 |
| Oliver, James, Esq., late of Leamington Priors (<i>with interest, less duty</i>) | 2000 | 0 | 0 |
| Ollivant, John J., Esq., late of Bowdon, Cheshire (<i>duty free</i>) | 3000 | 0 | 0 |
| Osborne, Mrs. Elizabeth, late of Ipswich (<i>2nd instalment</i>) | 23 | 12 | 0 |
| Otley, Mrs. Maria, late of Little Gonerby, Lincoln (<i>less duty</i>) | 50 | 0 | 0 |
| Parker, Miss Ann, late of Shoreditch (<i>3 per cent. reduced Stock</i>) | 489 | 16 | 0 |
| Ditto (<i>portion of dividend</i>) | 5 | 7 | 2 |
| Parmiter, Miss Elizabeth, late of Thornbury | 19 | 19 | 0 |
| Parry, Miss Jane, late of Holyhead | 10 | 0 | 0 |
| Philp, Mr. R. (<i>Annuity, one year</i>) | 12 | 0 | 0 |
| Porter, Miss Dinah, late of Ulverston | 2 | 0 | 0 |
| Price, Joseph, Esq., late of Birmingham | 10 | 10 | 0 |
| Pugh, Mrs. Sarah, late of Tunbridge Wells (<i>duty free</i>) | 350 | 0 | 0 |
| Rawson, Miss Maria, late of Sheffield (<i>less duty</i>) | 300 | 0 | 0 |
| Redford, Mrs. Elizabeth, late of Richmond, Surrey (<i>less duty</i>) | 25 | 0 | 0 |
| Richards, William, Esq., late of Tottenham (<i>less duty</i>) | 1000 | 0 | 0 |
| Ridler, Valentine J., Esq., late of Guildford-street (<i>less duty</i>) | 500 | 0 | 0 |
| Ritchie, Mrs. Jane, late of Ayr, Ontario, Canada | 202 | 14 | 1 |
| Roberts, Thomas, Esq., late of Mountmillick, Queen's County (<i>with interest, less duty and expenses</i>) | 500 | 0 | 0 |
| Ross, William, Esq., late of Great Driffield (<i>less duty</i>) | 50 | 0 | 0 |
| Rougier, Miss Susannah Le Lievre, late of Alderney (<i>duty free</i>) | 100 | 0 | 0 |
| Rylatt, Charles, Esq., late of Navenby, Lincolnshire (<i>less duty</i>) | 500 | 0 | 0 |
| Sandford, Miss Ann, late of Hart-street, Mark-lane | 19 | 19 | 0 |
| Schroder, Mrs. Isabella, late of Bentley, Hants (<i>less duty</i>) | 100 | 0 | 0 |
| Skeel, David, Esq., late of Norfolk-street, Strand (<i>less duty</i>) | 50 | 0 | 0 |
| Small, John, Esq., late of Guisborough (<i>duty free</i>) | 50 | 0 | 0 |
| Smith, Miss Mary G. G., late of Bath (<i>New 3 per cent. Stock, less duty</i>) | 1000 | 0 | 0 |
| Smith, Robert, Esq., late of Dungannon (<i>additional</i>) | 40 | 19 | 8 |
| Soames, Miss Mary Ann, late of Hove, Sussex (<i>duty free</i>) | 50 | 0 | 0 |
| South, Miss Emily, late of Penn, Stafford (<i>with interest</i>) | 10 | 0 | 0 |
| Terrett, Miss Mary, late of Tewkesbury | 400 | 11 | 11 |
| Unthank, Mrs. Emma, late of Kendal (<i>less duty</i>) | 610 | 0 | 0 |

| | £ | s. | d. |
|--|-----|----|----|
| Varcoe, Robert, Esq., late of St. Dennis, Cornwall (<i>less duty and expenses</i>) | 50 | 0 | 0 |
| Ward, Mrs. Maria, late of Louth (<i>duty free</i>) | 100 | 0 | 0 |
| Wardell, Miss Anne, late of Chester (<i>duty free</i>) | 100 | 0 | 0 |
| Welby, Miss Elizabeth, late of Spondon, Derby (<i>additional</i>) | 296 | 10 | 2 |
| Wellford, Miss Harriett, late of Southborough (<i>duty free</i>) | 25 | 0 | 0 |
| White, James North, Esq., late of Torquay (<i>less duty</i>) | 500 | 0 | 0 |
| Wilcocks, Ebenezer, Esq., late of Alphington, Devon | 291 | 16 | 9 |
| Wilson, Mrs. Jane, late of New Kent-road (<i>less duty</i>) | 50 | 0 | 0 |
| Wood, John, Esq., late of Scarborough (<i>less duty</i>) | 50 | 0 | 0 |
| Wood, Miss Ann, late of Ockbrook, Derby | 5 | 0 | 0 |
| Wright, Mr. John, late of Leeds | 10 | 0 | 0 |

COLLECTIONS,

Received from April 1, 1868, to March 31, 1869.

| | £ | s. | d. |
|---|----|----|----|
| After Meeting at Essendon, per Rev. R. H. Webb | 8 | 18 | 3 |
| After Lecture on the "Book and its Story," in Wesleyan Chapel, Boulogne, per Rev. J. Gaskin | 2 | 6 | 5 |
| At Bucklesham, per Rev. L. C. Walford | 3 | 3 | 0 |
| At Walton-upon-Trent | 5 | 0 | 0 |
| At St. Lawrence Church, Isle of Wight, per Rev. Clifford Malden | 5 | 0 | 0 |
| Box, per Walter Malden | 3 | 0 | 0 |
| At Little Amwell, after Sermons by Rev. C. Jackson | 17 | 6 | 0 |
| At St. James's, Clapham, Boys' Sunday School | 2 | 6 | 0 |
| At Antwerp, after Sermon by the Rev. R. Byron, and produce of Collecting Box | 11 | 4 | 10 |
| At Sheriff Hales with Woodcote, portion of Harvest Thanksgiving Collection | 4 | 13 | 4 |
| At the Circus Church, Portsmouth, per Rev. J. C. Martin | 9 | 9 | 1 |
| At Shoeburyness, after Public Meeting | 3 | 6 | 7 |
| At the New Church, Snodland, Rochester, per Rev. T. L. Marsden | 1 | 13 | 0 |
| At Devonport-street Chapel, after Sermon, by Rev. G. Jennings | 0 | 12 | 2 |
| At New Jerusalem Church, Argyle-square, per Rev. Dr. Bayley | 10 | 10 | 5 |
| At Lock Chapel, per R. C. Greatorex, Esq. | 4 | 0 | 1 |
| At St. James's, Gerrard's Cross, per Rev. W. Bramley-Moore | 0 | 17 | 9 |
| Offertory at St. James's, Gerrard's Cross, per Rev. G. T. Mostyn | 9 | 16 | 2 |
| At Castle-yard School, Surrey Chapel | 0 | 10 | 0 |
| At the English Church, Compiegne, after Sermon by the Rev. W. Lewis Mason | 2 | 10 | 0 |
| At Tithby, Notts, per Rev. E. H. Hinchliffe | 10 | 0 | 0 |
| Box at McEwen's Hotel, Salisbury-square | 0 | 8 | 10 |
| Box, by Mr. John Rawlings | 0 | 11 | 2 |
| Box, by Master W. White, Morden Hall | 2 | 0 | 10 |
| Box, by Mrs. Phillips, Sheepshed | 1 | 0 | 7 |
| National Day Scholars, Sheepshed | 0 | 16 | 9 |
| Box, by Miss Sarah Adams, Ashby-de-la-Zouch | 1 | 7 | 5 |
| Box, by Miss Duffill, Wandsworth-road | 0 | 8 | 1 |
| Boxes, by Mrs. and Miss Barton, Pentonville | 3 | 10 | 0 |
| Boxes at Stations on the South Eastern Railway:— | | | |
| Charing-cross | 0 | 3 | 0 |
| Cannon-street | 4 | 7 | 1 |
| Waterloo-road | 0 | 0 | 1 |
| London-bridge | 3 | 15 | 3 |
| Spa-road | 0 | 7 | 1 |
| Deptford | 0 | 10 | 4 |
| Greenwich | 0 | 6 | 11 |

Carried forward . £126 16 6

| | £ | s. | d. |
|---|-------------|-----------|----------|
| Brought forward | 126 | 16 | 6 |
| Boxes at Stations on the South Eastern Railway—continued. | | | |
| New Cross | 0 | 11 | 9 |
| Lewisham | 0 | 9 | 2 |
| Blackheath | 1 | 6 | 6 |
| Charlton | 0 | 6 | 6 |
| Woolwich Dockyard | 0 | 12 | 6 |
| Woolwich Arsenal | 0 | 16 | 8 |
| Plumstead | 0 | 1 | 9 |
| Eltham | 0 | 7 | 2 |
| Bexley | 0 | 4 | 8 |
| By Miss Braddon, Borden, Tunbridge | 0 | 16 | 0 |
| By Miss Katie Lasbrey, Bank House, Uttoxeter | 1 | 14 | 0 |
| By Miss Williams, Bexley | 0 | 5 | 0 |
| By Children and Teachers of St. Mary Woolnoth Sunday School | 2 | 10 | 0 |
| By Master H. H. Hunt, Kennington | 0 | 14 | 16 |
| By Rev. T. Greenfield, Family Box | 0 | 15 | 0 |
| By Mr. G. T. Edwards:— | | | |
| At Cannes | 7 | 2 | 6 |
| At Genoa | 1 | 12 | 0 |
| At Leghorn | 4 | 13 | 6 |
| At Marseilles | 3 | 15 | 6 |
| Ditto Sailors' Meeting | 2 | 8 | 0 |
| At Mentone | 13 | 11 | 6 |
| At Naples | 7 | 5 | 6 |
| At Nice | 12 | 8 | 6 |
| At Pau | 5 | 7 | 6 |
| At San Remo | 8 | 8 | 2 |
| At Tours | 1 | 6 | 8 |
| From Friends of the Bible Society in Rome | 6 | 1 | 6 |
| At Wesleyan Chapel, Chantilly | 5 | 1 | 7 |
| At Rue Royale Chapel, Paris | 12 | 17 | 5 |
| By Rev. C. J. Glyn:— | | | |
| Anonymous | 0 | 5 | 3 |
| Boxes at Stations on the London and South-Western Railway:— | | | |
| Bishopstoke | 0 | 1 | 1 |
| Brockenhurst | 0 | 3 | 4 |
| Christchurch | 0 | 6 | 6 |
| Farnborough | 0 | 8 | 0 |
| Lyndhurst | 0 | 3 | 0 |
| Moreton | 0 | 1 | 11 |
| Poole | 0 | 0 | 9 |
| Poole Junction | 0 | 6 | 0 |
| Southampton, West | 0 | 3 | 0 |
| Wareham | 0 | 1 | 2 |
| Wimborne | 0 | 7 | 6 |
| Winchester | 0 | 5 | 3 |
| Wool | 0 | 0 | 10 |
| By Brussels Depot, Collections at Meetings in Belgium | 1 | 1 | 9 |
| By Miss Dines, Cobham, Surrey | 1 | 1 | 0 |
| Children of Trinity Presbyterian Church Sunday School, Cork | 1 | 0 | 0 |
| Children and Box, Royal Victoria Patriotic Asylum, Wandsworth | 1 | 10 | 2 |
| Hope Sunday School, Cross-street, Kingsland | 1 | 1 | 0 |
| Moravian Juvenile Missionary Association, Ockbrook, near Derby | 11 | 10 | 0 |
| Paddington Sunday School | 1 | 0 | 0 |
| Shanklin Home and Foreign Mission Association, per Rev. G. W. Southouse | 8 | 0 | 0 |
| The Old Mead Collection, per Miss M. E. Canning | 4 | 6 | 0 |
| | <u>£263</u> | <u>11</u> | <u>3</u> |

CONTRIBUTIONS TO THE BUILDING FUND,

Received from April 1, 1868, to March 31, 1869.

| | £ | s. | d. | | £ | s. | d. |
|---|-----|----|----|--|-------|----|----|
| A Friend | 25 | 0 | 0 | Brought forward | 1,890 | 10 | 7 |
| A Friend, per Charles Pease, Esq. . . | 20 | 0 | 0 | Deacon, W. S., Esq., Birch-in-lane .. | 25 | 0 | 0 |
| A Friend, Shropshire, per Mr. G. T. Edwards | 25 | 0 | 0 | Dickinson, Messrs. J. & Co., Old Bailey | 30 | 0 | 0 |
| Allan, R. M., Esq., Newcastle-on-Tyne .. | 10 | 0 | 0 | Dickinson, W., Esq., Lynton, Hants | 10 | 0 | 0 |
| Andrews, W., Esq., Liverpool .. . | 100 | 0 | 0 | Digby, G. Wingfield, Esq., Sherborne .. | 25 | 0 | 0 |
| An Old Friend | 50 | 0 | 0 | Dixon, Rev. A., Higham Ferrers .. | 10 | 0 | 0 |
| Axminster Auxiliary | 15 | 18 | 0 | Dorchester Auxiliary | 13 | 1 | 0 |
| Bacon, J. P., Esq., Fleet-street .. | 10 | 0 | 0 | Ebury, Rt. Hon. Lord | 50 | 0 | 0 |
| Bacon, William, Esq., per Rev. H. P. Bowen, Brentwood | 10 | 0 | 0 | Edgar, W., Esq., Piccadilly | 21 | 0 | 0 |
| Ball, Wm., Esq., Glen Rothay | 50 | 0 | 0 | Ellice, W., Esq., Upper Brook-street .. | 10 | 0 | 0 |
| Barclay, J. G., Esq., Lombard-street .. | 150 | 0 | 0 | Epsom Twig Society | 10 | 0 | 0 |
| Barrett, J. D., Esq., Leighton Buzzard, per W. S. Burton, Esq. | 50 | 0 | 0 | Eyre and Spottiswoode, Messrs. .. | 21 | 0 | 0 |
| Barnes, Thos., Esq., Bristol | 21 | 0 | 0 | Fordham, Mr. and Mrs. J. H. .. | 60 | 0 | 0 |
| Blomfield, W., Esq., Blackheath | 20 | 0 | 0 | A Friend, per ditto | 175 | 0 | 0 |
| Bockett, John, Esq. (Treasurer) .. | 100 | 0 | 0 | Forster, Josiah, Esq., Tottenham .. | 10 | 0 | 0 |
| Bristol Auxiliary—Sir William Miles, Bart. | 20 | 0 | 0 | Foulkes, J., Esq., Aberdorey | 50 | 0 | 0 |
| Sums under £10 | 18 | 12 | 4 | Fox, Rev. G. T., Durham | 25 | 0 | 0 |
| By J. S. Budgett, Esq.— | | | | From Two Friends | 50 | 0 | 0 |
| Budgett, W. H., Esq. | 100 | 0 | 0 | Gatty, C. H., Esq., Felbridge Park .. | 25 | 0 | 0 |
| Duncan, James, Esq. | 50 | 0 | 0 | G. H. K. | 50 | 0 | 0 |
| Hall and Boyd, Messrs. | 25 | 0 | 0 | Gibson, Mrs. W. G., Saffron Walden .. | 100 | 0 | 0 |
| Harker, George, Esq. | 10 | 10 | 0 | Glyn, Rev. C. J., Wychampton | 50 | 0 | 0 |
| Thompson, W. J., Esq. | 10 | 0 | 0 | Goff, Joseph, Esq., Hale Park | 100 | 0 | 0 |
| Sums under £10 | 25 | 5 | 0 | Graham's Town Auxiliary | 40 | 0 | 0 |
| By R. R. Roberts, Esq., J.P.— | | | | Gregory, Henry, Esq., Herne-hill .. | 10 | 10 | 0 |
| A. M. B. | 10 | 10 | 0 | Mrs. Knowles ditto | 21 | 0 | 0 |
| Peck, H. W., Esq., Wimbledon | 50 | 0 | 0 | Mias Fall ditto | 5 | 5 | 0 |
| Radley, Mrs., Tunbridge Wells | 10 | 0 | 0 | Griffith, T. T., Esq., Wrexham | 10 | 0 | 0 |
| Sums under £10 | 21 | 10 | 0 | Hall, P. Brames, Esq., Richmond .. | 15 | 0 | 0 |
| By Rev. R. B. Girdlestone— | | | | Hall, Rev. Canon, Clifton | 10 | 0 | 0 |
| Dennis, Miss, Clapham | 5 | 0 | 0 | Hankey, T. A., Esq., Epsom, after Lecture by Rev. Dr. Gill | 10 | 10 | 0 |
| Faulconer, R. S., Esq. ditto | 10 | 10 | 0 | Harford, John S., Esq., The Executors of the late | 50 | 0 | 0 |
| Lovison-Gower, Miss F. E., ditto .. | 20 | 0 | 0 | Hastings Auxiliary—T. Spalding, Esq. .. | 25 | 5 | 0 |
| Pullock, Sir George and Lady, ditto .. | 10 | 10 | 0 | Head, G. Head, Esq., Carlisle | 50 | 0 | 0 |
| Wainwright, W., Esq., ditto | 25 | 0 | 0 | Heywood, A. H., Esq., Fretwich .. | 10 | 10 | 0 |
| By Rev. Dr. Phillips | 114 | 7 | 11 | Hitchin Auxiliary—J. Sharples, Esq. .. | 10 | 0 | 0 |
| By Rev. W. Spencer | 17 | 7 | 6 | Sums under £10 | 0 | 3 | 11 |
| By Rev. Dr. Gill— | | | | Hoare, Joseph, Esq., Hampstead .. | 100 | 0 | 0 |
| Hare-court Chapel Sunday School .. | 10 | 10 | 8 | Beaumont, R., Esq., King's Arms-yard .. | 10 | 0 | 0 |
| Moiety of Coll. at Hare-court Chapel .. | 20 | 1 | 5 | Bevan, Chas. J., Esq. | 10 | 0 | 0 |
| Tottenham-court-road Sunday School .. | 20 | 0 | 0 | Buxton, S. Gurney, Esq., Norwich .. | 10 | 0 | 0 |
| New Year's Gift, Bishopsgate Chapel Sunday School | 20 | 0 | 0 | Buxton, Henry E., Esq., Regent's-pk .. | 10 | 0 | 0 |
| Sums under £10 | 46 | 10 | 9 | Gurney, John, Esq., Norwich | 10 | 0 | 0 |
| Cambridge University Press | 21 | 0 | 0 | Hanbury, George, Esq., Portman-sq .. | 10 | 0 | 0 |
| Canterbury Auxiliary (New Zealand) .. | 50 | 0 | 0 | MacInnes, Mrs., Hampstead | 10 | 0 | 0 |
| Cavan, Rt. Hon. the Earl of | 10 | 0 | 0 | France, Reginald, Esq. | 10 | 0 | 0 |
| Chance, R. L., Esq., Birmingham | 21 | 0 | 0 | Tritton, Joseph, Esq., Lombard-st .. | 21 | 0 | 0 |
| Charlton, Robt., Esq., Bristol | 10 | 10 | 0 | Worrall, Samuel, Esq., Pall-mall .. | 10 | 0 | 0 |
| Chichester, Rt. Hon. Earl of | 25 | 0 | 0 | Hoare, J. Gurney, Esq., Lombard-st .. | 10 | 0 | 0 |
| Cholmondeley, The Marquis of | 25 | 0 | 0 | Hood, Chas., Esq., Earl-st., Blackfriars | 110 | 0 | 0 |
| Clapham Auxiliary | 30 | 0 | 0 | Hooper, Charles, Esq., Stonehouse .. | 50 | 0 | 0 |
| Clapham Congregational Church Collection, per Rev. J. G. Rogers | 60 | 11 | 1 | Hubbard, W. E., Esq., Horsham | 50 | 0 | 0 |
| Cloves, Messrs. W. & Son, Stamford-st .. | 21 | 0 | 0 | Hunt, T., Esq., Banbury, per Rev. J. P. Hewlett | 10 | 0 | 0 |
| Cobb, F. W., Esq., Margate | 10 | 10 | 0 | Islington Auxiliary | 10 | 9 | 10 |
| Colos, Wm., Esq., Dorking | 10 | 0 | 0 | Jackson, Rev. C. (Secretary) | 25 | 0 | 0 |
| Fenning, R., Esq., and Miss Fenning Collection at Annual Meeting, May 6, 1869 | 83 | 0 | 11 | Kensington Auxiliary—H. Wright, Esq. .. | 20 | 0 | 0 |
| Collet, M. W., Esq., Founder's-court .. | 20 | 0 | 0 | Shepherd, Chas., Esq. | 5 | 0 | 0 |
| Corwall Auxiliary (Tasmania) | 21 | 0 | 0 | Lawrence, Maj.-Gen. A. J., C.B. .. | 25 | 0 | 0 |
| C. E. B. | 12 | 10 | 0 | Loeb, John, Esq., Sale Moor | 100 | 0 | 0 |
| Darlington Auxiliary—J. Pease, Esq. .. | 50 | 0 | 0 | Lyett, Sir Francis, Highbury-grove .. | 50 | 0 | 0 |
| Sums under £10 | 0 | 15 | 0 | Manchester Auxiliary | | | |
| Deacon, John, Esq., Birch-in-lane .. | 50 | 0 | 0 | Box by Mrs. James Haslam | 10 | 0 | 0 |
| | | | | Westhead, Messrs. J. P. & Co. .. | 10 | 0 | 0 |
| | | | | Sums under £10 | 5 | 8 | 7 |
| | | | | Martin, John, Esq., Lincoln's-inn .. | 10 | 0 | 0 |
| | | | | Middleton, Viscountess Emma | 20 | 0 | 0 |
| | | | | Mirrieles, A., Esq., Ealing | 10 | 0 | 0 |

Carried forward £1,890 10 7

Carried forward £3,621 13 11

| | £ | s. | d. | | £ | s. | d. |
|--|--------|----|----|--|--------|----|----|
| Brought forward | 3,821 | 13 | 11 | Brought forward | 4,730 | 5 | 5 |
| Moore, Mrs., Whitehall, Wigton | 200 | 0 | 0 | Southmolton Auxiliary—Coll. by Mrs. | | | |
| Morse, Miss, Norwich | 25 | 0 | 0 | Tucker and Miss Pearce | 10 | 5 | 0 |
| M. S. D. | 10 | 0 | 0 | Sums under £10 | 5 | 12 | 0 |
| Newbald, John, Esq., Streatham | 21 | 0 | 0 | Tasmania Auxiliary | 17 | 0 | 0 |
| Oxford University Press | 20 | 0 | 0 | Taylor, James, Esq., Culverlands | 10 | 10 | 0 |
| Oxley, J., Esq., Upper Clapton | 10 | 0 | 0 | T. B.—T. | 10 | 0 | 0 |
| Palme, Cornelius, Esq., the late | 20 | 0 | 0 | Thank-Offering | 10 | 0 | 0 |
| Palmer, George, Esq., Reading | 20 | 0 | 0 | Thornycroft, Rev. J., Congleton | 10 | 0 | 0 |
| Paynter, Mrs., Denmark-hill | 10 | 10 | 0 | Warden, Rear Admiral, C.B., H.M.S. | | | |
| Pease, Arthur, Esq., Darlington | 100 | 0 | 0 | “Minotaur” | 10 | 0 | 0 |
| Pease, Edward, Esq., ditto | 100 | 0 | 0 | Ware, Martin, Esq., Gordon-square | 10 | 0 | 0 |
| Pease, Miss Emma Gurney, ditto | 25 | 0 | 0 | Warton, W. H., Esq., Devonshire-sq. | 10 | 10 | 0 |
| Pease, Miss Jane Gurney, ditto | 25 | 0 | 0 | J. S. X., per ditto | 21 | 0 | 0 |
| Peckover, A., Esq., Wisbeach | 50 | 0 | 0 | Watkins, Mrs., Milner-square | 21 | 0 | 0 |
| Peckover, W., Esq., ditto | 50 | 0 | 0 | Watts, W. M., Esq., Edmont-n. | 10 | 0 | 0 |
| Perry, J., Esq., Chelmsford | 25 | 0 | 0 | Welch, J. K., Esq., Clapham-common | 210 | 0 | 0 |
| Peterborough Auxiliary | 16 | 1 | 6 | White, Leedham, Esq. | 5 | 0 | 0 |
| Portman, Rt. Hon. Lord, Princes-gate | 20 | 0 | 0 | Western, E. Y., Esq., Harley-street | 40 | 0 | 0 |
| Purdew, James, Esq., Petersfield | 50 | 0 | 0 | Whitaker, John, Esq., Abchurch-lane | 20 | 0 | 0 |
| Ravenshaw, J. H., Esq. | 10 | 0 | 0 | White, G. F., Esq., Putney | 50 | 0 | 0 |
| Reed, Charles, Esq., M.P. | 10 | 0 | 0 | White, H. H., Esq., Q.C., Clapham | 31 | 0 | 0 |
| Shaftesbury, Rt. Hon. the Earl of, &c. | 60 | 0 | 0 | Wilson, W., Esq., Rathmines, Dublin | 10 | 0 | 0 |
| Snell, John, Esq., Montague-place | 21 | 0 | 0 | Windsor, &c., Auxiliary | 11 | 2 | 0 |
| Somes, J., Esq., Muswell-hill | 10 | 0 | 0 | “Young Yorkshire,” per Rev. J. A. Page | 304 | 7 | 11 |
| Carried forward | £4,730 | 5 | 5 | Sums under £10 | 750 | 1 | 5 |
| | | | | | £6,317 | 13 | 9 |

CONTRIBUTIONS TO THE BENEVOLENT FUND,

Received from April 1, 1868, to March 31, 1869.

| | £ | s. | d. |
|---|-----|----|----|
| Ambleside Society | 0 | 11 | 6 |
| Brandram, J. B., Esq., Chapmore End, Ware (2 years) | 2 | 0 | 0 |
| Cobb, F. W., Esq., Margate | 2 | 2 | 0 |
| Crewdson, W. D., Esq., Kendal | 5 | 0 | 0 |
| Glyn, Rev. C. J., Witchampton | 5 | 0 | 0 |
| Turner, Ralph, Esq., New Zealand | 5 | 5 | 0 |
| Watts, G. F., Esq., Manchester | 1 | 1 | 0 |
| Watts, H. Esq., London | 1 | 1 | 0 |
| | £22 | 0 | 6 |

CONTRIBUTIONS TO THE CHINESE NEW
TESTAMENT FUND,*Received from April 1, 1868, to March 31, 1869.*

| | £ | s. | d. |
|---|-------|----|----|
| A Friend, per Mr. C. Swallow | 0 | 3 | 6 |
| Grassington Society, a Lady | 0 | 10 | 0 |
| Legacy of the late John Dinham, Esq., Exeter (additional) | 1194 | 1 | 9 |
| Liverpool Auxiliary | 0 | 17 | 4 |
| Marcroft, Miss A., per Mr. C. Swallow | 1 | 3 | 6 |
| Oxford Auxiliary | 2 | 4 | 0 |
| Streatham, &c., Ladies' Society—Mr. Laye and Mrs. and Miss Bell | 1 | 10 | 6 |
| | £1200 | 10 | 7 |

CONTRIBUTIONS IN AID OF CIRCULATING THE SCRIPTURES IN SPAIN,

Received from October 7, 1868, to March 31, 1869.

| | £ | s. | d. |
|---|-----|----|----|
| A. B. A. | 48 | 0 | 0 |
| Aberdeen Auxiliary | 40 | 10 | 0 |
| A Friend | 10 | 0 | 0 |
| Allan, R. M., Esq., Newcastle-on-Tyne | 10 | 0 | 0 |
| A Member of the U. P. Church, Glasgow | 20 | 0 | 0 |
| An Old Friend | 10 | 10 | 0 |
| An Officer of the Indian Army | 10 | 0 | 0 |
| Anonymous | 20 | 0 | 0 |
| Anonymous, a Thank-offering | 15 | 0 | 0 |
| A Well-wisher, Brighton | 10 | 0 | 0 |
| Barclay, J. G., Esq., Lombard-street | 100 | 0 | 0 |
| Bath Auxiliary—Ames, Mrs. | 10 | 0 | 0 |
| Landon, Mrs. | 50 | 0 | 0 |
| Sums under £10 | 18 | 5 | 6 |
| Baxter, E., Esq., Dundee | 20 | 0 | 0 |
| Beal, Rev. W., Liskeard | 10 | 10 | 0 |
| Bevan, Rev. D. B., Amwellbury | 10 | 0 | 0 |
| Birmingham Auxiliary—Johnson, Rev. G. B., per the :— | | | |
| Avery, Mr. W. H., Edgbaston | 10 | 0 | 0 |
| Hudson, Mr. R. S., ditto | 10 | 0 | 0 |
| Sums under £10 | 18 | 12 | 6 |
| Wilson, John E., Esq. | 20 | 0 | 0 |
| Sums under £10 | 36 | 2 | 6 |
| Bishop Wearmouth Auxiliary | 17 | 0 | 0 |
| Boston Auxiliary | 18 | 10 | 3 |
| Bristol Auxiliary | 10 | 5 | 0 |
| Browne, G. Buckston, Esq., Halifax | 10 | 0 | 0 |
| By Rev. Dr. Phillips—"Joseph of Arimathea" | 10 | 0 | 0 |
| Sums under £10 | 8 | 9 | 6 |
| C. B. M. | 10 | 0 | 0 |
| Cheltenham Auxiliary | 46 | 15 | 6 |
| Ladies' Association and Charlton Kings Society | 8 | 18 | 0 |
| Chester Auxiliary | 10 | 0 | 0 |
| C. H. H. | 20 | 0 | 0 |
| Cholmondeley, The Marquis of | 25 | 0 | 0 |
| Cooke, W., Esq., Friday-street | 10 | 0 | 0 |
| Collet, M. W., Esq., Founder's-court | 10 | 0 | 0 |
| Cumberland, &c., Auxiliary—Anonymous, per Rev. H. Miller. | 50 | 0 | 0 |
| Lawson, Miss Caroline | 20 | 0 | 0 |
| Sums under £10 | 11 | 0 | 0 |
| Dalton, Rev. J. E., Seagrave | 10 | 0 | 0 |
| Darlington Auxiliary | 42 | 8 | 0 |
| Dawson, John, Esq., London-wall | 10 | 10 | 0 |
| Derby Auxiliary | 13 | 19 | 3 |
| Eastington, Gloucester, Collection per Rev. T. Vine | 16 | 2 | 7 |
| Falmouth Branch Society | 24 | 2 | 9 |
| Fernley, John, Esq., Southport. | 50 | 0 | 0 |
| Ford, E., Esq., Enfield | 10 | 10 | 0 |
| Fordham, John Edward, Esq., Melbournbury | 10 | 0 | 0 |
| For the sake of Jesus | 10 | 0 | 0 |
| Gibson, Mrs. W. G., Saffron Walden | 10 | 0 | 0 |
| Gibson, G. S., Esq., ditto | 10 | 0 | 0 |
| Gillett, C., Esq., Weston-super-Mare | 16 | 0 | 0 |
| Glossop Branch Society | 16 | 18 | 1 |
| Gravesend Ladies' Branch Society | 16 | 6 | 0 |

Carried forward £1064 5 6

| | £ | s. | d. |
|--|-------|----|----|
| Brought forward | 1064 | 5 | 5 |
| G. V. | 10 | 0 | 0 |
| Hall, Thomas, Esq., Clifton, Bristol | 20 | 0 | 0 |
| Hazlehurst, Thomas, Esq., Runcorn | 150 | 0 | 0 |
| Haverfordwest Auxiliary | 16 | 0 | 0 |
| Heald, James, Esq., Southport | 25 | 0 | 0 |
| Hull Auxiliary | 46 | 6 | 6 |
| Kemble, Mrs. Henry, Camberwell | 105 | 0 | 0 |
| Lancaster Auxiliary | 52 | 11 | 6 |
| Lee Auxiliary | 29 | 15 | 8 |
| Leeds Auxiliary | 11 | 0 | 0 |
| Leeds—per S. Southall, Esq., Balance of Printing Press Fund | 87 | 14 | 0 |
| Sums under £10 | 3 | 15 | 0 |
| Leek, &c., Auxiliary, Coll. at Dissenting Chapels, Leek | 16 | 10 | 8 |
| Leominster Ladies' Society | 11 | 19 | 6 |
| Liverpool Auxiliary | 74 | 4 | 6 |
| Lloyd, G. B., Esq., Birmingham | 50 | 0 | 0 |
| Louth Auxiliary | 21 | 3 | 0 |
| Manchester &c., Auxiliary | 28 | 14 | 0 |
| Montreal Auxiliary | 25 | 0 | 0 |
| Brockville Branch Society | 10 | 0 | 0 |
| Mummery, Rev. I. V., Victoria Park-road | 10 | 10 | 0 |
| Nailsworth Auxiliary | 10 | 18 | 3 |
| Newcastle Auxiliary—Lamb, J. C., Esq. | 10 | 0 | 0 |
| Newcastle Ladies' Branch Society | 10 | 0 | 0 |
| Nock, Miss, Stevenage | 10 | 0 | 0 |
| Northwich Auxiliary | 16 | 10 | 0 |
| Peek, Miss | 10 | 0 | 0 |
| Penrith Auxiliary | 20 | 18 | 0 |
| Pollard, W., Esq., Hertford | 100 | 0 | 0 |
| Preston Auxiliary | 16 | 3 | 0 |
| Pyke-Nott J. N., Esq., Exeter | 10 | 10 | 0 |
| R. D. S. | 32 | 10 | 0 |
| Regent's Park Auxiliary | 10 | 0 | 0 |
| Roden, Rt. Hon. the Earl of, &c. | 10 | 0 | 0 |
| R. W. | 100 | 0 | 0 |
| Scarborough Auxiliary | 35 | 5 | 10 |
| Seaver, Rev. C., Belfast | 13 | 16 | 8 |
| Sherborne Auxiliary, Coll. at Special Meeting | 14 | 5 | 0 |
| Smyth, Mrs., Bray, Ireland, per Rev. J. Davis | 10 | 0 | 0 |
| Southport Branch Society | 108 | 7 | 1 |
| St. Mary's, (Bryanston-square), St. Luke's, and Quebec Districts | 14 | 2 | 9 |
| Stewart, R., Esq., Dorrington, Shrewsbury | 50 | 0 | 0 |
| Stuart, Francis, Esq., Blandford, per Rev. C. J. Glyn | 20 | 0 | 0 |
| Tomleson, Thomas, Esq., Barton-on-Humber | 10 | 0 | 0 |
| Upper Canada Auxiliary | 71 | 4 | 3 |
| Bond Head Branch Society | 16 | 9 | 6 |
| Wainwright, W., Esq., Clapham, per Rev. R. B. Girdlestone | 50 | 0 | 0 |
| Weston-super-Mare Auxiliary | 11 | 6 | 0 |
| Williams, Lieut.-Gen. and Mrs. Molyneux, Tunbridge Wells | 50 | 0 | 0 |
| Wintle, Rev. T. D., Stroud | 75 | 0 | 0 |
| Wood, Peter, Esq., M.D., Southport | 25 | 0 | 0 |
| Wotton-under-Edge Auxiliary | 10 | 0 | 0 |
| Sums under £10. | 823 | 4 | 3 |
| | £3645 | 0 | 4 |

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(THIS LIST CONTAINS ONLY THE DONATIONS AND SUBSCRIPTIONS PAID DIRECT TO THE PARENT SOCIETY.)

As it is probable that the names of some persons appear in the List of Donors who are now deceased, the Committee request the favour of any friend acquainted with such circumstances to communicate them to MR. WILLIAM HITCHIN, the Assistant Secretary, in order that they may be omitted in the next Report. If any person will examine the List for that purpose, it will be esteemed a favour.

Donations which are Anonymous, or under Ten Guineas, printed in former Reports, are now omitted, unless accompanied with an Annual Subscription.

| | | | | |
|--|-----------|----------|-------------------|-------------------|
| HER MAJESTY THE QUEEN | | | | £200 |
| H.R.H. THE PRINCE OF WALES | | | | 100 |
| H.R.H. THE CROWN PRINCESS OF PRUSSIA | | | | 50 |
| HIS MAJESTY THE KING OF PRUSSIA | | | | 100 |
| Do. | Do. | (ANNUAL) | | 25 |
| <hr/> | | | | |
| A. | | | | Don. An. Sub. Due |
| 2. | £120 0 0 | | | |
| Albemarle Earl of | | 2 0 0 X | | |
| Aberdeen Countess of | | 1 1 0 X | | |
| Alexander Lady L. C., the late.. | | 1 1 0 X | | |
| Acland Sir T. D. Bart. (v.p.) . . . | 50 0 0 | | | |
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| Adams Rev. R. L. Shere | 35 0 0 | 1 1 0 X | | |
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| A. F. H., for Colportage | 2 0 0 | | | |
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| field, near Skipton | 136 0 0 | | | |
| Aldridge H. G. Esq. Bank | | 1 1 0 S | | |
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| Allan Robert Muir Esq. New- | | | | |
| castle-on-Tyne | 186 2 8 | 5 5 0 X | | |
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| terrace | 1,200 0 0 | 5 5 0 X | | |
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| Allen Messrs. Job & Son | | 1 1 0 L | | |
| Allen William Esq. Chesdale . . . | 52 10 0 | | | |
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| Allnutt John jun. Esq. Clapham | 81 0 0 | | | |
| Allport Denison H. Esq. | | 1 1 0 X | | |
| Two Sunday Scholars by ditto | 0 7 8 | | | |
| <hr/> | | | | |
| Allport Franklin Esq. | | | Don. An. Sub. Due | |
| Alnwick, Son Congregational | | | 1 1 0 X | |
| Sunday School | 0 4 1 | | | |
| Amicus, Chelmsford | 100 0 0 | | | |
| Amos Master And. New Kent-rd. | | 0 4 7 X | | |
| Amsterdam Depôt, per the— | | | | |
| Sundries | 105 3 8 | | | |
| Andrew Miss J. Harvey | 10 0 0 | 1 1 0 S | | |
| Andrews Mr. W. Liverpool | 7,205 0 0 | | | |
| Angerstein W. Esq. Stratton-st. | 52 10 0 | 2 2 0 X | | |
| Angerstein Mrs. ditto | | 1 1 0 X | | |
| Angus Rev. Dr. Regent's-park . . | 10 10 0 | | | |
| Anna, K. | 2 0 0 | | | |
| Annie, Clevedon | 0 5 0 | | | |
| Anonymous, Clare, Suffolk, per | | | | |
| Hon. and Rev. B. W. Noel . . . | 5 0 0 | | | |
| Anonymous, per Mrs. Roughton | | 0 10 0 X | | |
| Anonymous, per G. J. A. W. . . . | 100 0 0 | | | |
| Anonymous, for the best Society | | | | |
| in England | 0 8 0 | | | |
| Anonymous, Glasgow | 1 0 0 | | | |
| Anonymous, stamps | 0 2 6 | | | |
| Anonymous, stamps | 0 8 0 | | | |
| Anonymous, stamps | 0 15 0 | | | |
| Anonymous, stamps, Birkenhead | 0 8 4 | | | |
| Anonymous, stamps, Croydon . . | 0 5 0 | | | |
| Anonymous, stamps, Devonport | 0 2 6 | | | |
| Anonymous, stamps, Tenby . . . | 0 2 7 | | | |
| Ansted Miss Ellen, Stroud | 10 10 0 | | | |
| Anstruther Mrs. Norfolk-street | | 1 1 0 X | | |
| Appach Mrs. F. H. Sussex-ter.. | 21 0 0 | | | |
| Appleton Mrs. H. Clapton | | 1 1 0 X | | |
| Arber Thomas N. Esq. Upper | | | | |
| George-street | | 2 2 0 M | | |
| Arber Miss | | 0 10 0 L | | |
| Arbuthnot, R. S. Esq. | 200 0 0 | | | |
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| Armitage Mrs. H. L. Whitgift Hall | | 1 1 0 X | | |
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| Armstrong Mr. Serjeant, M.P. | | | | |
| Dublin | 27 10 0 | | | |
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| Ash Miss, Hammersmith | | 1 1 0 X | | |
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| Ashton Mrs. Alderley Edge | 25 0 0 | | | |
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| | Don. | An. | Sub. | Due |
|---|------|-----|------|-------|
| Atkinson E. Esq. Bishopsgate-st. | | | 2 | 2 0 X |
| Atkinson H. J. Esq. Hull | 10 | 10 | 0 | |
| Atkinson Mrs. Potheringay | | 0 | 10 | 0 X |
| Atkinson Rev. S. Castle Donington | | | 1 | 0 0 X |
| Atkinson Mr. and Mrs. J. Castley | 5 | 0 | 0 | |
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| Ayrton A. Esq. Doctors'-com. .. | | | 1 | 1 0 S |

B.

| | | | | |
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| Baynes Admiral Sir R. Lambert | | | | |
| K.C.B. | | | 1 | 1 0 L |
| Bethune Sir H. Bt. Kilnquhar, { | 10 | 10 | 0 | |
| Bethune Lady Fife { | 10 | 10 | 0 | |
| Boyle Hon. Mrs. R. F. | | 0 | 10 | 0 L |
| Bunbury Lady, Western Australia | | | 2 | 0 0 X |
| Burrard Sir George, Bart. | | | 1 | 1 0 X |
| Brook Sir W. de Capell. | 41 | 0 | 0 | |
| Buxton Sir T. Fowell, Bart. | 650 | 0 | 0 | |
| Buxton Lady, Cromer | 310 | 10 | 0 | |
| Beauchamp Sir T. Proctor, Bart. | | | | |
| Norwich | 50 | 0 | 0 | |
| Bolleau Sir J. P. Bart. the late | 40 | 0 | 0 | |
| Bell Lt.-General Sir George, K.C.B. | | | 1 | 1 0 L |
| Birch Lt.-General Sir R. K.C.B. | | | 2 | 0 0 L |
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| Bacon J. P. Esq. Fleet-street .. | 5 | 0 | 0 | 1 0 X |
| Baggaly Rev. W. Stockport | | | 1 | 1 0 L |
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| Bailey Rev. B. Sheinton, Salop. | | | 0 | 10 6 S |
| Bailey Edward Esq. Streatham .. | 5 | 5 | 0 | 1 0 X |
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| Baker Mr. Joseph, Plaistow | | | 0 | 10 6 S |
| Baker J. Aske's Hospital, Hoxton | 0 | 2 | 0 | |
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| Baldwin Lieut. C. F. | | | 2 | 0 0 L |
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| Batmain Colonel H. Lynscoth .. | | | 1 | 1 0 X |
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| inn-fields | | | 1 | 1 0 L |
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| Barber Rev. J. H. Montagu-sq. | | | 2 | 10 0 X |
| Barber the Lady Millicent, ditto | | | 2 | 10 0 X |
| Barber S. N. Esq. Cowper's-court | 8 | 8 | 0 | 1 0 X |
| Barbour R. Esq. Tattonhall | 200 | 0 | 0 | |
| Barclay Robert Esq. | 21 | 0 | 0 | |
| Barclay H. F. Esq. Woodford. | 220 | 0 | 0 | |
| Barclay J. G. Esq. Lombard-st. 1570 | 0 | 0 | 10 | 10 0 X |
| Barclay Miss | | | 1 | 0 0 L |
| Barclay Mrs. Darlington. | 15 | 0 | 0 | |
| Bardsley Rev. Joseph, Pall Mall | | | 0 | 10 6 X |
| Barker Rev. J. H. Hereford | 10 | 10 | 0 | |
| Barker Rev. M. | 10 | 14 | 7 | |
| Barker Mr. Delabere, Ryde | 10 | 14 | 7 | |
| Barker Mr. A. C. New Zealand .. | 10 | 14 | 7 | |
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| Barker Rev. W. G. | 10 | 10 | 0 | |
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| Barker Mrs. | | | 1 | 0 0 M |
| Barlow Charles E. Esq. Streatham | 10 | 10 | 0 | |

| | Don. | An. | Sub. | Due |
|--------------------------------------|------|-----|------|---------|
| Barlow H. C. Esq. m.d. Newington | 1 | 0 | 0 | |
| Barnard Thos. T. Esq. Bryn Hyfryd | | | 1 | 1 0 X |
| Barnard Mr. Sheerness | | | 0 | 10 0 X |
| Barnes Theodore Esq. | | | 2 | 2 0 S |
| Barnes Mrs. Speen | | | 1 | 1 0 X |
| Barnes John Esq. Surbiton | | | 1 | 1 0 M |
| Barnes Mrs. Bydeet. | 5 | 0 | 0 | |
| Barnes Rev. H. F. Bridlington .. | | | 0 | 10 6 L |
| Barnsdale Mrs. | 21 | 0 | 0 | |
| Barrett E. W. Esq. | 25 | 0 | 0 | |
| Barrett Miss | | | 0 | 10 6 M |
| Barrowclough T. Esq. Colne | | | 1 | 1 0 X |
| Barry Mrs. Kilburn | 5 | 0 | 0 | 2 2 0 X |
| Bartlett Rev. J. B. Wotton | 50 | 0 | 0 | |
| Barton Miss, Fife | | | 1 | 0 0 X |
| Bartrum L. R. Esq. Richmond .. | | | 1 | 1 0 X |
| Baskerville Mrs. jun. Peckham .. | | | 1 | 1 0 X |
| Bassett Miss, Bolton-road | | | 0 | 10 6 X |
| Bassold E. Esq. King-square | | | 1 | 1 0 X |
| Bath Thomas Esq. | 100 | 0 | 0 | |
| Bathurst Rev. W. A. Bristol | 10 | 10 | 0 | |
| Battcock T. Esq. Cheshunt | 250 | 0 | 0 | |
| Batten Mrs. Westbourne-street. | 10 | 10 | 0 | 5 5 0 X |
| Battersbee Mrs. Porchester-sq. | 55 | 0 | 0 | |
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| Batty Rev. G. S. Fulham | | | 0 | 10 6 X |
| Batty Mrs. | | | 1 | 1 0 X |
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| Baxter Mrs. ditto | 10 | 0 | 0 | |
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| Bayley Rev. E. Hyde Park-st. | | | 1 | 1 0 L |
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| Hazett Mrs. ditto | 10 | 10 | 0 | |
| Hazett Miss, ditto | 10 | 10 | 0 | |
| Hazett Lieut. Richard, Woolwich | 30 | 10 | 0 | |
| Beamish Mrs. H. H. Bicester | 10 | 10 | 0 | |
| Bean Mr. E. R. | 0 | 7 | 0 | |
| Bean Mrs. Henry, Camberwell. | 2 | 0 | 0 | |
| Beaumont Walter Esq. Ryder-st. | 10 | 10 | 0 | |
| Beaumont Dr. J. W. Sheffield | 6 | 0 | 0 | |
| Becher John Esq. Monte Video. | | | 1 | 3 2 X |
| Becher Rev. M. H. | 75 | 0 | 0 | |
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| Beckford Miss | 1 | 0 | 0 | |
| Beckler Miss, Norwood | | | 1 | 1 0 L |
| Beckles S. H. Esq. St. Leonard's | | | 1 | 1 0 S |
| Beddome Rev. J. A. Clapham .. | | | 0 | 10 6 S |
| Bedford Capt. G. A. R.E. | | | 1 | 1 0 X |
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| Beldam Miss E. W. ditto | | | 1 | 1 0 X |
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| Bell Dr. Vernon, William-st. | 10 | 10 | 0 | |
| Bell Rev. C. D. Ambleside | 100 | 0 | 0 | |
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| Bellamy A. Esq. | | | 1 | 1 0 S |
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| Bennett Dr. J. Risdon, Finsbury | | | 1 | 1 0 L |
| Bennett Miss S. the late | 1 | 1 | 0 | |
| Benson Rev. Canon, Worcester. | 10 | 10 | 0 | |
| Benson R. Esq. Craven-hill | 60 | 10 | 0 | 5 5 0 S |
| Benson Mrs. R. ditto | 20 | 0 | 0 | |
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| Bent Colonel, R.E. Exeter | | | 1 | 1 0 S |
| Bentley James Esq. Cheshunt | 511 | 10 | 0 | |
| Bentley Rev. W. Loughton | | | 0 | 5 0 X |
| Bergne Rev. S. B. (Secretary) .. | 80 | 0 | 0 | 2 2 0 L |
| Bergne J. B. Esq. Thurlow-square | | | 1 | 1 0 L |
| Berlin Depot, p.r. the:— | | | | |
| Sundries | 5 | 10 | 7 | |
| Bernays Dr. A. J. Stockwell Pk.-rd. | | | 1 | 1 0 X |
| Berryman Miss Mary J. of Pen- | | | | |
| zance, and the late Miss Grace | | | | |
| Richards, of Camborne | 110 | 9 | 8 | |
| Bethell James Esq. Woodman- | | | | |
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| Bethune Admiral, C.B. | | | 1 | 1 0 X |

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| Ige Mr. D. Thornton-hth. | | | 1 | 1 0 M |
| L. Esq. | 50 | 0 0 | | |
| Esq. Tunbridge Wells .. | 20 | 0 0 | | |
| L. Esq. Brixworth-hall | | | 1 | 1 0 X |
| Rev. D. H. | 15 | 0 0 | 1 | 1 0 L |
| R. C. L. Esq. Lombard- | | | | |
| ..... | 1,550 | 0 0 | 1 | 1 0 L |
| J. Esq. Bryanston-sq. | 372 | 0 0 | | |
| Esq. Brighton | 113 | 0 0 | | |
| Mrs. ditto | 50 | 0 0 | | |
| Captain, Liebfeld | 10 | 0 0 | 2 | 0 0 S |
| on A. Esq. Lloyd's | | | 1 | 1 0 L |
| Col. U. Service Club .. | 5 | 0 0 | 1 | 1 0 X |
| Ev. E. | | | 1 | 1 0 X |
| Mrs. | | | 1 | 1 0 L |
| n the Misses | | | 2 | 2 0 X |
| Henry Esq. Brighton .. | 50 | 0 0 | | |
| Rev. R. Bangor, Down .. | 10 | 10 0 | | |
| Rev. T. Upper Clapton .. | | | 1 | 1 0 L |
| hos. Esq. | 35 | 10 0 | 1 | 1 0 X |
| Andrew W. Esq. | | | 2 | 2 0 L |
| w. W. Esq. Liverpool .. | 5 | 0 0 | 1 | 1 0 X |
| k Henry Esq. Norwich | 550 | 0 0 | | |
| Mr. Paternoster-row .. | | | 1 | 1 0 X |
| Mrs. Richmond .. | | | 1 | 1 0 X |
| rs. Claremont-square .. | 5 | 0 0 | | |
| n Mrs. H. Norfolk-cres. .. | 20 | 0 0 | | |
| n J. C. Esq. Aspley Guise .. | | | 10 | 10 0 L |
| n Mrs. Tunbridge Wells .. | | | 2 | 2 0 L |
| ne F. E. Esq. | | | 1 | 1 0 X |
| as, Blair Dalry | 10 | 10 0 | | |
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| R. Maitland | 10 | 10 0 | | |
| rn B. Esq. Guadalajara .. | 15 | 0 0 | | |
| Esq. Chipping Norton .. | 25 | 0 0 | | |
| ld W. Esq. Blackheath .. | 10 | 10 0 | | |
| Jno. Esq. Up. Gloster-pl- | | | 1 | 1 0 X |
| eville Esq. Adelaide .. | 5 | 0 0 X | | |
| John Esq. (Treasurer) .. | 1,321 | 0 0 | | |
| ton T. Esq. St. Helen's-pl- | | | 1 | 1 0 M |
| ton Miss, Kingsthorpe .. | | | 1 | 1 0 X |
| I. Esq. Adde-street .. | | | 1 | 1 0 S |
| Major, Castleman, Barnes | | | 1 | 1 0 X |
| Miss, Portess terrace .. | | | 1 | 1 0 X |
| Misses, Inverness | | | 1 | 1 0 X |
| Henry Esq. Wood-street .. | 10 | 10 0 | 2 | 2 0 S |
| G. C. Esq. Coleman-st. .. | | | 1 | 1 0 L |
| Esq. Birmingham | | | 2 | 2 0 L |
| S. S. E. New Headington .. | 0 | 4 6 | | |
| J. Esq. Torquay | | | 1 | 1 0 M |
| rs G. per Rev. E. B. Creek .. | | | 1 | 1 0 X |
| George Esq. Hereford-sq. .. | | | 1 | 1 0 X |
| at Capt. F. B. Ashburton .. | 342 | 0 0 | | |
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| ot C. B. P. Esq. Ken- | | | | |
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| oy T. H. Esq. Notting-hl .. | 10 | 10 0 | | |
| William, jun. Esq. | 10 | 10 0 | | |
| R. Esq. Sydney | 16 | 13 4 | | |
| I C. H. Esq. Glasgow .. | 81 | 10 0 | | |
| I Henry Esq. | | | 1 | 1 0 S |
| I E. Esq. Clapham-park .. | 10 | 10 0 | | |
| Mrs. Clapham | 50 | 0 0 | | |
| o Hugh Esq. Norwood .. | | | 1 | 1 0 L |
| tev. E. H. S. Potterne .. | | | 0 | 10 0 S |
| iss, Combe-down, Bath .. | | | 2 | 0 0 X |
| F. Esq. St. James-ter. .. | | | 1 | 1 0 X |
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| dge C. H. Esq. Ashurstone .. | | | 2 | 2 0 X |
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| Miss, Rugby | | | 5 | 5 0 M |
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| Rev. W. W. St. Leonards .. | 15 | 10 0 | | |
| ate L. Esq. Austinfrars .. | 103 | 0 0 | 2 | 2 0 L |
| T. J. Esq. Brompton .. | 10 | 10 0 | | |
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| Brandram Major, Thilpot-lane .. | 5 | 0 0 | 1 | 1 0 L |
| Brandram John B. Esq. Ware .. | | | 2 | 2 0 X |
| Bray Miss, Church Stanton .. | 105 | 0 0 | | |
| Brewer Mrs. E. J. | 10 | 10 0 | | |
| Brice A. A. Esq. | | | 2 | 0 0 X |
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| Brind F. W. Esq. Bickley .. | | | 1 | 1 0 L |
| Brine Mrs. Caroline, Southsea .. | 1 | 0 0 | | |
| Briscoe John Ivate Esq. M.P. | | | | |
| Eaton-place | 10 | 10 0 | | |
| Bristow E. J. Esq. Clapham-com. | 10 | 10 0 | | |
| Brittain Rev. Isaac | | | 0 | 10 6 L |
| Brooklesby W. Esq. the late .. | | | 1 | 1 0 L |
| Brodie F. Esq. Uckfield | 25 | 0 0 | 5 | 0 0 S |
| Brodie W. Esq. Eastbourne .. | | | 1 | 1 0 X |
| Brouck W. Esq. | 20 | 0 0 | | |
| Broufield J. Esq. Llanbadock .. | | | 1 | 1 0 0 L |
| Bromley N. W. Esq. | 10 | 10 0 | | |
| Bromley J. R. Esq. | 10 | 10 0 | | |
| Bromley Miss, Bernard-street .. | | | 1 | 1 0 S |
| Brooke Mrs. Fitzroy-square .. | | | 1 | 1 0 X |
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| Brookes Mrs. A. Shepherd's Bush | | | 1 | 1 0 M |
| Brooking J. S. Esq. Hyde-pk-sq. | | | 1 | 1 0 L |
| Broughton H. Esq. Leamington | 100 | 0 0 | | |
| Browell Mrs. E. M. Feltham .. | | | 0 | 10 0 L |
| Brown A. M. Esq. | | | 2 | 2 0 M |
| Brown Mrs. Stratton-street .. | | | 1 | 1 0 X |
| Brown Mrs. Peach | | | 2 | 2 0 L |
| Brown F. J. Esq. M.D. Rochester | | | 1 | 1 0 X |
| Brown Miss A. S. Ryde | 10 | 10 0 | | |
| Brown Miss Susannah, ditto .. | 10 | 10 0 | | |
| Brown Wm. Esq. Broad-street .. | 34 | 14 0 | | |
| Brown Miss, Broadstairs | | | 1 | 1 0 L |
| Brown Frederick Esq. Bromley .. | | | 1 | 1 0 L |
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| Brown Rev. J. T. Nayland | | | 1 | 1 0 X |
| Brown G. F. Esq. Putney | 10 | 10 0 | | |
| Brown W. W. Esq. | | | 1 | 1 0 X |
| Brown M. Alderman, Bradford | 25 | 0 0 | | |
| Browne G. Buckston Esq. | | | | |
| Halifax | 82 | 10 0 | 10 | 0 0 M |
| Browne Rev. R. C. Malta | | | 1 | 1 0 X |
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| Browne T. B. Esq. Wellington | | | | |
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| Brownlow Rev. W. Wilmslow .. | 10 | 10 0 | | |
| Bruce Rev. Dr. Newcastle .. | 50 | 0 0 | | |
| Bruce Rev. H. | | | 1 | 1 0 M |
| Bruce Capt. E. J. R.A. Woolwich | | | 1 | 1 0 L |
| Bruce G. B. Esq. St. John's-wood | | | 1 | 1 0 M |
| Bruce Mr. T. H. Leighorn | | | 1 | 1 0 X |
| Brussais Dépôt, per the | | | | |
| Miss Hardy | 1 | 0 0 | | |
| Bryan Dr. Kensington-pk.-gds. | | | 1 | 1 0 X |
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| Buchan John H. Esq. Hauwell .. | 50 | 0 0 | 5 | 0 0 M |
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| Buckler Rev. J. F. Tinsley | | | 0 | 10 6 M |
| Buckley R. W. Esq. Kensington | | | 1 | 1 0 X |
| Buckley Miss, Orme-square .. | | | 1 | 1 0 S |
| Budgett Jas. S. Esq. and Mrs. | | | | |
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| Budgett Mrs. J. S. | 10 | 10 0 | | |
| Bullen Mrs. Thorp Arch | | | 1 | 1 0 X |
| Buller J. Esq. | 50 | 0 0 | | |
| Bullock John Esq. Sevenoaks .. | | | 1 | 1 0 L |
| Bunting Mr. P. C. Higham-Ferrers | | | 1 | 1 0 X |
| Burcham Mrs. Goswell-road .. | | | 0 | 10 6 X |
| Burchett J. R. Esq. Doctors'- | | | | |
| commons | 10 | 10 0 | 2 | 2 0 M |
| Burden Stephen Esq. Cambridge | | | 1 | 1 0 L |
| Burge Mr. C. W. Goldeney-rd. | | | 1 | 1 0 X |
| Burgess Capt. Lewisham-road .. | | | 1 | 1 0 X |
| Burgess Mrs. Weaverham | | | 1 | 1 0 L |
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| Burgess Mr. B. Weaverham | | | 1 | 1 0 L |
| Burke Mrs. Avenue-road | | | 1 | 1 0 X |
| Burke Rev. T. J. Babery | | | 0 | 10 6 L |
| Burke Mrs. Baker-street | 1 | 1 0 | | |
| Burke Miss ditto | 1 | 1 0 | | |
| Burmester Miss, Clapham | | | 1 | 1 0 L |
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| Burnley W. F. Esq. Dunoon | 5 | 0 | 0 | 5 5 0 X |
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| Burston Mr. W. King's Brompton | — | — | — | 1 1 0 M |
| Burton Rev. R. W. Dublin | 10 | 10 | 0 | — |
| Burton Miss, Cheshunt | — | — | — | 1 1 0 S |
| Burton Rev. R. J. Woodcote | 15 | 0 | 0 | — |
| Burton Mrs. John D., Alderley | 75 | 0 | 0 | — |
| Burton W. S. Esq. Walton Hall | 80 | 0 | 0 | — |
| Butcher L. G. Esq. Guildford-st. | — | — | — | 1 1 0 X |
| Butler Rev. C. R. Porchester | — | — | — | 0 10 6 L |
| Butler Mrs. | 25 | 0 | 0 | — |
| Butlin Chas. Esq. Nottingham | 10 | 10 | 0 | — |
| Buttress J. Esq. Holloway | 10 | 10 | 0 | — |
| Buxton E. N. Esq. Woodford | — | — | — | 5 0 0 X |
| Buxton T. Fowell Esq. Leytonstone | 1030 | 0 | 0 | — |
| Buxton E. C. Esq. Old Broad-st. | 50 | 0 | 0 | — |
| Byham George Esq. Ealing | — | — | — | 1 1 0 S |

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|---|-----|----|---|----------|
| Canterbury His Grace the Archbishop of (v.p.) | — | — | — | 3 8 0 X |
| Cashel Rt. Rev. Lord Bishop of (v.p.) | 50 | 0 | 0 | — |
| Cavan Right Hon. Earl of (v.p.) | 10 | 0 | 0 | 1 0 0 S |
| Cholmondeley Marquis (v.p.) | 265 | 0 | 0 | 20 0 0 X |
| Cholmondeley Lord H. (v.p.) | 45 | 0 | 0 | 5 5 0 L |
| Clermont Lord, Ravensdale-park | — | — | — | 5 5 0 S |
| Congleton Lord | — | — | — | 1 1 0 X |
| Crews Rt. Hon. Lord, Crewe-hall | 10 | 0 | 0 | 5 5 0 X |
| Cavendish Hon. R. Chesham-pl. | 30 | 0 | 0 | 25 0 0 L |
| Channell Hon. Baron | — | — | — | 1 1 0 L |
| Crofton Sir M. G. Bart. Leamington | 720 | 0 | 0 | — |
| Campbell Lady E. A. | — | — | — | 2 10 0 L |
| Colman Sir George | 10 | 10 | 0 | — |
| Coffin Major-Gen. Sir Isaac C.S.I. | — | — | — | 1 1 0 X |
| Curzon Hon. S. R. Tooting | 60 | 10 | 0 | — |
| Cabell B. B. Esq. Temple | 10 | 10 | 0 | — |
| Cadby P. Esq. Hammersmith | 10 | 10 | 0 | — |
| Cadman Rev. W. Marylebone | — | — | — | 1 1 0 L |
| Caldecott Mrs. Hyde-park-place | — | — | — | 1 1 0 X |
| Calder G. A. Esq. Hamilton-ter. | 10 | 10 | 0 | — |
| Callender Rev. R. Portwood | — | — | — | 0 10 6 X |
| Callender Rev. H. S. Brathay | — | — | — | 0 10 0 X |
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| Campbell Rev. A. Dublin | 10 | 10 | 0 | — |
| Campbell Mrs. St. John's-wd-pk | 10 | 10 | 0 | — |
| Campion R. Esq. | 10 | 10 | 0 | — |
| Capp Thomas Esq. Clapham | — | — | — | 1 1 0 M |
| Capper W. Esq. Gracechurch-st. | — | — | — | 1 1 0 L |
| Carbonell W. C. Esq. Regent-st. | — | — | — | 1 1 0 M |
| Carlson Rev. G. W. | 10 | 10 | 0 | — |
| Carmichael Peter Esq. Dundee | — | — | — | 1 1 0 X |
| Curnley D. Esq. Walth | 20 | 0 | 0 | — |
| Carpmael Mrs. W. Streatham-hill | 10 | 10 | 0 | — |
| Carr Rev. John E. | 10 | 10 | 0 | — |
| Carr Miss E. D. Blackfriars-road | — | — | — | 1 0 0 L |
| Carr Mrs. F. Pinner | — | — | — | 1 1 0 X |
| Carr W. B. Esq. Nottingham | 50 | 0 | 0 | — |
| Carter J. Esq. Upper Homerton | — | — | — | 1 1 0 L |
| Carter Mrs. George, Chertsey | — | — | — | 1 1 0 S |
| Carter Mr. Francis, Ryde | 35 | 0 | 0 | — |
| Carter Miss, St. Dunstan's School | — | — | — | 0 5 0 L |
| Carter T. S. Esq. Watlington | — | — | — | 2 0 0 L |
| Cartbew Peter Esq. Kensington | 41 | 10 | 0 | 10 0 0 X |
| Cartbew Mrs. ditto | 21 | 0 | 0 | — |
| Cartbew Peter Esq. Jun. ditto | 10 | 10 | 0 | — |
| Cartbew Miss Ellen M. ditto | 10 | 10 | 0 | — |
| Cartbew Ranulphus J. Esq. ditto | 10 | 10 | 0 | — |
| Cartbew Miss Alice G. E. ditto | 10 | 10 | 0 | — |
| Cartwright C. R. Esq. Tun. Wells | — | — | — | 1 1 0 X |
| Cartwright Miss, Camden Town | 0 | 10 | 0 | — |
| Cashman Rev. G. G. Southampton | — | — | — | 1 1 0 M |
| Castley Miss, Penrith | 0 | 2 | 6 | — |
| Catherwood E. Esq. Arundel-cq. | — | — | — | 1 1 0 X |
| Catherwood George Esq. ditto | 73 | 10 | 0 | — |
| Cator Peter Esq. Beckenham | 15 | 0 | 0 | 1 1 0 S |
| Catt George Esq., Lindfield | — | — | — | 2 2 0 M |
| Catton Mr. T. Newcastle-st. | 11 | 0 | 0 | — |
| Caudwell Miss H. Abingdon | 10 | 10 | 0 | — |
| Caudwell Mr. Job F.R.S.L. Now Wandsworth | 10 | 10 | 0 | — |
| Cave Mrs. E. Sach C. B. | — | — | — | 0 5 0 X |

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| Cave H. Esq. Enfield | — | — | — | 1 1 0 L |
| Cave-Browne Miss Catherine, Rugby, in lieu of legacy | 100 | 0 | 0 | — |
| Cawley W. Esq. | — | — | — | 1 1 0 L |
| Cecil Miss, Highgate-rise | 10 | 10 | 0 | — |
| Chadwick Mrs. Balham | 100 | 0 | 0 | — |
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| Chalmer E. Esq. | 10 | 10 | 0 | — |
| Champneys Rev. Canon, Grdn-sq. | — | — | — | 1 1 0 M |
| Chance H. Esq. Camden-square | 50 | 15 | 0 | 1 1 0 M |
| Chaplin Mr. W. H. Canonbury-sq. | — | — | — | 1 1 0 X |
| Chaplin Mrs. Cadogan-place | — | — | — | 1 1 0 S |
| Chapman Abel Esq. Woodford | — | — | — | 1 1 0 L |
| Chapman E. H. Esq. Austin-friars | — | — | — | 1 1 0 L |
| Chapman James Esq. | 10 | 10 | 0 | — |
| Chapman W. Esq. Coleby-hall | 2 | 10 | 0 | — |
| Chapman Mr. T. Ennisworthy | — | — | — | 1 1 0 L |
| Chapman Mr. W. Halstead | — | — | — | 1 0 0 S |
| Charles R. Esq. Carlsbrooke | 10 | 10 | 0 | — |
| Charles R. Esq. jun. Clapton | 10 | 10 | 0 | — |
| Charlesworth Rev. S. Limsfield | — | — | — | 1 1 0 X |
| Charlesworth Miss M. L., Nutfield | — | — | — | 1 1 0 X |
| Charleton Robert Esq. Bristol | 31 | 10 | 0 | — |
| Charrington Misses | — | — | — | 2 0 0 M |
| Cheap Miss C. | 10 | 10 | 0 | — |
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| Child Mr. H. Shoemaker-row | — | — | — | 1 1 0 L |
| Childers Rev. Charles, Nice | — | — | — | 1 0 0 L |
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| Christie A. Esq. Devonshire-st. | — | — | — | 0 10 0 X |
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| Clapham John Esq. Old Broad-st. | 10 | 0 | 0 | 1 1 0 X |
| Clapham Dixon H. Esq. Kensington | — | — | — | 1 1 0 L |
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| Clare Miss | 15 | 0 | 0 | — |
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| Clark F. Le Gros Esq. Borough | — | — | — | 1 1 0 L |
| Clark G. T. Esq. Dowling-house | — | — | — | 2 2 0 X |
| Clark Miss C. Hammersmith | — | — | — | 0 10 0 X |
| Clark J. B. Esq. Willaston | — | — | — | 1 1 0 X |
| Clark R. Oke Esq. Farnham | — | — | — | 0 10 6 L |
| Clarke Lieut.-General, Lee | 102 | 2 | 0 | 3 3 0 L |
| Clarke Mrs. Friar-street | — | — | — | 1 1 0 X |
| Clarke Mrs. Porchester-terrace | — | — | — | 1 1 0 M |
| Clarke Mrs. Herbert, Regent's park-gardens | — | — | — | 1 1 0 L |
| Clarke Mr. Clement, Daventry, (2 years) | — | — | — | 2 2 0 X |
| Clarkley Mr. | 100 | 0 | 0 | — |
| Clarkson Miss Mary, Hartford | 160 | 0 | 0 | — |
| Clarkson Thos. Esq. | 40 | 0 | 0 | — |
| Clay W. Esq. | 25 | 0 | 0 | — |
| Clay H. Esq. Chespatow | 10 | 10 | 0 | — |
| Clay Miss, Stapenhill | 10 | 10 | 0 | — |
| Clayton Mrs. Tottenham | 10 | 0 | 0 | 10 10 0 L |
| Clayton S. W. Esq. | 15 | 15 | 0 | — |
| Clayton W. C. Esq. Hampton-ct. | 5 | 0 | 0 | 1 1 0 L |
| Clayton Capt. E. Colne | — | — | — | 1 1 0 X |
| Cleeve Rev. C. W. | — | — | — | 0 10 0 X |
| Cleghorne Mr. H. Malta | — | — | — | 0 10 0 X |
| Cleife Mrs. Lisbon | — | — | — | 0 10 0 X |
| Clifton Francis Esq. Fulham | — | — | — | 1 1 0 X |
| Clifton Miss, Western Australia | — | — | — | 0 10 6 X |
| Clissold Mrs. H. Dorset-square | 10 | 0 | 0 | 10 0 0 L |
| Clothworkers, Worshipful Company of | 52 | 10 | 0 | — |
| Cloves Mrs. W. Bedford-place | — | — | — | 1 1 0 L |
| Cloves Mrs. Banstead | — | — | — | 1 1 0 S |
| Coalbank Rev. R. Old Dalby | — | — | — | 4 0 0 X |
| Coates Mrs. J. A. Workshop | — | — | — | 1 1 0 S |
| Coates Mrs. L. H. Lowestoft | 20 | 0 | 0 | — |
| Cobb F. W. Esq. Margate | 75 | 0 | 0 | 2 2 0 S |
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| ev. J. F. Margate | 171 | 0 | 0 | 5 50 L |
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| n Alex. W. Esq. Leighton- | | | | 10 00 L |
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| ell Geo. J. Esq. Cornhill .. | | | | 1 10 L |
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| gton H. B. Esq. Drogheda .. | | | | 1 10 M |
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| n J. F. Esq. Doctors'- | | | | — |
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| n Miss J. | 20 | 0 | 0 | — |
| n Horace Esq. Brede | 116 | 10 | 0 | — |
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| C. L. Esq. Grosvenor-st. | | | | 1 10 M |
| Mr. G. W. Camden-town .. | 10 | 5 | 0 | 1 10 L |
| Mark Wilks Esq. | 60 | 0 | 0 | — |
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| t Mr. R. Rotherfield | | | | 1 00 X |
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| ntinople Depot, per the- | | | | — |
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| y Miss, Stockwell-crescent .. | | | | 1 10 M |
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| f. N. Esq. Blackheath-pk. | 10 | 10 | 0 | — |
| Rev. E. Ohio | | | | 0 50 S |
| Major-General, York-st. | | | | 1 10 X |
| n Miss, Lincoln | 25 | 0 | 0 | — |
| Rev. W. Titley | | | | 0 10 6 X |
| Rev. J. Woburn-square | 81 | 0 | 0 | 1 10 X |
| T. Esq. Hampstead | | | | 2 20 X |
| Mrs. Barnsbury-street | 10 | 10 | 0 | 0 10 0 M |
| W. J. Esq. Southwark | 10 | 10 | 0 | — |
| Thomas Esq. | 50 | 0 | 0 | — |
| ev. W. R. Hartshill | 6 | 1 | 0 | 2 20 X |
| ke and Co. Messrs. Bow- | | | | — |
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| ll Mr. J. Halstead | | | | 0 2 6 S |
| r. F. C. | 15 | 10 | 0 | — |
| hn Esq. Cardiff | 105 | 0 | 0 | — |
| iss, Bayswater | | | | 0 10 0 M |
| Major H. M. Inverness | | | | 1 00 S |
| ay Rev. Dr. Claremt.-sq. | | | | 2 20 X |
| s Mr. Malta | | | | 0 10 0 X |
| s Rev. R. R. Brompton | | | | 0 10 6 L |
| Miss Burdett, Stratton-st. | | | | 5 50 X |
| Charles Esq. Monte Video .. | | | | 0 8 7 X |
| rry Esq. Peckham | 10 | 10 | 0 | — |
| v. Thomas, Brixton-hill | | | | 1 10 X |
| v. W. L. Temple Gratton | | | | 1 10 S |
| S. Esq. Great Baddow | | | | 2 20 X |
| .D. Esq. q.c. | 10 | 10 | 0 | — |
| Miss | 50 | 0 | 0 | — |
| ik the late Mr. Thomas, | | | | — |
| attending a meeting at | | | | — |
| ue-road, St. John's-wood, | | | | — |
| ias Creswick | 20 | 0 | 0 | — |
| as Mrs. | | | | 2 20 X |
| Major | 5 | 0 | 0 | 8 00 M |
| D. Esq. Dublin | 10 | 10 | 0 | — |
| n T. J. Esq. Bayswater | | | | 1 10 X |
| dr Colne | | | | 0 10 6 X |
| r. E. W. Esq. Kirkleatham .. | | | | 1 00 X |
| r. Mrs. E. W. ditto | | | | 1 00 X |
| Charles Esq. Florence | | | | 5 50 M |
| W. T. Esq. Ardert Abbey | | | | 1 00 X |

| | Don. | An. | Sub. | Due |
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| Crosfield J. Esq. Great Tower-st. | | | | 2 20 L |
| Crothers R. Esq. m.d. St. Leonard's | | | | 1 10 M |
| Crothers Miss ditto | | | | 1 10 M |
| Crothers Isaac Esq. Houlbax .. | 20 | 0 | 0 | — |
| Crouch Mrs. Oxford | 30 | 0 | 0 | — |
| Crow Rev. E. Creadon | 10 | 10 | 0 | — |
| Crowdy Rev. A., Titsey | | | | 1 10 X |
| Cruikshank Mrs. Boxley | | | | 1 10 S |
| Cruikshank A. W. Esq. | | | | 1 10 X |
| Cuff J. H. Esq. Camden-road .. | | | | 5 00 X |
| Cumming Rev. Dr. Montague-pl. | | | | 1 10 L |
| Cunliffe John Esq. Lancaster-ter. | 45 | 10 | 0 | — |
| Curling Mrs. Eastbourne | 25 | 0 | 0 | — |
| Curteis H. B. Esq. Battle | 10 | 10 | 0 | — |
| Cuthbertson John Esq. Helens- | | | | — |
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| Duleep Singh His Highness | | | | — |
| the Maharajah | 300 | 0 | 0 | — |
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| Daruley Earl of | | | | 5 00 X |
| Denman Hon. and Rev. L. W. | | | | — |
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| De Ferriers Baron, Cheltenham | 10 | 10 | 0 | — |
| Dähne A. L. Esq. Laurence | | | | — |
| Pountney-lane | | | | 1 10 X |
| Dalarnan Sabbath School, N.B. | 0 | 10 | 6 | — |
| Dale John Esq. Chiswell-street. | | | | 2 20 X |
| Dalton Rev. J. E. Seagrave | 505 | 0 | 0 | — |
| Ditto, for support of a Colpor- | | | | — |
| teur in Austria | 55 | 0 | 0 | — |
| Dalton Mrs. Seagrave | 270 | 0 | 0 | — |
| Dalton W. H. Esq. Cockspur-st. | 300 | 0 | 0 | 1 10 X |
| Dalton Mrs. W. H. ditto | 50 | 0 | 0 | — |
| Dalton Rev. J. N. Milton Keynes | | | | 1 10 X |
| Dalton E. Esq. d.c.l. Nailsworth | 10 | 10 | 0 | — |
| Dalton Rev. E. d.d. Tramore .. | 10 | 10 | 0 | — |
| Dalton Miss, Clapham Rise | | | | 1 10 X |
| Dalton Miss H. N. ditto | | | | 1 10 X |
| Dalton Herbert Esq. Tun. Wells | 78 | 10 | 0 | — |
| Dalton Mrs H. ditto | 25 | 0 | 0 | — |
| Danby P. W. Esq. Kirtling | 10 | 10 | 0 | — |
| Daniel Rev. Geo. Ipswich | | | | 0 10 6 X |
| Daniell E. Esq. Great Malvern .. | 25 | 0 | 0 | — |
| Daniell R. P. Esq. New Bond-st. | | | | 1 10 X |
| Daniell E. Esq. Swansea | | | | 1 10 M |
| Daniels Wm. Esq. Old Change .. | | | | 1 10 S |
| Dansey Mrs. Kidlare-gardens .. | 1 | 0 | 0 | — |
| Darby H. Esq. Hereford | | | | 1 10 L |
| Darcus Rev. B. Mountcharles .. | | | | 1 10 L |
| D'Argent E. A. Esq. Paris | | | | 1 20 L |
| Darrock Mrs. Wimbledon | | | | 1 10 X |
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| Dart Miss, Budleigh Salterton .. | | | | 1 10 X |
| Davenos Brothers Messrs. | | | | 1 10 X |
| Davidson Duncan Esq. Harrow .. | | | | 3 00 X |
| Davies Rev. T. H. Ramsgate | | | | 1 10 X |
| Davies Griffith Esq., Islington .. | 10 | 10 | 0 | — |
| Davies Mrs. Griffith ditto | 10 | 10 | 0 | — |
| Davies Mrs. Hertford | | | | 1 16 S |
| Davies Rev. Robert P. | | | | 1 10 X |
| Davies F. Esq. m.d. Gower-street | | | | 1 10 M |
| Davies Rev. D. C. Cloudesley-st. | 10 | 10 | 0 | — |
| Davies Rev. E., Himley, Dudley | | | | 1 10 M |
| Davies W. Esq. Llandudno-st. | | | | 1 10 L |
| Davis R. Esq. St. Helen's-place .. | | | | 1 10 M |
| Davis Mr. A. | 15 | 0 | 0 | — |
| Davis Thomas Esq. | | | | 1 10 X |
| Davis Miss | | | | 1 10 X |
| Davis Mrs. Landport | 1 | 1 | 6 | — |
| Davison Robt. Esq. Monte Video | | | | 1 2 8 S |
| Davson Mrs. Fulham | | | | 0 10 0 L |
| Daw Robert Esq. | 10 | 10 | 0 | — |
| Dawbarn Robert Esq. Wisbech .. | 105 | 0 | 0 | — |
| Dawber Robt. jun. Esq. Lincoln | | | | 1 10 M |
| Dawe Mr. H. Gutter-lane | | | | 1 10 X |
| Dawes T. Esq. Throgmorton-st. | 21 | 0 | 0 | — |
| Dawes Richard Esq. Angel-court .. | | | | 2 20 S |
| Dawes Colonel, Shirley | | | | 1 00 X |
| Dawes Mrs. E. S. Stoke Newington | 1 | 0 | 0 | — |
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| Dawson Mr. E. Cannon-street .. | | | | 1 10 L |

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| Dawson Mrs. sen. Bunratty | 10 | 10 | 0 | 0 |
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| Deacon Admra' Kensington .. | 20 | 10 | 0 | 0 |
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| Deane H. G. Esq. Colchester .. | 10 | 10 | 0 | 0 |
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| De Butts Lieut.-Colonel..... | | | 1 | 00 X |
| Deedes Major, Hillhurst, Hythe | | | 1 | 10 X |
| Deey Rev. W. Charlotte-street. | | | 1 | 10 L |
| D. E. G. | 5 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| De Lisle Albert Esq. Monte Vid. | | | 1 | 59 X |
| Dell Richard Esq. Tachbrook-st. | | | 1 | 10 L |
| De Neuville Sebastian Esq. Paris | 348 | 2 | 4 | 0 |
| Dennett Rev. J. | | | 1 | 10 S |
| Dennett Mrs. | | | 0 | 100 S |
| Dennistoun Rev. J. M. Hackney | | | 1 | 10 S |
| Denny T. A. Esq. Southwark .. | 150 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| Denny E. M. Esq. Tramore | 50 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| Dent W. Esq. Tower-street | 94 | 10 | 0 | 0 |
| Dent Mrs. Streatham | 10 | 10 | 0 | 0 |
| Dent W. Esq. Teignmouth | 5 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| De Pourtalé A. Esq. | 16 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| Deborough Henry Esq. Widow of | | | 1 | 00 X |
| Deborough Lt.-Col. J. R.A. | 10 | 10 | 0 | 0 |
| Deverell J. Esq. for India | 8 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| Devey Miss. | | | 1 | 10 L |
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| Dibb J. F. Esq. Wakefield..... | | | 1 | 10 M |
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| Dickinson W. Esq. New-park .. | 5 | 0 | 0 | 2 20 X |
| Dickinson J. D. Esq. Godalming | | | 1 | 10 M |
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| Bailey | 50 | 0 | 0 | 1 10 M |
| Dickinson W. Esq. | 10 | 10 | 0 | 0 |
| Digby G. W. Esq. Sherborne .. | 55 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| Digby W. J. Esq. | 10 | 10 | 0 | 0 |
| Diggins W. L. Esq. Stationers' | | | | |
| Hall-court | | | 1 | 10 X |
| Dillwyn Mrs. Ray's-place, Bath. | 20 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| Dinnis Mr. W. Mablethorpe | | | 1 | 00 X |
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| Ditcher Mrs. S. South Brent | | | | |
| Vicarage | 10 | 10 | 0 | 0 |
| Dixon S. Esq. Wandsworth-com. | | | 1 | 10 L |
| Dixon Peter Esq. Warwick-br... | 10 | 10 | 0 | 0 |
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| Dixon Rev. A. Higham Ferrers | 63 | 0 | 0 | 5 00 X |
| Dixon Mrs. Stansted-park..... | | | 1 | 10 S |
| Dixon R. Esq. Brighton..... | | | 1 | 10 S |
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| Dobbin Lockhart Esq. Rothsay .. | 10 | 10 | 0 | 0 |
| Dobbin C. Esq. per Rev. J. Parloe | | | 0 | 10 6 L |
| Dobinson J. G. Esq. Notting-hill | | | 1 | 10 M |
| Dod Miss E. Cloverley | 20 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| Dodd J. Esq. | 20 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| Dolman James Esq. Surbiton .. | 10 | 10 | 0 | 0 |
| Donaldson T. L. Esq. | 10 | 10 | 0 | 0 |
| Donall O. S. Esq. m.d. Staff-Surg. | | | 1 | 00 L |
| Dorville J. Esq. | 10 | 10 | 0 | 0 |
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| Dougal John Esq. Bryanston-sq. | | | 5 | 00 L |
| Douglas Mrs. | | | 1 | 10 X |
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| Douglas P. Heatley Esq. Honiton | 5 | 0 | 0 | 2 00 X |
| Dovey Mr. W. Worcester | 10 | 10 | 0 | 0 |
| Dow James Esq. Monte Video... | | | 1 | 59 X |
| Dowling E. S. Esq. Kensington.. | | | 1 | 10 S |
| Downs James Esq. Hanley, in | | | | |
| memory of the late Mr. Joseph | | | | |
| Downs | 25 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| Doyle Misses E. and H. | 50 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
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| Drews E. S. Esq. Colmington .. | | | 2 | 20 L |
| Drummond Mrs. H. Dundas .. | | | 1 | 10 X |
| Drummond James Esq. Bradford | 20 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
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| Dry Rev. W. M.A. Edinburgh .. | 10 | 10 | 0 | 0 |
| Du Boulay Mrs. A., Easton .. | | | 1 | 10 S |
| Du Boulay J. Esq. | 10 | 10 | 0 | 0 |
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| Duesbery W. T. D. Esq. Scarborough | 100 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
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| Duncan G. Esq. Gordon-square .. | | | 1 | 10 X |
| Duncan P. B. Esq. Bath..... | 50 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| Dunkin John Esq. Cleveland-sq. | | | 1 | 10 S |
| Dunlop W. D. Esq. Colton | 62 | 9 | 4 | 0 |
| Dunn Mrs. General | | | 1 | 10 X |
| Dunstall J. Esq. Rainham, Kent | 3 | 19 | 0 | 0 |
| Durley Mr. Rd. Whitehurst, Bucks | | | 1 | 10 X |
| Durrant J. R. Esq. | | | 1 | 10 M |
| Durrant J. J. Esq. Cheapside .. | | | 1 | 10 M |
| Dykes W. Alston Esq. Hamilton .. | | | 1 | 10 X |
| Dyson W. Esq. Clifton, York .. | 10 | 10 | 0 | 0 |

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| Effingham Earl of, Eaton-place.. | 10 | 10 | 0 | 0 |
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| Ebony Lord, Park-street | 150 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| Elbank Lord, Darn-hall, N.B. | | | 2 | 20 L |
| Eastwick Capt. Leinster-terrace | | | 5 | 50 X |
| E. C. C. | 0 | 10 | 0 | 0 |
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| Edgar W. Esq. Piccadilly..... | 350 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| Edgell Miss Wyatt, Grosvenor-st. | 10 | 10 | 0 | 0 |
| Edgington B. Esq. Tooley-street | 10 | 10 | 0 | 0 |
| Edmond James Esq. Aberdeen .. | | | 1 | 10 X |
| Edmonds Rich. Esq. New Cross | 10 | 10 | 0 | 0 |
| Edmonds Mrs. Brixton | | | 1 | 10 X |
| Edmonds Orlando Esq. Stamford | 26 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| Edmonds Charles Esq. ditto | 27 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| Edmonds Miss Anne ditto | 13 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| Edwards W. H. Esq. Clifton.... | 55 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| Edwards Rev. T. Charles, Bala .. | 50 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| Edwards Rev. L. ditto | 10 | 10 | 0 | 0 |
| Edwards Rev. Thomas | | | 1 | 10 S |
| Edwards Rev. S. V. Hanwell.... | | | 1 | 10 X |
| Edwards E. W. Esq. | 150 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| Edwards G. H. Esq. Highbury .. | | | 1 | 10 X |
| Edwards Rev. A. T. Lambeth.... | | | 2 | 00 S |
| Edwards Miss, Hardingham-hall | 150 | 10 | 0 | 0 |
| Edwards Miss E. S. Croydon .. | | | 1 | 10 M |
| Edwards Miss, Denmark-hill .. | 10 | 10 | 0 | 0 |
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| Eglinton Mrs. F. Liverpool.... | 100 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| Ehrenzeller F. Esq. Cannon-st. | 16 | 16 | 0 | 2 20 L |
| Elgood J. G. Esq. and Mrs., Wim- | | | | |
| pole-street | 21 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| Elliot Mrs. G. Western Australia | | | 1 | 10 X |
| Ellie William Esq. Brook-st .. | 50 | 10 | 10 | 0 0 L |
| Ellick W. H. Esq. Oundle..... | | | 1 | 10 M |
| Elliott Rev. C. J. Winkfield | 10 | 10 | 0 | 0 |
| Elliott Alexander Esq. | 50 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| Elliott W. H. Esq..... | 10 | 0 | 0 | 5 50 X |
| Elliott Miss | | | 5 | 50 X |
| Elliott Rev. E. B. | 45 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| Elliott Rev. C. Bolleau, Tatting- | | | | |
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| Ellis Geo. Esq. Lond.-rd. Croydon | | | 1 | 10 X |
| Ellis W. R. Esq. Kilburn-road.. | 31 | 10 | 0 | 0 |
| Ellis Mrs. ditto | 10 | 10 | 0 | 0 |
| Ellis Mrs. E. Wimborne | 21 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| Ellis Mr. Alfred ditto | 10 | 10 | 0 | 0 |
| Ellis Miss E. M. ditto | 10 | 10 | 0 | 0 |
| Ellis S. Esq. Lime-street | | | 1 | 10 M |
| Ellis R. Esq. Fenchurch-street .. | | | 5 | 50 X |
| Elton Capt. Henry, R.N. Clifton | 10 | 10 | 0 | 0 |
| E. M. | | | 1 | 10 L |
| Embrey Miss, the late, per Thos. | | | | |
| Embrey Esq. Market Drayton | 500 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| Enderby Miss, Brompton | | | 1 | 10 L |
| Enraght Rev. M. Lymminster.... | | | 2 | 20 X |
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| Evans Miss A. E. Kensington .. | 250 | 10 | 0 | 0 |
| Evans Edward Esq. Worcester.. | 200 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| Evans Roger Esq. Meash-bridge. | 10 | 10 | 0 | 0 |
| Evans Rev. G. W. D. | | | 1 | 10 L |
| Evans Mrs. Cumberland-terrace | | | 1 | 10 L |

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| Miss Lamb's Conduit-st. | — | 0 | 10 | 0 X |
| E. Esq. | — | 2 | 2 | 0 X |
| ad Spottiswoode Messrs. | 121 | 0 | 0 | 10 0 8 |
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| ter Lord, Park-street | 20 | 0 | 0 | 5 0 0 8 |
| Hon. Robert | — | 2 | 2 | 0 X |
| Hon. Mrs. R. | — | 1 | 1 | 0 X |
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| frs. Titchfield-terrace | — | 0 | 10 | 6 X |
| Rev. H. Kirkmichael | — | 1 | 1 | 0 L |
| er Colin Esq. | 40 | 0 | 0 | — |
| er Miss M. S. | 10 | 10 | 0 | — |
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| fra. W. Norwood-hall | — | 1 | 1 | 0 X |
| James Esq. | 107 | 10 | 0 | 5 5 0 X |
| r Mrs., the late | 310 | 0 | 0 | 50 0 0 X |
| r Miss S. S., Gunnersbury | 21 | 0 | 0 | — |
| r Miss Eliz. ditto | 21 | 0 | 0 | — |
| r Captain, R.A. | — | 1 | 0 | 0 X |
| ce Mrs. Notting-hill | — | 1 | 1 | 0 L |
| er Mrs. Hackney | — | 1 | 1 | 0 X |
| tt Rev. A. R. York | 10 | 10 | 0 | — |
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| s F. H. Esq. Farnley-hall | 20 | 0 | 0 | — |
| Esq. Sparke-bridge | 20 | 10 | 0 | — |
| r. H. Burnfoot, Wigan | — | 0 | 2 | 6 |
| l J. Esq. per Rev. J. Pardoe | — | 0 | 10 | 6 L |
| l Lieut.-Col. Bayswater | 85 | 0 | 0 | 2 2 0 X |
| g R. R. Esq. Woburn-pl. | 21 | 0 | 0 | 2 2 0 X |
| g Miss S. A. ditto | — | 1 | 1 | 0 X |
| ck Rev. E. W. Thames | — | 1 | 1 | 0 8 |
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| y J. Esq. Southport | 100 | 0 | 0 | — |
| eo. Esq. Ashurst-pk. Kent | 21 | 0 | 0 | — |
| Abraham Esq. Kensington | — | 2 | 0 | 0 X |
| M. B. Esq. Cornhill | — | 1 | 1 | 0 M |
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| G. Esq. Burley | 311 | 0 | 0 | 5 0 0 X |
| John Esq. Tunbridge Wells | 200 | 0 | 0 | — |
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| Mr. E. Ashby-de-la-Zouch | — | 1 | 1 | 0 X |
| Mrs. Cloudesley-terrace | 10 | 10 | 0 | — |
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| rald J. P. Esq. Boulge hall | — | 8 | 3 | 0 X |
| y Miss E. G. Blackheath | — | 1 | 0 | 0 8 |
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| er Mrs. S. Manchester | 50 | 0 | 0 | — |
| ce J. H. Esq. Streatham-hill | — | 1 | 1 | 0 X |
| ce Mrs. ditto | — | 1 | 1 | 0 X |
| James B. Esq. Billiter-sq. | — | 1 | 1 | 0 X |
| Mrs. Streatham Hill | — | 1 | 1 | 0 X |
| J. H. Esq. Southampton | — | 1 | 1 | 0 M |
| T. W. Esq. Hampstead | — | 1 | 1 | 0 L |
| V. A. Esq. Bathurst-street | — | 1 | 1 | 0 M |
| um John Edward Esq. | — | — | — | — |
| ourn Bury | 52 | 10 | 0 | — |
| um J. H. Esq. Lincoln's-inn | 73 | 0 | 0 | — |
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| r Josiah Esq. Tottenham | 32 | 0 | 0 | 3 3 0 X |
| r Miss O. | — | 1 | 1 | 0 X |
| r Robert Esq. Tottenham | 20 | 0 | 0 | — |
| r Mrs. Dublin | — | 0 | 10 | 0 L |
| r Mrs. M. E. Bayswater | 1 | 1 | 0 | — |
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| y H. W. Esq. | — | 1 | 1 | 0 M |
| y Mr. and Mrs. Wm. Cahir | — | 3 | 0 | 0 M |
| R. Staples Esq. Kilburn | 100 | 5 | 0 | — |
| Mr. C. N. Whitefriars | — | 1 | 1 | 0 X |
| James Esq. Walthamstow | 100 | 0 | 0 | — |
| gill Miss, Housol-castle | — | 2 | 0 | 0 L |
| r Arthur Esq. E. India-av. | — | 1 | 1 | 0 X |
| r Miss, Malvern Wells | — | 1 | 1 | 0 X |
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| sin Mrs. Endsleigh-street | — | 1 | 1 | 0 L |

| | Don. | An. | Sub. | Due |
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| Four children | — | 0 | 2 | 0 |
| Fowler Mrs. Lucy, Tottenham | 50 | 0 | 0 | 2 2 0 X |
| Fowler Miss R. Melkham | 23 | 0 | 0 | — |
| Fowler R. N. Esq. Cornhill | 716 | 0 | 0 | — |
| Fowler William Esq. ditto | 50 | 0 | 0 | — |
| Fox Misses, Kensington-pk.-rd. | — | 2 | 2 | 0 X |
| Fox J. Esq. | 20 | 0 | 0 | — |
| Fox Samuel Esq. Falmouth | 15 | 0 | 0 | 1 1 0 L |
| Fox F. E. Esq. | 5 | 0 | 0 | 1 1 0 M |
| F. R. Wimbledon | — | 2 | 2 | 0 X |
| Francis C. S. Esq. Blomfield-rd. | — | 2 | 2 | 0 L |
| Franken Rev. C. W. Wickou | 10 | 10 | 0 | — |
| Frankfort Depot, per the— | — | — | — | — |
| Sundries | 31 | 4 | 4 | — |
| Fraser Dr. J. A. Gipsy Hill | — | 1 | 1 | 0 X |
| Frederick Miss, Brixton | 0 | 15 | 0 | — |
| Freeman J. Esq. Letton | 10 | 10 | 0 | — |
| Freeman John D. Esq. Penryn | — | — | — | — |
| (2 years) | — | 2 | 0 | 0 X |
| French J. G. Esq. Wells, Somerset | — | 1 | 1 | 0 M |
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| Friend a, per Rev. J. W. Reevo. | 5 | 0 | 0 | — |
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| Friend a, Hazel Grove | 10 | 0 | 0 | — |
| Friend a, Midcomer Norton | 5 | 0 | 0 | — |
| Friend a, Torquay | 0 | 10 | 0 | — |
| Friend a, Rhuddlan | 10 | 0 | 0 | — |
| Friend a | — | 1 | 0 | 0 X |
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| Friends, a few, per Rev. J. Meek | 0 | 15 | 0 | — |
| From a friend, per Rev. George | — | — | — | — |
| Edgecome, Falmouth | 50 | 0 | 0 | — |
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| Hooper Charles Esq. ditto | 160 | 0 | 0 | — |
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| Hopkins H. Esq. Hobart Town .. | 600 | 0 | 0 | — |
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| Hyde Mrs. Dumoon | — | — | — | 2 00 X |
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| Jones Sir Willoughby, Bart. | 36 | 13 | 4 | — |
| Jebb Lady Amelia, Brompton | 10 | 10 | 0 | — |
| Jackson, Right Rev. Dr. Bishop of Antigua | — | — | — | 1 10 L |
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| Jones Major N. Bengal Nat. Inf. | 10 | 10 | 0 | — |
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| rs. F. Cumberwell | 66 | 0 | 0 | |
| asebius Esq. | 70 | 0 | 1 | 10 L |
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| Esq. Belgrave-road | 10 | 10 | 0 | |
| m Esq. Stockwell | 71 | 0 | 0 | |
| s. Sundridge | | 2 | 00 S | |
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| et. | | 1 | 10 L | |
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| Wells Mrs. R. Tunbridge Wells | | 1 | 10 | X |
| Wells Mrs. Monte Video | | 1 | 20 | X |
| Wells Mrs. Bournemouth | | 2 | 20 | X |
| Wells & Perry Messrs. Chelmsfd. | 25 | 00 | | |
| Wellisher, a. per Rev. C. Baker | 0 | 10 | 0 | |
| Wore Joseph Esq. Exeter | 50 | 00 | | |
| Wesley Mr. John (for France) | 0 | 10 | 0 | |
| West Mrs. Latimer | | 1 | 10 | X |
| West Mr. E. J. Westminster | | 1 | 10 | L |
| West Wm. Esq. Hatton Garden. | | 3 | 30 | L |
| Westenholz R. Esq. Mark-lane | 10 | 10 | 0 | |
| Westenholz A. Esq. ditto | 10 | 10 | 0 | |
| Western E. Y. Esq. Herley-st. | 5 | 00 | | |
| Western G. A. Esq. Gloucester-pl. | 100 | 00 | | |
| Westlake Wm. Esq. Lostwithiel | 30 | 00 | | |
| Westley P. Esq. Charlactown | 10 | 10 | 0 | |
| Westley W. Esq. Regent-street | | 1 | 10 | M |
| Westley Messrs. & Co. Friar-st. | | 1 | 10 | M |
| Westmoreland Miss, Camberwell | | 1 | 10 | M |
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| Weston Jas. Esq. Kensington | | 1 | 10 | X |
| Weston Ambrose Esq. | | 1 | 10 | L |
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| Wheeler J. C. Esq. Salisbury | 10 | 10 | 0 | |
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| Whelpton Rev. H. B. | | 1 | 10 | M |
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| Whieldon Rev. E. | | 1 | 10 | S |
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| White Mrs. W. Cheltenham | | 1 | 10 | X |
| White H. H. Esq. q.c. Clapham | 20 | 00 | | |

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| White Messrs. J. B. and Sons, Westminster | 105 | 0 | 0 | — |
| White Leedham Esq. Clifton- gardens | — | 1 | 10 | M |
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| Whitehead S. S. Esq. ditto | 50 | 0 | 0 | — |
| Whitehead J. B. Esq. ditto | 50 | 10 | 0 | — |
| Whitehead Miss M. A. | 50 | 0 | 0 | — |
| Whitehead P. O. Esq. ditto | 50 | 0 | 0 | — |
| Whitehead Miss E. | 50 | 0 | 0 | — |
| Whitehead Thos. Kay Esq. ditto .. | 50 | 10 | 10 | — |
| Whitehead D. W. Esq. ditto | 10 | 10 | 0 | — |
| Whitehead David H. Esq. ditto .. | 40 | 0 | 0 | — |
| Whiteley Rev. E. Oporto | — | 1 | 0 | X |
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| Widow's mite, a, M. Y. | — | 0 | 5 | 0 |
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| Wilkinson Miss, Kennington-grn. | 140 | 0 | 0 | — |
| Wilkinson Arthur Esq. | 150 | 0 | 0 | — |
| Wilkinson R. Esq. Cumb.-ter. | 60 | 0 | 0 | 1 |
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| Willer Rev. J. Howorth, near York | 50 | 0 | 0 | — |
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| Willis D. T. Esq. and Mrs. per Rev. A. M. Preston | — | 1 | 10 | X |
| Williams Rev. T. Egerston | — | 1 | 10 | X |
| Wilson Mr. Ald. Beckenham .. | 10 | 10 | 0 | — |
| Wilson James Esq. Rathmines | 100 | 10 | 0 | — |
| Wilson George Orr Esq. Belfast | 150 | 0 | 0 | — |
| Wilson Tobias Esq. Waterford | 1,000 | 0 | 0 | — |
| Wilson Mr. & Mrs. R. M. Belfast | 130 | 0 | 0 | — |

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| Wilson J. Esq. Tunbridge Wells | 130 | 0 | 0 | — |
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| Windle Thos. Esq. Nottingham | 50 | 0 | 0 | — |
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| Wood Arthur J. Esq. Camden-rd. | — | 1 | 10 | X |
| Wood F. J. Esq. L.D. Totteridge | 90 | 0 | 0 | — |
| Wood Mrs. | — | 10 | 10 | 0 |
| Wood Miss | — | 10 | 10 | 0 |
| Wood Miss, Hereford | — | 10 | 10 | 0 |
| Wood Miss F. S. ditto | — | 10 | 10 | 0 |
| Wood Miss E. C. ditto | — | 10 | 10 | 0 |
| Wood John Esq. Alton | 100 | 0 | 0 | — |
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| Woodhouse Geo. Esq. Fintona .. | 103 | 1 | 0 | 1 |
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| Wright J. Esq. Sparkbrook | 100 | 0 | 0 | — |
| Wright J. H. Esq. St. John's-wood | 10 | 10 | 0 | — |
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| Wright Mrs. William | — | 1 | 10 | X |
| Wright G. Esq. | 5 | 0 | 0 | — |
| Wright James Esq. Brighton .. | — | 5 | 5 | 0 |
| Wright Mrs. Burton, Leicester | — | 1 | 0 | 0 |
| Wrightson T. B. Esq. | 21 | 0 | 0 | — |
| W. W. | — | 1 | 10 | X |
| W. W. F. | 5 | 5 | 0 | — |
| W. W. W. | — | 10 | 0 | M |
| Wyatt Miss F. P. | 30 | 0 | 0 | — |
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| Wyndham Mrs. Chas., W. Croydon | — | 1 | 10 | L |
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Y.

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| Yewdall J. Esq. Rawden | 20 | 0 | 0 | — |
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| Young H. E. F. Esq. St. Lucia .. | 10 | 10 | 0 | — |
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| Young Mr. J. B. & Co. Malta | — | 0 | 10 | X |
| Young M. Esq. Southsea | — | 0 | 5 | 0 |







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